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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

VOL. III

1900

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Printed by Order of the General Assembly

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HARTFORD

1901

9066.



## NOTE.

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Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number has been assigned to each State departmental report.

This number is determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

A. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Comptroller.*

# CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF FIRST PRINTED REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Document Number.		
1.	Comptroller, . . . . .	1807
2.	School Fund, . . . . .	1809
3.	Governor's Message, . . . . .	1817
4.	State Prison, . . . . .	1828
5.	Bank Commissioners, . . . . .	1838
6.	Adjutant-General, . . . . .	1838
7.	Quartermaster-General, . . . . .	1839
8.	Board of Education (first issued by Commissioner of Common Schools), . . . . .	1839
9.	Vital Statistics (first issued by Secretary of State), . . . . .	1847
10.	Treasurer, . . . . .	1852
11.	Connecticut School for Boys (Reform School), . . . . .	1853
12.	Railroad Commissioners, . . . . .	1854
13.	State Librarian, . . . . .	1855
14.	County Commissioners, . . . . .	1862
15.	Connecticut School for Imbeciles, . . . . .	1862
16.	Manual and Roll, . . . . .	1864
17.	Insurance Commissioner, . . . . .	1866
18.	State Board of Agriculture, . . . . .	1866
19.	Fish and Game Commissioners, . . . . .	1867
20.	Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, . . . . .	1867
21.	Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, . . . . .	1870
22.	Indebtedness, rate of tax, etc., . . . . .	1874
23.	Bureau of Labor Statistics, . . . . .	1874
24.	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, . . . . .	1878
25.	State Board of Health, . . . . .	1879
26.	Statement of Vote for State Officers, . . . . .	1880
27.	Criminal Business of Courts, . . . . .	1880
28.	State Board of Charities, . . . . .	1882
29.	Connecticut (formerly Storrs) Agricultural College, . . . . .	1882
30.	Shell Fish Commissioners, . . . . .	1882
31.	Estimate of State Expenditures, . . . . .	1885
32.	Dairy Commissioner, . . . . .	1887
33.	Factory Inspector, . . . . .	1887
34.	Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, . . . . .	1889
35.	Board of Education of the Blind, . . . . .	1895
36.	Highway Commissioner, . . . . .	1897
37.	Building and Loan Commissioner, . . . . .	1898
38.	Commissioner on Domestic Animals, . . . . .	1898
39.	Sewerage Commission, . . . . .	1899
40.	Attorney-General, . . . . .	1900
41.	Commission of Public Records, . . . . .	1900

## CONTENTS—VOL. I.

---

	Document Number.
1. Governor's Message, . . . . .	3
2. Roll of Members, . . . . .	16
3. Statement of Vote for State Officers, . . . . .	26
4. Report of Treasurer, . . . . .	10
5. Estimate of State Expenditures, . . . . .	31
6. Report of Comptroller, . . . . .	1
7. Report of Indebtedness of Towns, etc., . . . . .	22
8. Report of Attorney-General, . . . . .	40
9. Report of Bank Commissioners, . . . . .	5
10. Report of Commissioner on Building and Loan Associations, . . . . .	37
11. Report of Railroad Commissioners, . . . . .	12
12. Report of Highway Commissioner, . . . . .	36

## CONTENTS—VOL. II.

---

	Document Number.
13. Report of Insurance Commissioner, . . . . .	17
Part I. Fire and Marine Companies.	
Part II. Life, Accident, Casualty, Fidelity, and Surety Companies.	
Part III. Fraternal Societies.	
14. Report of Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics,	23

## CONTENTS—VOL. III.

---

	Document Number.
15. Report of Adjutant-General, . . . .	6
16. Report of Quartermaster-General, . . . .	7
17. Report of State Board of Health, . . . .	25
18. Report of Bureau of Vital Statistics, . . . .	9
19. Report of Inspector of Factories, . . . .	33
20. Report of Sewerage Commission, . . . .	39
21. Report of Fisheries and Game Commissioners, . . . .	19
22. Report of Shell-fish Commissioners, . . . .	30
23. Report of State Board of Charities, . . . .	28
24. Report of Hospital for the Insane, . . . .	20
25. Report of Hartford Hospital, . . . .	—
26. Report of School for Imbeciles, . . . .	15
27. Returns of County Commissioners, . . . .	14
28. Report of State Prison, . . . .	4
29. Report of School for Boys, . . . .	11
30. Report of Industrial School for Girls, . . . .	21

## CONTENTS—VOL. IV.

---

	Document Number.
31. Report of School Fund Commissioner, . . .	2
32. Report of State Board of Education, . . .	8
33. Report of State Board of Education of the Blind, . . .	35
34. Report of State Librarian, . . .	13
35. Report of Connecticut Public Library Committee, . . .	—
36. Report of State Board of Agriculture, . . .	18
37. Report of Dairy Commissioner, . . .	32
38. Report of Commissioner on Domestic Animals, . . .	38
39. Report of Connecticut Agricultural College, . . .	29
40. Report of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, . . .	24
41. Report of Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, . . .	34





LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

I. The medal consists of a clasp and a pendant; the clasp the design of an eagle with wings spread, standing on an oblong flat bar, bearing in numbers and block letters the term and the word "YEARS." The pendant a military cross with arms of equal length, a wreath of laurel showing between the arms and sunk below the surface, a garter in relief on the face and bearing in block letters the words "FAITHFUL SERVICE, C. N. G.," and within the garter on a raised convex field the arms of the State of Connecticut.

II. The medal for ten years' service shall be of statuary bronze; for fifteen years, the clasp of sterling silver and the pendant of bronze; for twenty years, the clasp of eighteen carat gold and the pendant of bronze; for twenty-five years, the same as for twenty with authority to recipient to have the pendant made of gold at his own expense.

III. The medal shall be worn suspended by ribbon from the neck and in front of and just below the throat of wearer.

IV. The Long Service Medal shall be awarded in each instance by the Adjutant-General of the State only on approved application therefor made by the one entitled to receive it and forwarded to headquarters with requisition on the Quartermaster-General for same through regular channels; the applicant will state his full name rank, the organization of which he is a member, service in detail and total service in years. Total service in the Connecticut National Guard shall determine the right to the award, and such service need not be continuous. The periods of total service for which a medal shall be granted are for ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years respectively.

V. The right of a member of the C. N. G. to receive the award of a long service medal shall be forfeited by a reduction in grade for cause, by a dishonorable discharge, by sentence and punishment by a court martial for any offense against military discipline.

VI. The medals shall be numbered consecutively and each shall have displayed on its back the number, and also the name and rank of the person to whom it is awarded. A record shall be kept in the Adjutant-General's office of the name of each person and the number of the medal awarded to him. When a person who has received a medal shall become entitled to one for the next higher grade, the old clasp shall be turned in.



State of Connecticut.  
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 6.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
TO THE  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,  
For the Year ending September 30, 1900.

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.*

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN. :  
PRESS OF THE MARIGOLD PRINTING COMPANY.  
1900.



# State of Connecticut.

## REPORT.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1900.

*To His Excellency* GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR :

In accordance with statutes I have the honor to respectfully submit herewith the annual report of condition and strength of the military force of this State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

### ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT MEMBERSHIP, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, the organization and strength of the Connecticut National Guard was as follows :

One (1) Brigade of four regiments; one (1) Brigade Signal Corps; one (1) Battery (light); one (1) Machine-Gun Battery. First regiment, two (2) battalions, ten (10) companies; Second Regiment, two (2) battalions, ten (10) companies; Third Regiment, two (2) battalions, eight (8) companies; Fourth Regiment, two (2) battalions, eight (8) companies: (maximum strength of Companies, sixty-eight (68) ); Brigade Signal Corps, forty-one (41); Battery (light), eighty-seven (87); Machine-Gun Battery, forty-one (41).

One (1) Naval Battalion of three (3) line divisions, maximum strength of each, eighty-five (85). Total strength of above, two thousand six hundred and sixty-six (2,666) officers and enlisted men.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Despite the changes necessitated by the process of reorganization, the Connecticut National Guard has steadily increased in membership, so that its strength, September 30, 1900 (close of the fiscal year), is as follows:

Brigadier-General and Staff,	-	-	-	16
Battery A, - - -	-	-	-	82

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, Hospital Corps, and						
Band, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	54
Company A,	-	-	-	-	-	63
Company B,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Company C,	-	-	-	-	-	62
Company D,	-	-	-	-	-	64
Company E,	-	-	-	-	-	61
Company F,	-	-	-	-	-	59
Company G,	-	-	-	-	-	61
Company H,	-	-	-	-	-	65
Company I,	-	-	-	-	-	63
Company K,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	684

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, Hospital Corps, and						
Band, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	54
Company A,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Company B,	-	-	-	-	-	63
Company C,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Company D,	-	-	-	-	-	68
Company E,	-	-	-	-	-	68
Company F,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Company G,	-	-	-	-	-	68
Company H,	-	-	-	-	-	57
Company I,	-	-	-	-	-	68
Company K,	-	-	-	-	-	68
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	712



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

v

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Hos- pital Corps, - - - - -	29
(No band enlisted, but same is hired as occasion demands).	
Company A, - - - - -	58
Company B, - - - - -	41
Company C, - - - - -	49
Company D, - - - - -	46
Company E, - - - - -	63
Company F, - - - - -	64
Company G, - - - - -	53
Company I, - - - - -	40
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	443

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, Hospital Corps and Band, - - - - -	54
Company B, - - - - -	58
Company C, - - - - -	60
Company D, - - - - -	57
Company E, - - - - -	54
Company F, - - - - -	53
Company G, - - - - -	58
Company I, - - - - -	64
Company K, - - - - -	59
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	517

First Separate Company, - - - - -	68
Brigade Signal Corps, - - - - -	41
Machine-Gun Battery, - - - - -	42

ADJ.-GEN.—B.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Line, Staff and Petty Staff,	-	-	-	21
First Division,	-	-	-	62
Second Division,	-	-	-	80
Third Division,	-	-	-	66
				—
Total,	-	-	-	229
				—
Grand Total,	-	-	-	2,834
				—
Gain during the year,	-	-	-	168

Under the law, a Brigadier-General commands the Brigade, and a Commander commands the Naval Militia, both being separate organizations but constituting the National Guard as a whole.

The Adjutant-General's Department is general headquarters, controlling the military force of the State. General and Special Orders are issued from this department for the government of said forces, and returns made thereto by the different organizations. Officers are appointed and commissioned (after examination) promoted and retired by this department. Requisitions on the other departments for equipments, uniforms, medical and commissary stores are also supervised and controlled, and the auditing of accounts against the Paymaster-General for services rendered, is performed, as well as all correspondence pertaining to the military force, not only in the State, but with the United States Government. In addition thereto, the returns of military enrollment of the different towns are made through this department and the procuring of pensions for veteran soldiers, their surviving widows and children, accomplished free of charge.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The business of this department has not decreased since making my last report. The improvement in the requirements for membership in the National Guard involved by a more rigid system of medical examination, together with the large number of enlistments and discharges during the past year, has kept the department force fully occupied; the amount of work in the pension department has also increased, owing to the new claims for pensions arising from the Spanish-American War.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Adjutant-General's Department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, *Adjutant-General*.

In account with the State of Connecticut.

1899.	DR.					
Oct. 9.	To cash, (order on State Treasurer,)	\$	500.00			
Dec. 23.	" " " " " "		1,000.00			
1900.						
Feb. 7.	" " " " " "		1,000.00			
June 5.	" " " " " "		300.00			
July 31.	" " " " " "		1,000.00			
Sept. 23.	" " " " " "		500.00			
						\$4,300.00

1899.	CR.					
Dec. 31.	By disbursements, Oct. 1, to Dec. 31,	\$1,076.04				
1900.						
Mch. 31.	" " Jan. 1, to Mch. 31,	940.29				
June 30.	" " Apr. 1, to June 30,	639.96				
Sept. 29.	" " July 1, to Sept. 29,	1,162.72				
						\$3,819.01
						\$ 480.99

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This department the past year, in addition to its regular routine of business, has equipped the National Guard with a new khaki uniform which has proved serviceable and eminently satisfactory to both officers and enlisted men. The same conforms in pattern and material to that worn in the United States Army. There has also been erected a new building at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, for the subsistence department which is used by it during encampment of the troops, for issuing rations; sheds with corrugated iron roofs have been built in the rear of the mess houses to protect the Buzzacott ovens and men engaged in cooking; also to keep the food from rain. Permission being granted, the Southern New England Telephone Company erected a

building in which a pay station was located. In addition thereto, the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's offices were removed from the head of the Governor's and Brigade street to the side of the Quartermaster-General's storehouse. The foregoing changes and additions have long been needed and the Quartermaster-General's Department is to be congratulated upon the success achieved in above directions.

Your attention is called to the forthcoming report of this department for details.

#### SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Surgeon-General and his subordinates are respectfully submitted for your consideration : Also report of delegates from this department to the Association of Military Surgeons, held in New York City, May 31, June 1-2. These reports indicate very clearly that the medical department, from the Surgeon-General down, is composed of capable, intelligent and zealous officers. To the Surgeon-General can be credited the development of the new system, which requires a more rigid medical and physical examination of recruits, thereby making the National Guard a much better body of men physically, and avoiding the difficulties experienced by the rejection of recruits in the late Spanish-American War.

#### COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Commissary-General, though brief, gives a comprehensive view of the methods adopted in subsisting troops while in camp and as stated in report of last year, meets with my hearty commendation and approval. This department with its efficient head has been remarkably successful, and is deserving of the highest praise.

#### PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Paymaster-General shows receipts and disbursements of his department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, as follows :

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ix

1900.

## RECEIPTS.

Sept. 30. By cash received, order of Comptroller, \$52,621.03

1900.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 30. To cash expended, - - - 48,926.03

Balance, - - - - \$3,695.00

## BRADLEY COURT MARTIAL.

January 8, 1900, charges and specifications were preferred by Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., against Captain Oscar L. Bradley, of his command, who was placed in arrest pending said charges. On February 15th the charges were withdrawn but renewed March 31st and a general court-martial was ordered in Special Orders, No. 42, A.-G. O., March 24, 1900; after twenty-six days (at different intervals) of deliberation the members composing the court-martial board exonerated Captain Bradley from charges preferred, and the verdict of the court was followed by General Orders No. 17, A.-G. O., June 28, 1900, restoring him to command of his company (Company I, of Meriden). The expense of the court-martial to the State was \$2,621.03.

## STATE DECORATIONS AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

The interest and enthusiasm for this branch of the service still continues unabated; eight hundred and four (804) State decorations for officers and enlisted men who qualified as marksmen, first-class marksmen and sharpshooters, in rifle practice were issued by the Quartermaster-General's Department in accordance with General Orders No. 9, A.-G. O., c. s.

In compliance with General Orders No. 10, A.-G. O., c. s., two hundred and forty-six (246) decorations for revolver practice were issued by the Quartermaster-General's Department covering the years '97, '98, and '99.

In order to qualify as marksman the guardsman has to make a score of fifteen (15) out of a possible twenty-five (25) with five shots at the two hundred yard range, (position standing); to qualify as a first-class marksman the same score must be made at the two hundred yard range and in addition thereto, a score of fifteen (15) must be made at the five hundred yard range, (position prone); to

qualify as sharpshooter a score of twenty out of a possible twenty-five (25) must be made at each range, (same positions respectively). The granting of decorations to marksmen and first-class marksmen, (which qualification does not require a great amount of skill) is an incentive and encouragement to beginners in the guard, educating them as it does in the nomenclature of the rifle, and grounding them in the principles of steadiness of nerve and handling of the fire-arm. To qualify as sharpshooter requires a larger score to be made at a greater distance as well as skilled training and much practice. Until the U. S. Government arms the National Guard with the Krag Jorgeson or other long distance magazine rifle, the present method of shooting is to be commended, with the exception of adding what might be called an expert class, requiring larger scores to be made at both ranges out of a possible twenty-five (25) of five shots. The proficiency attained by the commissioned officers in revolver practice is also to be commended. The qualifications to obtain decorations in revolver practice are as follows: "Scores will consist of six shots each; targets same as and for rifle shooting at two hundred yards; distance, 50 yards; position, arm extended, elbow free from body; minimum trigger pull, four pounds. A score of eighteen (18) or over to qualify as marksman, a score of twenty (20) or over to qualify as first-class marksman, a score of twenty-five or over to qualify as sharpshooter." The officers of the Guard have made a very creditable record in revolver practice during the past year.

Fifty-three long service medals and thirteen exchange clasps of the same have been issued to officers and enlisted men during the past year, for faithful service, covering periods of ten, fifteen and twenty years. This decoration so much prized is a beautiful work of art, suspended from the neck by a ribbon, and consists of a pendant and clasp both being of statuary bronze for ten years' service, with a change in the clasp to silver for fifteen years, and to gold for twenty years' service. The long service medal is a fitting testimonial of the State's generosity to its national guard.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

The Naval Battalion under its deeply interested commandant still retains its former prestige and intelligent membership. Special Orders No. 293, A.-G. O., under date of December 6, 1899, (in accordance with law), at the request of the battalion com-



mander, disbanded the engineer division and honorably discharged officers and enlisted men from the military service of the State. The battalion is now composed of a commander, staff and petty staff, and three line divisions, each under the command of a lieutenant. Your attention is respectfully called to the reports of Commander Frederick L. Averill, for spring parade, and tour of duty on the U. S. S. *Prairie* respectively, both indicating a zeal and enthusiasm upon the part of officers and enlisted men which is highly commendatory. It is gratifying to state that the United States Navy Department is cultivating a more intimate relationship with the Naval Militia as evidenced by a larger appropriation of money and desire to accommodate the Naval Militia by loans of vessels and books. The Naval Battalion has now in its possession as a loan from the government, one (1) U. S. Steamer, (the *Elfrida*) with boats and other outfit; one (1) steam launch; two (2) steam whale boats; one (1) fourteen oared barge; one (1) twelve oared barge, and one (1) standard navy cutter drawn from appropriation.

## GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

These organizations are composed of two companies each, Foot and Horse—located in Hartford and New Haven respectively.

The two companies of Foot Guard are in good condition in the matter of personnel, discipline and efficiency, and reflect great credit upon the State wherever and whenever they appear on parade or as escort to the Commander-in-Chief. The two companies of Horse Guard are holding an anomalous position in the military force of the State which is far from satisfactory to the officers and men of the organizations. This status impairs their efficiency, deters much good material from joining and handicaps and discourages their capable commanding officers. It is recommended that both companies be reorganized and constitute a squadron of cavalry to be attached to the National Guard, which needs a representation in this branch of the service. The officers and members of the companies are entitled to credit for zeal and energy displayed by them amid so many drawbacks. They realize their positions and would gladly welcome the change suggested. Your attention is respectfully called to the annual report of the commanding officers of these organizations.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

The following is a summary of the military enrollment as returned to this office by the selectmen, January, 1900:

Total number enrolled.	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,625
Total number liable to military duty in case of war,	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,721
Total number exempt for legal causes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,254
Total number liable to commutation tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,354

## EXPENSES OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Disbursements were made by the following departments for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

Adjutant-General for printing, stationery and general office expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,819.01
Quartermaster-General,	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,380.50
Surgeon-General,	-	-	-	-	-	-	246.18
Commissary-General,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,695.47
Paymaster-General,	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,926.03
Comptroller for salaries, office expenses, audit, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,603.41
							<hr/> \$147,670.60

## BRIGADE, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

This compact organization, composed as it is of four regiments of infantry, one (1) separate company, colored, (reorganized and added to the brigade, October 10, 1900), one (1) brigade signal corps, one (1) battery, (light), and one (1) machine-gun battery, needs but few changes to make it a model organization. It is recommended first, that the maximum strength of infantry companies be increased to one hundred and nine (109) with a minimum of eighty-four (84).

To the military observer of camp routine performed by the national guard, it is quite evident that the detail for guard duty and other details depletes the several companies to such an extent that only sixty per cent. of the membership appears on company or battalion drills: Second, that battalions should exist instead of regiments in counties where it seems almost impossible to recruit regiments up to the maximum strength: Third, to conform to the modern style of warfare, at the same time taking into consideration the fact that portions of the seaboard of the State are



comparatively unprotected by artillery, it is urgently recommended that an artillery regiment be organized to take the place of one of the infantry regiments, and the several batteries of this regiment located at New London, New Haven and Bridgeport respectively. The artillery regiment could be drilled as infantry if desired. This course would be a happy solution of the drawbacks mentioned in the infantry organizations, and give the State a model, compact, and efficient brigade. Battery A should be embraced in the artillery regiment aforesaid. The brigade constituted as suggested in the foregoing would consist of three (3) regiments infantry, one (1) separate company, (colored) one (1) regiment of eight (8) batteries, one (1) brigade signal corps, and one (1) machine-gun battery. Congressional action as relates to the national guard (with the exception of an increased appropriation of money), is still in abeyance so far as bringing the latter into more intimate relationship with the former. That there should be a "second line" similar to that existing in Germany between the regular army and the national guard is the consensus of opinion expressed by the best military authorities of the nation. This second line proportioned to the numerical strength of the national guard might consist of a force enlisted with the understanding that they were subject to the call of the President of the United States to go anywhere and everywhere when so directed. To make the relationship more close, this body should draw pay, from the government annually, of a nominal sum (one hundred dollars per annum), and go into camp for a period of thirty days under pay, with regular army organizations so that they would become perfectly assimilated to practical army life.

Officers should be graduated from the national guard as high as Captain for this second line, thus making an incentive for young men to join the military service. There are thousands of young men in our country who would be only too glad of an opportunity of this kind, realizing that this course might be a stepping stone to the much coveted commission in the regular army. It is hoped that time will develop the idea suggested so that our government may have a reserve force ever ready for whatever emergency may confront it.

The people of this commonwealth should be proud of its citizen soldiery. Many of the best and most prominent men in the State speak with pride of being graduates of the national guard,

and recognize the fact that in military service they were taught subordination, discipline, and obedience, to say nothing of advantages accruing in the way of physique obtained in the way of "setting up exercises" and drills.

Military science ranks among the first, and the average citizen has but a faint conception of the "line upon line, and precept upon precept" which attends the national guardsman in his advancement from a private in the rear rank to a commission as second lieutenant, and from that to higher rank, and but few outside of military students realize the amount of study and expenditure of money that necessarily falls to said commissioned officers; were it not for the enthusiasm and esprit de corps which comes intuitively to every true military man, the incentive for continued service would be very small, and yet we find officers and enlisted men wearing the coveted ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five year long service medal for faithful and continued service.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of Brigadier General Russell Frost, the courteous and painstaking brigade commander, for details of spring parade and encampment at Camp Van Keuren.

I wish to express my praise of the national guard for unselfish devotion to duty, loyalty to their superior officers, and promptness to respond to duty's call. Military administration differs entirely from civic. The distinction between the commissioned officer and enlisted man is a sharp one, and in drawing the lines between the two and impressing upon the minds of officers and men that the State of Connecticut is more than liberal in its allowance for military purposes, therefore expecting from her guardsmen an equitable return, some obstacles are naturally encountered. The parades and encampments of the old militia are things of the past, and the time has come when the tax payer expects our national guardsman to closely approximate the regular army type. Sociability and comradeship are to be encouraged but state armories are not intended for places to cultivate social life; they were built by the State for military purposes only, and just so far as the high standard prescribed in orders for the guardsmen is lowered, just so far they lower themselves in the estimation of the citizens of our commonwealth.

The United States Government is watching the work and noting the standing of the various state military organizations,

realizing the possibility of a wonderful reserve force for the regular army in case of need. May Connecticut's record be found among the first in organization, equipment, discipline, and efficiency.

I renew the suggestions contained in my last report as to Staff Departments that both general and regimental headquarters are exceedingly top heavy and should be reduced in regard to rank, and no appointment made thereon except the appointee has had previous military service either in the United States Army or the National Guard.

#### FITCH'S HOME FOR THE SOLDIERS, NOROTON HEIGHTS.

The remarks in regard to the Soldiers' Home and its management, expressed in my report of last year, can be reiterated in this report. The administration of this department cannot be too highly commended for excellent judgment, economy, and wise and careful supervision. The tri-monthly report up to October 1st shows that the number of inmates of the Home was five hundred and seventeen (517), an increase of twenty-two (22) over last year. A very notable feature in this direction is the fact that there have been many applicants for admission to the Home who were formerly in comfortable if not affluent circumstances, which is sufficient evidence of the wisdom of the government and State in making provisions for the destitute soldiers. The addition to hospital ward was completed and ready for occupancy about March 1st, and supplies a much needed want. This is the second addition to the ward necessitated by the increasing number of invalid veterans. The report of the National Home Inspector after a rigid inspection gives unstinted praise to the officials of the Home. I would respectfully refer you to my report of last year for detailed statement of the management, receipts, and expenditures. That the present incumbents in office at the Home may be continued in their several positions for many years to come is my most earnest hope. My thanks are extended to them for uniform courtesy and kindness shown me both personally and officially. Your attention is respectfully called to the following statement :

"Average cost of maintenance per annum per capita in the several State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers :

This statement includes *every expense* at the various Homes except that incurred for construction of new buildings.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

California,	-	-	-	\$143.50
Colorado,	-	-	-	209.24
Connecticut,	-	-	-	168.51
Idaho,	-	-	-	186.73
Illinois,	-	-	-	107.58
Indiana,	-	-	-	185.93
Iowa,	-	-	-	147.92
Kansas,	-	-	-	192.92
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	195.56
Michigan,	-	-	-	167.36
Minnesota,	-	-	-	177.67
Missouri,	-	-	-	194.68
Montana,	-	-	-	210.62
Nebraska,	-	-	-	216.27
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	220.88
New Jersey,	-	-	-	151.73
New York,	-	-	-	120.37
New York (Two Homes),	-	-	-	225.00
North Dakota,	-	-	-	244.48
Ohio,	-	-	-	150.82
Oregon,	-	-	-	217.57
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	187.92
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	239.97
South Dakota,	-	-	-	182.06
Vermont,	-	-	-	258.14
Washington,	-	-	-	176.18
Wisconsin,	-	-	-	161.10
Wyoming,	-	-	-	243.75
				<hr/>
				\$5,510.80

Average cost of maintenance in all Homes, - \$190.03

Connecticut is \$21.52 below the general average."

## CONCLUSION.

Many thanks are tendered to yourself and the heads of all departments for considerate treatment received during the past two years, and particularly to the members of the General Assembly for their earnest consideration of the needs of the military department, and ample appropriation to carry forward the work of re-organization. To my able, loyal, and courteous assistant, Colonel William

E. F. Landers, whose close attention to the many duties of the office has made my administration much easier, I extend my thanks and warmest friendship, and heartily recommend him to my successor as in every way the man for the place. To the office force who individually and collectively have labored with me for the past two years I also extend my thanks for their careful and thorough efforts to promote the service, and sincerely believe the department will be bettered by their continuance in their respective positions.

I have the honor to submit the following tabulated statement, reports, etc.:

1. Register.
2. Abstract of muster-rolls, Connecticut National Guard.
3. Reports of Surgeon-General and Medical Officers.
4. Report of Commissary-General.
5. Report of Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.
6. Report of Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard.
7. Reports of commanding officers, Connecticut National Guard, regarding Spring Parades, 1900.
8. Reports of Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.
9. Reports of Examining Board.
10. Reports of Board of Inspection, State and United States Property.
11. Report of Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef, Surgeon-General, relating to the meeting of Association of Military Surgeons, New York City.
12. Report of Professor Herbert E. Smith, State Chemist, Board of Health, in regard to analysis of water at State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Connecticut.
13. Reports of commanding officers, Governor's Guard.

14. Report of Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General as Prosecuting Attorney for Pension and Bounty Claims.
15. Military Enrollment, 1900.
16. General Orders, Important Special Orders and Circular.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*







[1]

# OFFICIAL REGISTER.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

AND THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

# REGISTER.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i> Governor GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, Ridgefield; inaug. Jan. 4, 1899. STAFF.	Ridgefield.	61	Pound Ridge N. Y.		
<i>Adjutant-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, Waterbury; Jan. 4, 1899.	Waterbury.	50	Wurtsbor- ough, N. Y.	Private Co. C. (Bridgeport), 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 11, 1884; dis. by disband- ment of Co., Dec. 19, 1884. Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1885; Lieut.-Col. and A. A.-G., Brigade, C. N. G., Mar. 6, 1890; re- signed May 30, 1892. Quartermaster General State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897; hon. dis. Jan. 4, 1899. Adjutant-General State of Connecticut. Jan. 4, 1899.	
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Brig. Gen. George B. Newton, Hartford, Jan. 4, 1899.	Hartford.	43	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1875; Corp. April 6, 1878; dis. Oct. 30, 1880. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1880; Corp.; Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; dis. Nov. 11, 1882. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1882; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 12, 1884. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1884; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 13, 1885; Captain Feb. 7, 1887; dis. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain April 10, 1893; retired Jan. 9, 1897. Quartermaster-General, State of Con- necticut, Jan. 4, 1899.	

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

3

<p><i>Surgeon-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. J. Francis Calef, Middletown, Jan. 4, 1899.</p>	<p>Middletown.</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>Middletown, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. H. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 30, 1898; dis. to accept promotion Jan. 4, 1899. Sur.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1899.</p>
<p><i>Commissary-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Morgan, Colchester, July 1, 1899.</p>	<p>Colchester.</p>	<p>58</p>	<p>Brooklyn, N. Y.</p>	<p>Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 5, 1881; hon. dis. Jan. 3, 1883. Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1887; re-appointed Jan. 10, 1889; hon. dis. Jan. 4, 1893. Colonel and Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897; hon. dis. Jan. 4, 1899; retired Jan. 16, 1899. Commissary-Gen. State of Connecticut, July 1, 1899.</p>
<p><i>Paymaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. John W. Atwood, Plainfield, July 1, 1899.</p>	<p>Wauregan.</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>Plainfield, Conn.</p>	<p>Commissary-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1899; appointed Paymaster-Gen. State of Conn., July 1, 1899.</p>
<p><i>Judge-Advocate-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. George H. Cowell, Waterbury, Jan. 4, 1899.</p>	<p>Waterbury.</p>	<p>61</p>	<p>Waterbury, Conn.</p>	<p>Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 13, 1871; resigned Dec. 11, 1875. Judge-Advocate-General, State of Connecticut, Jan. 4, 1899.</p>
<p><i>Aide-de-Camp</i> Colonel Rollin S. Woodruff, New Haven, Jan. 4, 1899.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>Rochester, N. Y.</p>	<p>1st Lieut. 12th Regt. U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861; Capt. June 16, 1863; wounded twice, lost left leg at battle of the Wilderness; brevet Major U. S. A. July 2, 1863; brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A. May 5, 1864; trans. to 30th Regt. U. S. Inf., Sept. 21, 1866; retired Feb. 17, 1868.</p>

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel John W. Lowe, New Haven; Jan. 4, 1899.	New Haven.	42	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1890. First Lieut. and Paymaster, 2d Regt. Aug. 8, 1893; res. Dec. 2, 1895. Colonel and A.-D.-C. State of Connec- ticut, Jan. 4, 1899.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; Jan. 4, 1899.	New Haven.	36	New Haven, Conn.		
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Henry J. Steiner, Norwich; Jan. 4, 1899.	Norwich.	35	Newark, N. J.		
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Colonel William E. F. Landers, New London; Jan. 9, 1895.	Hartford.	54	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. A. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1866; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut., May 8, 1868; Captain Jan. 4, 1871. Major 3d Regt. Dec. 4, 1875; res. Feb. 26, 1878. Lieut. - Col. and A. A.-G., Brigade, Sept. 23, 1893. Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895; re-appointed Jan. 6, 1897; re-appointed Jan. 4, 1899.	

*Asst. Quartermaster-General*  
Colonel Francis Parsons,  
Hartford; Jan. 4, 1899.

Hartford.	30	Hartford, Conn.	
So. Norwalk	50	Delhi, N. Y.	First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1886; Capt. Feb. 17, 1886. Colonel 4th Regt. Jan. 8, 1892. Brigadier-General comd'g Brigade C. N. G., Jan. 6, 1897.
Bridgeport.	47	Norwalk, Conn.	Enlisted 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 30, 1892. Q. M. Sergeant, N. C. Staff, 4th Regt., April 30, 1892. Sergeant-Major, Nov. 18, 1892. Captain and Adj't. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 2, 1896. Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G., Brigade, Dec. 21, 1898.

### BRIGADE.

*Brigadier-General.*  
Russell Frost,  
Norwalk; Jan. 6, 1897.

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*  
Lieut.-Colonel, John H. Wade,  
Bridgeport; Dec. 21, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Brigade Inspector.</i> Major Howard A. Giddings, Hartford; Aug. 1, 1899.	Hartford.	32	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 23, 1887; trans. to 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., Sept. 30, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 2, 1889; 1st Lieut. comd'g 1st S. C. 1st Regt., May 8, 1891. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 6, 1892. Major and Signal Officer June 2, 1893. Captain and Brigade Signal Officer March 15, 1898; res. Mar. 1, 1899. Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G. Aug. 1, 1899.	Capt. U. S. Vol. Sig. Corps, June 2, 1898; Adj't. Sig. Corps, Washington Bar- racks, D. C., June 12, 1898; assigned to command 2d Company, June 20, 1898; in com- mand Sig. Corps, Battal'n 7th Army Corps and Acting Chief Signal Offi- cer on staff of Ma- jor Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Jacksonville, Fla., July 4, 1898; mustered out Dec. 1, 1898.
<i>Brigade Quartermaster.</i> Major William H. Marigold, Bridgeport; Jan. 9, 1897.	Bridgeport.	42	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1876; dis. Dec. 10, 1881. Major and Brigade Quartermaster, C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.	

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

7

<p><i>Brigade Commissary.</i> Major James K. Crofut, Simsbury; Jan. 9, 1897.</p>	<p>Simsbury.</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>First Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1892; Capt. and Adj't. 4th Regt. June 4, 1892. Major and Brig. Commissary C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.</i> Major Lucius H. Fuller, Putnam; Dec. 21, 1898.</p>	<p>Putnam.</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>Tolland, Conn.</p>	<p>First Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1890, Capt. and I. R. P. 3d Regt., July 4, 1892; res. March 6, 1895. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 3d Regt., March 6, 1895. Capt. and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, Jan. 9, 1897. Major and Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1898.</p>
<p><i>Judge-Advocate.</i> Captain Frederick A. Hill, Norwalk; July 20, 1900.</p>	<p>Norwalk.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>Seaman First Div. Naval Battalion, Nov. 15, 1893; div. bugler, June 15, 1894; dis. Oct. 15, 1895. Capt. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 15, 1897; res. May 21, 1898, to accept commission in U. S. Vols. Capt. and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, June 27, 1899. Major and Judge-Advocate, C. N. G., July 20, 1900.</p>

Lieut.-Colonel and Judge-Advocate U. S. Vols, May 9, 1898; hon. dis. June 24, 1899.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Medical Director.</i> Lieut.-Col. Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Jan. 9, 1897.	Danbury,	48	N. Hartford, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 4th Regt. Sept. 28, 1893. Lieut.-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.	
<i>Brigade Signal Officer.</i> Captain William F. M. Rogers, New London; Mar. 2, 1899.	New Lon- don.	41	Toledo, O.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895. 1st Lieut. Comdg. 3d Sec. Brigade Sig- nal Corps, C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1896. Captain and Brigade Signal Officer, March 2, 1899.	First Lieut. U. S. Vol. Sig. Corps, May 20, 1898; hon. dis. Dec. 15, 1898. Served in Porto Rican Expedition during War with Spain.



<p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Robert G. Mitchell, So. Norwalk; June 8, 1899.</p>	<p>So. Norwalk</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>Q.-M. Sergt. N.C.S., 4th Regt. C.N.G., Feb. 7, 1893; Sergt.-Major Dec. 19, 1896; Sergt., Orderly N. C. Staff, Brigade Mar. 1, 1897; Capt. and A.- D.-C., Brigade Staff, Jan. 24, 1898. Capt. Co. D, 4th Regt., July 19, 1898. Capt. and A.-D.-C., Brigade Staff, June 8, 1899.</p>
<p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Richard P. Freeman, Jr. New London; July 23, 1900.</p>	<p>New Lon- don.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>New Lon- don, Conn.</p>	<p>Private 3d Signal Corps, 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 14, 1890; dis. Oct. 31, 1890. Private Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 14, 1897; Corporal April, 1898. Sergt.-Major N.C. Staff 3d Regt., June 24, 1898; dis. May 9, 1899. Capt. and A.-D.-C., Brigade Staff, July 23, 1900.</p>
<p>LIGHT ARTILLERY.  BATTERY A.—BRANFORD. <i>Captain.</i> William J. O'Brien, Branford; Jan. 14, 1899.</p>	<p>Branford</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>Branford Conn.</p>	<p>Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 6, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 6, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 15, 1891; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1893; 2d Lieut. Nov. 21, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1894. Captain Battery A, C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1899.</p>
				<p>Mustered First Lieut. Battery A, Light, 1st Regt. U.S. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; mustered out Oct. 25, 1898.</p>
				<p>Mustered Sergt.- Major, 3d Regt. Conn. Vols., Infy. July 3, 1898; dis. Sept. 8, 1898.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Alton Spencer, Guilford; Dec. 28, 1898.	Guilford.	32	Madison, Conn.	Private 1st Platoon Battery A, C. N. G., Dec. 28, 1885; dis. Dec. 28, 1890. Re- en. June 18, 1894; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. June 18, 1896. Re-en. July 25, 1896; Sergt. First Lieutenant Dec. 28, 1898.	Mustered Sergt. Bat- tery A, Light, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; mustered out Oct. 25, 1898.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.)					
SECOND PLATOON.—BRANFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Kinney, Branford; Feb. 9, 1899.	Branford.	33	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Feb. 8, 1887; Corp. Aug. 19, 1889; dis. Feb. 8, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Corp. Jan. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1894. First Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Batt'y A, Light, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; mustered out Oct. 25, 1898.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

11

*Second Lieutenant.*  
George C. Walsh,  
Branford; Feb. 9, 1899.

## FIRST REGT.—(INFANTRY).

*Colonel.*  
Edward Schulze,  
Hartford; June 3, 1899.

Branford.	28	New York, N. Y.	Private 2d Platoon Battery A, C. N. G., May 18, 1895; Corp. May 4, 1898. Second Lieut. Feb. 9, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Bat- tery A, Light, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; mustered out Oct. 25, 1898.
Hartford.	51	Heseen, Cassel, Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1872; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1872; 1st Sergt. Sept. 25, 1872; 1st Lieut. Feb. 17, 1874; Capt. Dec. 9, 1884. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1893. Colonel 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1899.	Private U. S. Inf. Apr. 20, 1867; as- signed to Co. E, 37th Regt.; ap- pointed Company Artificer; transfer- red to Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry; dis. Apr. 20, 1870. Exp. term service. Mustered Major 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
New Britain.	40	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 1st Lieut. Aug. 15, 1890; Capt. June 23, 1891; res. Nov. 19, 1898. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1899. Lieut.-Colonel, Aug. 3, 1899.	Mustered Capt. Co. I, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*  
Charles H. Moore,  
New Britain; Aug. 3, 1899.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY.)

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major</i> (Battalion). James C. Bailey, Hartford; June 3, 1899.	Hartford.	40	England.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1881; Corp. Feb. 6, 1885; Sergt. May 7, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1885; dis. July 6, 1886. Re-en. July 6, 1886; 1st Sergt.; dis. July 6, 1888. Re-en. July 6, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1889; 1st Lieut. July 14, 1892; Capt. July 17, 1893.	Mustered Capt. Co. A, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
				Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1899.	
<i>Major</i> (Battalion). John F. Moran, Hartford, Aug. 3, 1899.	Hartford.	44	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 22, 1881; Corp. Aug. 23, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1886; dis. Sept. 22, 1886. Re-en. Nov. 30, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 30, 1888. Private Governor's Foot Guard August, 1891; dis. Feb. 1893. 1st Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., Aug. 8, 1893; Capt. Mar. 19, 1897. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 3, 1899.	Mustered Capt. Co. B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

13

## *Adjutant.—Captain.*

Frank E. Johnson,  
Hartford; June 20, 1899.

Hartford.	38	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 27, 1883; Corp. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Apr. 27, 1888. Re-en. May 1, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Mar. 12, 1889; dis. May 1, 1890. Re-en. May 26, 1890; Sergt.; dis. May 26, 1892. Re-en. May 26, 1892; Sergt.; Sergt.-Maj. 1st Regt. July 22, 1893; dis. May 26, 1894. Re-en. Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. May 26, 1894. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1894. Capt. and Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1899.	Mustered 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 3d Batt'n and Act'g Ordnance Officer, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 18, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
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## *Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.*

Robert L. Beebe,  
Hartford; July 1, 1899.

Hartford.	26	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1894; Corp. May 7, 1897; dis. May 15, 1897. Re-en. May 15, 1897; Corp.; Q. M. Sergt., May 4, 1898; Q. M. Sergt. N. C. Staff, Dec. 1, 1898. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1899; res. June 23, 1899. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjt., 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 1, 1899.	Mustered Q. M. Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
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## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick J. Cosgrove, Hartford; Jan. 10, 1895.	Hartford.	33	Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 10, 1886; Corp. Apr. 26, 1891; dis. Aug. 10, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1891; Corp.; Sergt., May 1, 1893; dis. Aug. 10, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1893; Sergt. 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1895.	Mustered 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjt. 1st Regt. Com. Vol. Inf., May 18, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Albert C. Bill, Hartford; July 15, 1899.	Hartford.	37	Hartford, Conn.	Private 1st Co. Governor's Foot Guard, Dec. 1, 1884; Corp. June 13, 1887; 7th Sergt. Jan. 2, 1889; 6th Sergt. Mar. 25, 1889; 4th Sergt. May, 1889; En- sign July 15, 1890; 3rd Lieut. Nov. 19, 1891; 2d Lieut. May 18, 1893; res. Nov. 23, 1896. Retired Aug. 13, 1897. Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1897; Com. Sergt., N. C. S., 1st Regt. Apr. 16, 1898; trans. to Private Co. F, 1st Regt., May 4, 1898; Q. M. Sergt. N. C. S., 1st Regt., Mar. 30, 1899. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 23, 1899. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 15, 1899.	

<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Edgar L. Smith, Hartford; July 16, 1899.	Hartford.	53	Springfield, Mass.	Private Battery D (Hartford), attached to 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1866; dis. Nov. 14, 1871. Re-en. Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 28, 1879; dis. Mar. 28, 1884. Re-en. Mar. 29, 1884; Corp. May 20, 1884; dis. Mar. 29, 1886. Re-en. Mar. 30, 1886; Corp.; dis. Mar. 30, 1888. Re-en. Mar. 30, 1888; Sergt.; dis. Mar. 30, 1890. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Mar. 9, 1891; dis. Apr. 11, 1892. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1892; 1st Sergt.; dis. Apr. 11, 1894. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 11, 1895. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1899.		
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Thomas F. Rockwell, Rockville; May 20, 1899.	Rockville.	46	New York, N. Y.		Mustered Major and Surgeon, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 18, 1898, mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.	
<i>Asst. Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> John B. McCook, Hartford; June 23, 1899.	Hartford.	33	Hartford, Conn.	First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 30, 1898; res. Dec. 14, 1898. First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 23, 1899.	Mustered 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 18, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.	

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY). -- CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice. -- Captain.</i> Edward E. Moseley, Hartford; Nov. 23, 1898.	Hartford.	36	Thompson- ville, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1888; Corp. Dec. 2, 1889; dis. May 28, 1893. Re-en. June 3, 1893; Corp.; Sergt. Dec. 1, 1893; dis. June 3, 1895. Re-en. Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1897. Capt. and I. S. A. P., 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 23, 1898.	Mustered Sergt.- Major 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. May 18, 1898; 1st Lieut., 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. Oct. 27, 1898; mus- tered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Russell T. Hall, New Britain; July 1, 1899.	New Britain.	56	Richmond, Vt.		Private Co. H, Ohio Vol. Inf., Dec. 9, 1861; dis. disabil- ity, Nov. 29, 1862. Sergt. Co. K, 150 O. N. G., May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 23, 1864. Engagements - Siege and capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, Mar. 1862. Skirmish at Fort Stevens, D. C., July, 1864.



COMPANY A.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*

Charles F. Wolf,  
Hartford; June 29, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*

Edwin E. Lamb,  
Hartford; July 17, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
William H. Leslie,  
Hartford; June 29, 1899.

COMPANY B.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*

Frank E. Shea,  
Hartford; Sept. 8, 1899.

Hartford.	37	Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 18, 1885; Corp. Aug. 19, 1886; dis. May 19, 1890. Re-en. May 19, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. May 11, 1890; dis. May 1892. Re-en. May 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. Apr. 25, 1893; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1893; Capt. June 29, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. A, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Hartford.	30	Hartford, Conn.	Musician Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 17, 1893.	Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. A, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Hartford.	26	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1893; Corp. May 15, 1896; dis. June 30, 1896. Re-en. June 30, 1896; Corp. Aug. 14, 1896; Sergt. Apr. 12, 1898; 2d Lieut. June 29, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. A, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Hartford.	29	Greenfield, Mass.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 6, 1890; Corp. Apr. 25, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 6, 1895. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1895; Sergt. Mar. 5, 1895; 2d Lieut. June 2, 1896; 1st Lieut. Mar. 19, 1897; res. July 10, 1899. Capt. Sept. 8, 1899.	Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick A. Farrell, Hartford; July 25, 1899.	Hartford.	33	Moete, Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1891; Corp. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. May 5, 1896. Re-en. May 26, 1896; Sergt. July 27, 1896; 2d Lieut. Mar. 19, 1897. 1st Lieut. July 25, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mus- tered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George W. Covey, Hartford, July 25, 1899.	Hartford.	26	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1896; Corp. April 29, 1898; Sergt. May 4, 1898; 2d Lieut. July 25, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
COMPANY C.—ROCKVILLE.					
<i>Captain.</i> James H. Barnett, Rockville; June 16, 1899.	Rockville.	34	London, England.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1890; Corp. May 1, 1891; dis. Mar. 29, 1895. Re-en. Mar. 29, 1895; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Mar. 1, 1897; dis. Mar. 29, 1897. Re-en. Mar. 29, 1897; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 28, 1898; 1st Lieut. Feb. 27, 1899; Capt. June 16, 1899.	Mustered 1st Sergt. Co. C, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mus- tered out Oct. 31, 1898.

Rockville.	31	Rockville, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 11, 1890; dis. Mar. 11, 1895. Re-en. Mar. 11, 1895; Corp. July 16, 1895; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1897; dis. Mar. 11, 1897. Re-en. Mar. 11, 1897; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 27, 1899; 1st Lieut. June 16, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. C, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
			Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1895; Corp. March 14, 1898; Q.-M. Sergt. March 20, 1899; 2d Lieut. March 2, 1900.	Mustered Private Co. C, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Vernon.	29	Rockville, Conn.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., January 12, 1900; Captain January 12, 1900.	
Bristol.	32	Half Moon Bay, California.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., January 12, 1900; 2d Lieut. January 12, 1900; 1st Lieut. July 31, 1900.	
Bristol.	33	New Hart- ford, Conn.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., January 12, 1900; 2d Lieut. February 11, 1900; 2d Lieut. July 31, 1900.	
Bristol.	25	Hartland, Conn.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., January 12, 1900; 2d Lieut. February 11, 1900; 2d Lieut. July 31, 1900.	

*First Lieutenant.*  
Charles B. Milne,  
Rockville; June 16, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Frank S. Breen,  
Vernon; March 2, 1900.

#### COMPANY D.—BRISTOL.

*Captain.*  
Herbert E. Newport,  
Bristol; Jan. 12, 1900.

*First Lieutenant.*  
Ernest E. Merrill,  
Bristol; July 31, 1900.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Ora A. Colby,  
Bristol; July 31, 1900.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY E.—NEW BRITAIN. <i>Captain.</i> Frank H. Smith, New Britain; March 14, 1900.	New Britain.	38	Glaston- bury, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 14, 1883; Corp. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. May 14, 1888. Re-en. May 14, 1888; Corp.; dis. May 14, 1890. Re-en. May 14, 1890; Corp.; dis. June 30, 1890. Re- en. July 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 9, 1892; dis. July 19, 1894. Re-en. July 19, 1894; Sergt.; dis. July 19, 1896. Re- en. July 19, 1896; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 18, 1897. First Lieut. Co. E., 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1899; Captain, Mar. 14, 1900.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. F, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mus- tered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Scheny, New Britain; March 14, 1900.	New Britain.	33	Meriden, Conn.	Trumpeter Co. E., 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 23, 1887; dis. May 23, 1892. Re- en. August 7, 1893; trans. N. C. Staff as Chief Trumpeter, Aug. 1, 1894; dis. Aug. 7, 1895. Re-en. Chief Trumpeter N. C. S., 1st Regt. Aug. 9, 1895; dropped May 2, 1898. 2d Lieut. Co. E., 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1899; 1st Lieut. Mar. 14, 1900.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George M. Mycroft, New Britain; March 14, 1900.</p>	<p>New Britain.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>Ellenville, N. Y.</p>	<p>Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 16, 1890; Corp. Nov. 11, 1893; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1895; dis. June 16, 1895. Re-en. June 16, 1895; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 10, 1898; dis. April 21, 1898. 2d Lieut. March 14, 1900.</p>	<p>Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 18, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>
<p>COMPANY F.—HARTFORD.  <i>Captain.</i> William H. Talcott, Hartford; March 12, 1900.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Lebanon, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 19, 1886; dis. July 19, 1891. Re-en. July 19, 1892; Corp. Aug. 8, 1892; dis. July 19, 1894. Re-en. July 19, 1894; Corp.; dis. July 19, 1896. Re-en. July 19, 1896; Sergt. Aug. 5, 1896; 1st Sergt.; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Mar. 6, 1899; Captain, March 12, 1900.</p>	<p>Mustered 1st Sergt. Co. F, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Herbert G. Bailey, Hartford; March 12, 1900.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Danbury, Conn.</p>	<p>Trumpeter Governor's Foot Guard, Oct. 1891; dis. Jan. 1893. Private 1st Sec. M.-G. Battery. C. N. G., Aug. 2, 1893. Trumpeter, trans. 10 Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1893; dis. Aug. 2, 1896. Re-en. Aug. 2, 1896; Trumpeter; Corp., Dec. 20, 1897; Sergt. July 8, 1899; 2d Lieut. Aug. 7, 1899; 1st Lieut. Mar. 12, 1900.</p>	<p>Musician Battery C, U. S. Artillery, May 22, 1888; dis. Aug. 21, 1891. Mustered Sergt. Co. F, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Mahlon H. Whittelsey, Hartford; March 12, 1900.	Hartford.	39	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 19, 1883; Corp. Jan. 5, 1887; dis. Oct. 19, 1888. Re-en. Oct. 19, 1888; Corp.; dis. June 30, 1890. Re-en. July 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 8, 1892; dis. July 19, 1894. Re-en. July 19, 1894; Sergt.; dis. July 19, 1896. Re-en. July 19, 1896 Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 6, 1896; 2d Lieut. March 12, 1900.	
COMPANY G.—So. MANCHESTER <i>Captain.</i> John Davenport Cheney, So. Manchester; Jan. 2, 1899.	South Manchester.	31	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 11, 1895; Corp. Aug. 12, 1896; Sergt. July 19, 1897; 1st Lieut. Jan. 27, 1898; Capt. Jan. 2, 1899.	Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. G, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William F. Madden, So. Manchester; May 21, 1900.	South Manchester.	21	South Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1897; Corp. May 13, 1898; 2d Lieut. May 29, 1899; 1st Lieut. May 21, 1900.	Mustered Corp. Co. G, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edmund M. Ogden, So. Manchester; May 21, 1900.</p>	<p>South Manchester.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Albany, N. Y.</p>	<p>Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1895; Corp. Mar. 2, 1897; Sergt. Mar. 17, 1898; 1st Sergt. July 17, 1899; 2d Lieut. May 21, 1900.</p>	<p>Mustered Sergt. Co. G, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>
<p>COMPANY H.—HARTFORD.  <i>Captain.</i> William A. Sparks, Hartford; Nov. 17, 1899.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>Worcester- shire, Eng.</p>	<p>Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 3, 1879; dis. Mar. 3, 1884. Re-en. June 24, 1884; Corp. 1885; dis. June 24, 1886. Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1891; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; dis. Jan. 14, 1893. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1893; 1st Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 14, 1895. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1895; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1895; 1st Lieut. April 17, 1896; Capt. Nov. 17, 1899.</p>	<p>Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. H, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis P. Horan, Hartford; Jan. 26, 1900.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1896; Q. M. Sergt., April 15, 1899; 2d Lieut. Nov. 17, 1899; 1st Lieut. Jan. 26, 1900.</p>	<p>Mustered Private Co. H, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.</p>



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or NAVY.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William J. Collins, Hartford; Jan. 26, 1900.	Hartford.	35	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 29, 1888; dis. June 29, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 18, 1894; Corp. Apr. 13, 1894; Sergt. July 29, 1895; 2d Lieut. April 17, 1896; res. June 6, 1897. 2d Lieut. Jan. 26, 1900.	
COMPANY I.—NEW BRITAIN. <i>Captain.</i> Samuel E. Magson, New Britain; July 5, 1899.	New Britain.	31	Rippondon, Eng.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 6, 1890; Corp. April 21, 1892; Sergt. Jan. 26, 1894; dis. Sept. 6, 1895. Re-en. Sept. 6, 1895; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 6, 1897; 2d Lieut. Jan. 19, 1898; 1st Lieut. Jan. 18, 1899; Captain, July 5, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Alfred H. Griswold, New Britain; July 5, 1899.	New Britain.	28	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 2, 1893; Corp. 1895; Sergt.; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. July 5, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. I, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.



*Second Lieutenant.*  
William B. Montague,  
New Britain; May 3, 1899.

COMPANY K.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*  
Nathaniel G. Valentine,  
Hartford; Mar. 9, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*  
Richard W. De Lamater,  
Hartford; Mar. 9, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Henry T. Holt,  
Hartford; Mar. 9, 1899.

New Britain.	35	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; Corp. Dec. 31, 1894; dis. Aug. 9, 1895. Re-en. Aug. 9, 1895; Corp.; Sergt. Oct. 4, 1897; 2d Lieut. May 3, 1899.	
Hartford.	37	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1885; Q. M. Sergt. Aug. 1, 1888; dis. Aug. 7, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 7, 1890; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Aug. 7, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 8, 1892; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Aug. 8, 1894. Re-en. Aug. 8, 1894; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Aug. 8, 1896; Re-en. Aug. 8, 1896; Q. M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 2, 1896; Capt. Mar. 9, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Hartford.	28	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 26, 1890; Corp. July 31, 1893; dis. Mar. 26, 1895. Re-en. Mar. 26, 1895; Corp.; Sergt. Sept. 1, 1896; dis. Mar. 26, 1897. Re-en. Mar. 26, 1897; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.
Hartford.	27	Springfield, Mass.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1894; Corp. Jan. 1, 1896; dis. Mar. 1, 1897. Re-en. Mar. 1, 1897; Corp.; Sergt. May 2, 1898; 2d Lieut. Mar. 9, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out Oct. 31, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy,
SECOND REGT.—INFANTRY.					
<i>Colonel.</i> Timothy F. Callahan, New Haven; Dec. 5, 1899.	New Haven.	52	Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 1, 1872; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 18, 1878; 2d Lieut. June 12, 1883; 1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1886; Capt. Oct. 20, 1887; res. Oct. 14, 1889. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1892; Lieut.-Colonel July 11, 1895; Colonel, Dec. 5, 1899.	Private Co. H, 35th Regt. U. S. Infan- try Nov. 18, 1867; Corp. June 10, 1868; trans. to 15th Regt. U. S. Inf.; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1870; dis. Nov. 5, 1870. Exp. term service.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Theodore H. Suchet, New Haven; Aug. 3, 1900.	New Haven.	40	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 7, 1877; Corp. May 1, 1879; dis. May 6, 1882. Re-en. May 7, 1882; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1883; 1st Lieut. Mar. 4, 1884; Capt. Dec. 15, 1884; res. June 16, 1891. Captain Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 26, 1892; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G.; July 11, 1895; Lieut.-Col., Aug. 3, 1900.	
<i>Major.</i> James Geddes, Waterbury; Dec. 5, 1899.	Waterbury.	35	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 6, 1887; Corp. Apr. 3, 1889; Sergt. Mar. 16, 1891; 2d Lieut. Nov. 23, 1891; 1st Lieut. Jan. 2, 1893; Capt. Mar. 15, 1893; Major, Dec. 5, 1899.	

<p><i>Major.</i> Charles F. McCabe, New Haven; Aug. 3, 1900.</p>	<p>New Haven. 40</p>	<p>Goshen, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1884; Corp. June 10, 1885; Sergt. May 9, 1887; dis. Jan. 28, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 28, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 24, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 29, 1891; 1st Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; Capt. May 10, 1893; Major, Aug. 3, 1900.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Thomas T. Welles, New Haven; July 10, 1893.</p>	<p>New Haven. 51</p>	<p>Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Batt'y D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1871; (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt. Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. July 24, 1876; Sergt. Apr. 6, 1878; dis. Apr. 29, 1879. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1881; res. Feb. 3, 1885. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; Major, July 1, 1889; res. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Dwight E. Bowers, New Haven; Nov. 22, 1898.</p>	<p>New Haven. 35</p>	<p>Claremont, N. H.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 22, 1891; Corp. May 24, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 7, 1895; dis. July 22, 1896. Re-en. Batt'n Sergt.-Major 2d Regt. July 22, 1896; dis. Aug. 30, 1898. Re-en. Sergt.-Major, Sept. 1, 1898; 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjt., 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 22, 1898.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i>					
Fred L. Miner, New Haven; July 22, 1893.	New Haven.	36	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1886; Corp. May 9, 1887; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1889; dis. Apr. 15, 1890. First Lieut. and Batt'n Adj't, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 22, 1893.	
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i>					
Matthew A. Reynolds, New Haven; Feb. 17, 1899.	New Haven.	30	No. Bran- ford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1897. First Lieut. and Quartermaster, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1899.	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i>					
George J. Allen, Middletown; Dec. 18, 1896.	Middletown.	31	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 2, 1892; Sergt. May 1, 1894; dis. Jan. 23, 1895. Re- en. Jan. 28, 1895; Sergt. First Lieut. and Paymaster, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 18, 1896.	
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i>					
Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; June 11, 1896.	New Haven	38	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1891. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1892. Major and Surgeon, June 11, 1896.	

*Assistant Surgeon.—First*

*Lieutenant.*

Thomas J. Kilmartin,  
Waterbury; Jan. 1, 1900.

*Inspector of Small Arms*

*Practice.—Captain.*

Daniel L. Barber.  
Wallingford, Jan. 1, 1900.

*Chaplain.*

George W. Phillips,  
New Haven; May 30, 1899.

Waterbury.	28	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1875; dis. Aug. 8, 1878. Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1883; Corp. May 20, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 30, 1886; dis. Sept. 20, 1888. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1888; 1st Sergt.; dis. Sept. 20, 1890. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 25, 1891; Capt. Nov. 17, 1891; retired Nov. 17, 1896. Capt. and I. S. A. P. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1900.
Wallingford.	46	Litchfield, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1894; dis. Nov. 1, 1897. Chaplain 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 30, 1899.
New Haven.	33	Chatham, Eng.	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY A.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> Henry B. Carter, Waterbury; Dec. 26, 1899.	Waterbury.	35	W. Hingham, Mass.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 24, 1883; Corp. Aug. 12, 1885; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1888; dis. Dec. 24, 1888. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 9, 1890; dis. Dec. 24, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1890; Sergt.-Major 2d Regt. Mar. 10, 1891; dis. Dec. 24, 1892. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1892; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. Jan. 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893; Capt. Dec. 26, 1899.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Sandland, Waterbury; Dec. 26, 1899.	Waterbury.	32	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 27, 1891; Corp. Nov. 1, 1892; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1899.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Walter W. Sackett, Waterbury; Dec. 26, 1899.	Waterbury.	31	Sandisfield, Mass.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 15, 1892; Corp. Nov. 1, 1894; dis. Feb. 15, 1897. Re-en. Feb. 15, 1897; Sergt. Jan. 3, 1898; 2d Lieut. Dec. 26, 1899.	

COMPANY B.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*

Frank Pauly,  
New Haven; Dec. 13, 1899.

New Haven.	28	Berlin, Germany.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 11, 1892; Corp. July 22, 1895; Sergt. Feb. 26, 1896; dis. May 11, 1897. Re-en. May 11, 1897; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 17, 1897; 2d Lieut. Dec. 7, 1898; 1st Lieut. Jan. 19, 1899; Capt. Dec. 13, 1899.
New Haven.	26	Westfield, Mass.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 4, 1893; dis. Jan. 4, 1896. Re-en. Aug. 5, 1896; Corp. Jan. 25, 1898; 1st Sergt. Mar. 1, 1899; 2d Lieut. May 4, 1899; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1899.
New Haven.	25	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1897; Corp. Aug. 1, 1898; Q. M. Sergt. Jan. 11, 1899; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1899.
New Haven.	29	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1897; Sergt. July 8, 1897; Captain, Aug. 10, 1897.

*First Lieutenant.*

Frederick Druehl,  
New Haven; Dec. 13, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*

John Salerno,  
New Haven; Dec. 13, 1899.

COMPANY C.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*

Jeremiah F. Donovan,  
New Haven; Aug. 10, 1897.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward G. Laflin, New Haven; May 11, 1899.	New Haven.	32	Windsor Locks, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1897; Corp.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1897; 1st Lieut. May 11, 1899.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William B. Spencer, New Haven; May 11, 1899.	New Haven.	30	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1897; Corp. Feb. 12, 1898; Sergt. Mar. 1, 1899; 2d Lieut. May 11, 1899.	
COMPANY D.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> John Q. Tilson, New Haven; May 18, 1899.	New Haven.	34	Clear Branch Tenn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1898; dis. Aug. 18, 1898. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1898. Captain Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 18, 1899.	2d Lieut. 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., June 29, 1898; hon. dis. Sept. 20, 1898.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Ernest L. Isbell, New Haven; Oct. 19, 1899.	New Haven.	34	Bridgewater Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1889; Corp. Jan. 29, 1891; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1893; dis. May 13, 1894. 2d Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt. July 6, 1899; 1st Lieut. Oct. 19, 1899.	



*Second Lieutenant.*  
Lovell H. Page,  
New Haven; Oct. 19, 1899.

New Haven.	29	Guilford, Conn.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 13, 1890; Corp. Dec. 9, 1892; Sergt. July 31, 1893; dis. Nov. 13, 1895. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1895, Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 22, 1897; 1st Lieut. Jan. 6, 1898; res. Nov. 2, 1898. 2d Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 19, 1899.
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## COMPANY E.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*  
Patrick F. Reynolds,  
New Haven; July 5, 1898.

New Haven.	38	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1885; Corp. June 1, 1889; Sergt. Apr. 1, 1890; dis. June 22, 1890. Re-en. June 30, 1890; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1892. Re-en. June 30, 1892; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1894. Re-en. June 30, 1894; 1st Sergt. July 25, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 30, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 12, 1896; Capt. July 5, 1898.
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*First Lieutenant.*  
George E. Hall,  
New Haven; July 5, 1898.

New Haven.	30	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1896. 2d Lieut. Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 31, 1898; 1st Lieut. July 5, 1898.
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## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alfred Husted, New Haven; May 24, 1899.	New Haven.	35	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 12, 1886; Corp. Nov. 21, 1888; Sergt. July 30, 1890; dis. Feb. 12, 1891. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1891; Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 5, 1891; dis. Feb. 12, 1893. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1893; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Feb. 12, 1895. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1895; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Feb. 12, 1897. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1897; Q. M. Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Sept. 7, 1898; dis. Feb. 12, 1899. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1899; 1st Sergt. 2d Lieut. Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1899.	
COMPANY F.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> Edward O. Gruener, New Haven; Sept. 5, 1900.	New Haven.	35	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1886; Corp. July 30, 1890; dis. Aug. 12, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 12, 1891; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 12, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 12, 1893; Sergt. Nov. 5, 1893; dis. Aug. 19, 1895. Re-en. Aug. 19, 1895; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1897; dis. Mar. 13, 1898. Re-en. Mar. 13, 1898; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 7, 1898; 1st Lieut. Nov. 9, 1898; Capt. Sept. 5, 1900.	

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> William Perry Curtiss, New Haven; Sept. 5, 1900.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>29 Branford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1894; Corp. Dec. 7, 1896; dis. Mar. 1, 1897. Re-en. Mar. 1, 1897; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 9, 1898; 1st Lieut. Sept. 5, 1900.</p>
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Leroy Clark, New Haven; Sept. 5, 1900.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>30 New Haven, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1892; Corp. Jan. 21, 1896; dis. Dec. 21, 1897. Re-en. Dec. 21, 1897; Sergt. Oct. 30, 1898; 1st Sergt. May 24, 1899; dis. Dec. 21, 1899. Re-en. Dec. 21, 1899; 2d Lieut. Sept. 5, 1900.</p>
<p>COMPANY G.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Waterbury; Feb. 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Waterbury.</p>	<p>39 Waterbury, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1883; 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887; Captain Feb. 3, 1899.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick Halpin, Waterbury; Feb. 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Waterbury.</p>	<p>35 Waterbury, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1885; Q. M. Sergt. May 3, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887; 1st Lieut. Feb. 3, 1899.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas F. Hallinan, Waterbury; Feb. 3, 1899.	Waterbury.	36	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 1, 1884; Corp. Apr. 5, 1887; dis. June 1, 1889. Re-en. June 1, 1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 13, 1889; dis. June 1, 1891. Re-en. June 1, 1891; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 3, 1893; dis. June 1, 1893. Re-en. June 3, 1893; 1st Sergt.; dis. June 3, 1895. Re-en. June 3, 1895; 1st Sergt.; dis. June 3, 1897. Re-en. June 3, 1897; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 3, 1899.	
COMPANY H.—MIDDLETOWN. <i>Captain.</i> Walter R. Markham, Middletown; July 26, 1898.	Middletown.	38	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1880; Corp. Apr. 10, 1883; Sergt. May 20, 1885; dis. Nov. 17, 1885. Re- en. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. May 12, 1886; dis. Nov. 17, 1887. Re- en. Nov. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 17, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1889; 1st Sergt.; dis. Dec. 3, 1891. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 3, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892; Capt. July 26, 1898.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John A. Broatch, Middletown; July 26, 1898.	Middletown.	30	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 8, 1890; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 26, 1898.
	Middletown.	26	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 4, 1897; Corp. Aug. 9, 1897; Sergt. Sept. 2, 1898; 1st Sergt. Feb. 2, 1899; 2d Lieut. Apr. 3, 1900.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas M. Russell, Middletown; April 3, 1900.	Meriden.	38	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1880; Corp.; dis. May 3, 1885; Re-en. June 2, 1885; Corp.; dis. June 2, 1887. Re-en. June 3, 1887; Sergt. Apr. 4, 1888; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892; Capt. Nov. 8, 1897.
	Meriden.	33	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1890; Corp. June 1, 1892; dis. May 26, 1895. Re-en. May 26, 1895; Corp. May 26, 1895; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1897; dis. May 26, 1897. Re-en. May 26, 1897; 1st Sergt. Aug. 12, 1898; 1st Lieut. March 1, 1900.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George E. Proudman, Meriden; March 1, 1900.	Meriden.	26	Providence, R. I.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 2, 1893; Corp. July 9, 1895; Sergt. July 6, 1897; trans. to Co. I, 2d Regt.; 2d Lieut. March 1, 1900.
	Meriden.			
COMPANY I.—MERIDEN.				
<i>Captain.</i> Oscar L. Bradley, Meriden; Nov. 8, 1897.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Donald M. Macintyre, Meriden; March 1, 1900.				

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY K.—WALLINGFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> Henry Norton, Jr., Wallingford; Dec. 1, 1898.	Wallingford.	34	Birmingham Eng.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Corp. Apr. 30, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1887; dis. Aug. 17, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888; res. June 17, 1891. 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 24, 1896; Captain Dec. 1, 1898.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George C. Abbott, Wallingford; June 20, 1899.	Wallingford.	30	Milford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 2, 1893; dis. June 2, 1896. Re-en. Feb. 4, 1897; Corp. Apr. 21, 1898; 2d Lieut. Dec. 1, 1898; 1st Lieut. June 20, 1899.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles M. Allen, Wallingford; June 20, 1899.	Wallingford.	28	Malden, N. Y.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 14, 1894; Corp. July 17, 1895; Sergt. Apr. 21, 1898; 1st Sergt. Jan. 3, 1899; 2d Lieut. June 20, 1899.	

## THIRD REGT.—INFANTRY.

*Colonel.*

Henry J. Thayer,  
Putnam; April 6, 1900.

Putnam.  
46 Woonsocket,  
R. I.

Private Co. A, 4th Batt'n Inf., 2d Brigade R. I. M., May 27, 1875; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 26, 1877; dis. May 1, 1879.  
Private Co. G., 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; Capt. Dec. 11, 1890.  
Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 27, 1893; Lieut. Col. May 2, 1899; Col. Apr. 6, 1900.

Entered service June 23, 1898. Must'd Major 3d Regt. Conn. Vols. Inf. July 3, 1898; res. Sept. 9, 1898.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*  
William H. Hamilton,  
Danielson; April 6, 1900.

Danielson.  
44 Winsted,  
Conn.

Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 15, 1885; dis. Feb. 28, 1887. 1st Lieut. April 17, 1895; Captain Nov. 15, 1895.  
Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 2, 1899; Lieut. Col. April 6, 1900.

Mustered Capt. Co. F, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 1, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

*Major (Battalion).*  
Henry S. Dorsey,  
New London; May 2, 1899.

New London.  
35 New London,  
Conn.

Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G. Nov. 8, 1886; trans. to 3d Signal Corps, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 28, 1891; Capt. Nov. 1, 1893.  
Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 2, 1899.

Mustered Capt. Co. A, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 6, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major (Battalion).</i> Arthur D. McIntyre, Putnam; April 6, 1900.	Putnam.	38	Springfield, Mass.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1887; Corp. Apr. 10, 1890; dis. May 20, 1892. Re-en. May 20, 1892; Sergt. July 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 16, 1892; Capt. Oct. 24, 1896. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 6, 1900.	Mustered Capt. Co. G, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 3, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>Adjutant—Captain.</i> William F. Bidwell, Killingly; June 29, 1900.	Killingly.	44	Norwich, Conn.	1st Lieut. Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1878; Capt. Dec. 30, 1880; res. Nov. 14, 1881. Capt. Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1881. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 12, 1886. Major and Brigade Quartermaster, C. N. G., June 6, 1892; retired Jan. 7, 1897. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 29, 1900.	



*Adjutant (Battalion)—First Lieutenant.*  
John A. Prince,  
New London; July 20, 1899.

New Lon-  
don.

40

New Lon-  
don, Conn.

Musician, Band 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1880; dis. Aug. 11, 1885. Private 3d M. G. Platoon, 3d Regt. June 16, 1886; dis. Apr. 30, 1888. Re-en. Band 3d Regt. July 7, 1888; dis. July 7, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 18, 1890; dis. July 31, 1891. Comm'sy Sergt. N. C. S. 3d Regt. Aug. 8, 1892; Sergt. Major Apr. 18, 1894; dis. Aug. 8, 1894. Re-en. Sergt. Major Aug. 8, 1894; dis. Aug. 8, 1896. Re-en. Sergt. Major Aug. 8, 1896; dis. June 24, 1898. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 20, 1899.

*Adjutant Battalion—First Lieutenant.*  
Albert P. Ware,  
New London; July 23, 1900.

New Lon-  
don.

25

New Lon-  
don, Conn.

2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1895; retired Jan. 9, 1900. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjutant, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1900.

*Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.*  
Percy H. Morgan,  
Poquonock Bridge; June 29, 1900.

Poquonock  
Bridge.

31

Groton,  
Conn.

Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 13, 1888; Commissary-Sergt. N. C. S. 3d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 13, 1888; Q. M. Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 8, 1892; dis. Aug. 13, 1893. Re-en. Q. M. Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 13, 1893; 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 6, 1895; Captain and Adjutant, Dec. 23, 1899; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster June 29, 1900. Mustered 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., June 23, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Paymaster—First Lieutenant.</i> David Flagg, Putnam; June 29, 1900.	Putnam.	41	Pomfret, Conn.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 28, 1884; Q. M. Sergt. Dec. 2, 1887; dis. Nov. 28, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 13, 1889; Q. M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; dis. May 26, 1891. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1891; Q. M. Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adjutant, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 19, 1893; res. May 29, 1899. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 29, 1900.	
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Harry M. Lee, New London; June 29, 1900.	New London.	25	New London, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 18, 1898; Major and Surgeon, June 29, 1900.	Mustered 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., June 22, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> John J. Russell, Putnam; June 29, 1900.	Putnam.	35	London, England.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice—Captain.</i> William M. Stark, New London; Aug. 5, 1899.	New London.	45	Portland, Oregon.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895; 1st Sergt. May 13, 1896; dis. June 22, 1898. Capt. and I. S. A. P., 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1899.	

<p><i>Chaplain.</i> Byron U. Hatfield, Danielson; June 29, 1900.</p>	<p>Danielson.</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>Port Greville, Nova Scotia.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 18, 1894; Corp. Apr. 24, 1896; dis. Apr. 18, 1897. Re-en. Apr. 18, 1897; Corp.; Sergt.; Captain, May 22, 1899</p>	<p>Mustered Sergt. Co. A, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 6, 1898; 1st Sergt. Jan. 11, 1899; 2d Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., Mar. 10, 1899; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.</p>
<p>COMPANY A.—NEW LONDON.  <i>Captain.</i> John J. Lawless, New London; May 22, 1899.</p>	<p>New London.</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>East Boston, Me.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 18, 1894; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 18, 1897. Re-en. Apr. 18, 1897; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. May 15, 1899; dis. Jan. 10, 1900. First Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 17, 1900.</p>	<p>Mustered Sergt. Co. A, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 6, 1898; Red; mustered out March 20, 1899.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Hubert W. Ryan, New London; Jan. 17, 1900.</p>	<p>New London.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>Ireland.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 18, 1894; Corp. Jan. 11, 1897; dis. Apr. 18, 1897. Re-en. Apr. 1897; Corp.; Sergt. June 22, 1898; 1st Sergt. July 10, 1899; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1899.</p>	
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward A. Lawless, New London; Dec. 13, 1899.</p>	<p>New London.</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>Niantic, Conn.</p>		

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY B—STONINGTON.					
<i>Major.</i> Daniel Keleher, retired, in com- mand.					
<i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.)					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Murphy, Stonington; August 7, 1900.	Westerly, R. I.	33	Stonington, Conn.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 1, 1888; Corp. Aug. 21, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 30, 1890; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1891; dis. May 1, 1893. Re-en. May 1, 1893; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1896; Capt. May 16, 1899; res. Nov. 8, 1899. First Lieut. Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1900.	Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. B, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 3, 1898; Capt. Co. L, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., Nov. 22, 1898; mus- tered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Joseph Herbst, Stonington; Sept. 6, 1900.	Westerly, R. I.	26	Lawrence, Mass.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1895; Corp. Feb. 17, 1898; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1899; 1st Lieut. Nov. 16, 1899; res. Mar. 28, 1900. 2d Lieut. Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 6, 1900.	Mustered Corp. Co. B, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 3, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

COMPANY C.—NORWICH.

*Captain.*

Charles A. Polsten,  
Norwich; August 23, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*

Henry H. Morrell,  
Norwich; May 16, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Frederick W. Burton,  
Norwich; August 23, 1899.

COMPANY D.—NEW LONDON.

*Captain.*

Frank V. Chappell,  
New London; Oct. 30, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*  
(Vacancy)

Norwich.	27	Vestervick, Sweden.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 5, 1893; dis. Dec. 5, 1896. Re-en. Dec. 5, 1896; Corp. Mar. 9, 1897; Sergt. Jan. 3, 1898; 2d Lieut. June 6, 1899; Capt. Aug. 23, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Co. C, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 1, 1898; Red; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
Norwich.	21	Troy, Me.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1897; Corp.; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Co. C, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 1, 1898; Sergt. Jan. 13, 1899; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
Norwich.	21	Norwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 12, 1897; Corp. June 15, 1898; Sergt. June 26, 1899; 2d Lieut. August 23, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Co. C, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 1, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
New London.	25	New London, Conn.	Private 3d Platoon Battery A, C. N. G., May 3, 1898; Sergt. May 4, 1898; hon. dis. by reason of disbandment of Platoon, Nov. 30, 1898. Capt. and Adjut. 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1899. Captain Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 30, 1899.	Mustered Sergt. Battery A, Light, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Art'y May 19, 1898; mustered out Oct. 25, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> John J. Butler, New London; Jan. 22, 1900.	New Lon- don.	22	Westerly, R. I.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 3, 1896; Corp. June 28, 1898; Sergt. June 7, 1899; 2d Lieut. Oct. 30, 1899; dis. Jan. 10, 1900. 2d Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1900.	Mustered Corp. Co. D, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
COMPANY E—WILLIMANTIC.					
<i>Captain.</i> Jean B. Paulhus, Willimantic; Dec. 28, 1899.	Willimantic.	25	St. Bona Venture, Canada.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 27, 1897; Corp. June 22, 1898; Sergt. June 7, 1899; 2d Lieut. July 20, 1899; Capt. Dec. 28, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Co. E, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank P. Fenton, Willimantic; Jan. 18, 1900.	Willimantic.	28	Mansfield, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 25, 1898; Corp. June 22, 1898; Sergt. June 8, 1899; 2d Lieut. Dec. 28, 1899; 1st Lieut. Jan. 18, 1900.	Mustered Corp. Co. E, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James D. Sullivan, Willimantic; June 27, 1900.	Willimantic.	22	Mansfield, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G. July 24, 1897; dis. June 27, 1899. Re-en. Jan. 22, 1900; 2d Lieut. June 27, 1900.	Mustered Private Co. E, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; Corp. August 21, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

COMPANY F—DANIELSON.

*Captain.*

Andrew C. Racine,  
Danielson; May 22, 1900.

Killingly.

28

Westfield,  
Vt.

Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May  
31, 1892; dis. May 31, 1897. Re-en.  
Apr. 23, 1898; 2d Lieut. June 20, 1899;  
Captain, May 22, 1900.

Mustered Corp. Co.  
F, 3d Regt. Conn.  
Vol. Inf., July 1,  
1898; Sergt. Feb.  
15, 1899; mustered  
out Mar. 20, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*

Frederick N. Flagg,  
Danielson; June 19, 1900.

Danielson.

26

Pomfret,  
Conn.

Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept.  
11, 1893; Corp. May 8, 1894; Sergt.  
May 8, 1896; dis. Sept. 11, 1896. Re-  
en. Sept. 11, 1896; Sergt. Sept. 11,  
1896; 1st Sergt. June 25, 1899; 2d  
Lieut. Feb. 20, 1900; 1st Lieut. June  
19, 1900.

Mustered 1st Sergt.  
Co. G, 3d Regt.  
Conn., Vol. Inf.,  
July 2, 1898; mus-  
tered out Mar. 20,  
1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*

William H. Warren,  
Danielson; June 19, 1900.

Danielson.

26

Killingly,  
Conn.

Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June  
28, 1895; Corp. Feb. 21, 1896; Sergt.  
Feb. 1, 1898; dis. Oct. 27, 1899.  
2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June  
19, 1900.

Mustered Sergt. Co.  
G, 3d Regt. Conn.  
Vol. Inf., July 2,  
1898; mustered out  
Mar. 20, 1899.



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G—PUTNAM. <i>Captain.</i> Everett M. Carver. Putnam; July 17, 1900.	Putnam.	30	Putnam, Conn.	Second Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 4, 1896; 1st Lieut. June 8, 1899; Capt. July 17, 1900.	Apprentice U. S. N. July 10, 1888; 1st Cl. Seaman and Ship's Bugler, Jan. 1, 1890; dis. Dec. 29, 1891. Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 3, 1898; Pro. 1st Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. V. I., Dec. 9, 1898; mus- tered out Mar. 20, 1899.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George L. Wilbur, Putnam; July 17, 1900.	Putnam.	24	Wakefield, R. I.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 27, 1892; Corp. May 25, 1895; Sergt. March 31, 1897; 1st Sergt. May 12, 1898; 2d Lieut. June 8, 1899; 1st Lieut. July 17, 1900.	Mustered 1st Sergt. Co. G, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 3, 1898; mus- tered out Mar. 20, 1899.



*Second Lieutenant.*

George L. Lamondy,  
Putnam; July 17, 1900.

COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON.

*Captain.*

Thomas O. Thompson,  
New London; Nov. 10, 1899.

Putnam.	21	Killingly, Conn.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 26, 1897; Corp. May 17, 1898; Sergt. Aug. 16, 1899; 1st Sergt. Nov. 16, 1899; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1900.	Mustered Corp. Co. G, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 3, 1898; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
New London.	36	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 17, 1881; Corp. May 23, 1882. 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer, 3d Regt C. N. G., July 23, 1883; Capt. and I. R. P. Mar. 12, 1885; res. July 19, 1886. Enlisted Co. F, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. April 30, 1886; dropped Oct. 7, 1890. 1st Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1890; Capt. Feb. 9, 1891. Capt. and Adjutant, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1894; retired June 24, 1898. Capt. Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 10, 1899.	
New London.	26	New London, Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 16, 1897; Sergt. Aug. 7, 1899; 2d Lieut. May 4, 1900.	Mustered Private Co. I, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; Corp.; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*  
(Vacancy).

*Second Lieutenant.*

William F. Callahan,  
New London; May 4, 1900.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FOURTH REGT.—INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i> Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford; April 27, 1899.	Stamford.	38	Greenwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 20, 1886; Q. M. Sergt. Dec. 27, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 27, 1890; Capt. July 20, 1891. Maj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 28, 1893; Lieut.-Col. Jan. 18, 1897; Col. Apr. 27, 1899.*	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Merritt F. White, Bridgeport; April 27, 1899.	Bridgeport.	44	Barre, Mass.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1884; Corp. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt. April 17, 1888; dis. Feb. 18, 1889. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1889; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 3, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; Capt. Aug. 9, 1892. Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1897; Lieutenant-Colonel, Apr. 27, 1899.	
<i>Major (Battalion).</i> Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; Jan. 18, 1897.	Stamford.	31	Corfu, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 4th. Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Corp. Aug. 3, 1891; 2d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1892; Capt. July 19, 1893; res. Dec. 17, 1894. Captain Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1896. Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1897. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 24, 1898; re-assigned to 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 31, 1898.	Mustered Major, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 3, 1898; hon. discharged Sept. 19, 1898.

<p><i>Major (Battalion).</i> James J. Hurley, Bridgeport; Jan. 20, 1900.</p>	<p>Bridgeport.</p>	<p>33 New Haven, 2d Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., November 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. December 18, 1893; Capt. Dec. 20, 1897. Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 20, 1900.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Frank R. Coates, Stamford; June 20, 1899.</p>	<p>Stamford.</p>	<p>31 Philadelphia Pa.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> William A. Pratt, Stamford; February 11, 1897.</p>	<p>Stamford.</p>	<p>40 Stamford, Conn. Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 8, 1885. Sergt. and Orderly, Brigade, July 21, 1890; dis. Dec. 8, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 8, 1890; Sergt. and Orderly, Brigade; dis. Dec. 8, 1892. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adj't. 4th Regt. C. N. G. Feb. 11, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Robert N. Burroughs, Bridgeport; August 8, 1899.</p>	<p>Bridgeport.</p>	<p>33 Fairfield, Conn. Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 21, 1889; trans. to Co. B, 4th Regt. March 15, 1890; Corp. May 10, 1892; dis. May 21, 1894. Re-en. June 12, 1894; Corp.; Sergt. December 18, 1894; dis. June 12, 1896. Re-en. Sergt. Major, N. C. Staff, 4th Regt. C. N. G., September 3, 1898; 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adj't. 4th Regt., Aug. 8, 1899.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> John D. Hertz, Stamford; July 25, 1900.	Stamford.	30	Ephrata, Penn.	Quartermaster-Sergt. N. C. Staff, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1898; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 4th Regt., July 25, 1900.	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Walter Stapleton, Bridgeport; February 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	36	Bridgeport, Conn.		
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; February 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	34	Ansonia, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., October 31, 1893; Major and Surgeon, February 4, 1897.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Schavoir, Stamford; June 20, 1899.	Stamford.	41	Aix Le Chapelle, Germany.		

*Inspector of Small Arms  
Practice.—Captain.*  
Charles A. Bradley,  
Bridgeport; February 4, 1897.

Bridgeport.	30	Bristol, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 18, 1888; Corp. July 29, 1891; Sergt. May 12, 1892; dis. December 18, 1893. Re-en. December 18, 1893; Sergt.; dis. December 18, 1895. Capt. and I. S. A. P. 4th Regt., C. N. G., February 4, 1897.
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*Chaplain.*

Charles P. Hall,  
Danbury; May, 23, 1900.

Danbury.	34	Troy, N. Y.	
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COMPANY B.—BRIDGEPORT.

*Captain.*

George D. Shelton,  
Bridgeport; May 16, 1899.

Bridgeport.	38	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., No- vember 20, 1883; Corp. August 10, 1886; dis. November 21, 1888. Re-en. November 21, 1888; Corp.; Sergt.; February 12, 1889; dis. November 21, 1890. Re-en. December 1, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. January 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. August 9, 1892; Captain May 16, 1899.
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## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James J. Halligan, Bridgeport; May 16, 1899.	Bridgeport.	34	Huntington, N. Y.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 8, 1888; Corp. May 6, 1890; Sergt. May 10, 1892; dis. May 8, 1893. Re-en. May 9, 1893; Sergt.; dis. May 9, 1895. Re-en. June 25, 1895; Sergt.; dis. November 13, 1897. 2d Lieut. December 21, 1897; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1899.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John J. McBride, Bridgeport; May 16, 1899.	Bridgeport.	29	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., November 25, 1892; Corp. December 17, 1894; dis. December 14, 1895. Re-en. January 3, 1896; Corp. May 15, 1896; Sergt. March 26, 1897; dis. June 11, 1898. Re-en. June 25, 1898; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. January 17, 1899; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1899.	
COMPANY C.—STAMFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Bucklee, Stamford; April 9, 1900.	Stamford.	36	Lowellan, Canada.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 22, 1894; Corp. March 9, 1895; Sergt. March 9, 1896; 1st Sergt. April 26, 1897; dis. May 22, 1897. Re-en. May 22, 1897; 1st Sergt. June 8, 1897; 1st Lieut. September 17, 1897; res. March 13, 1900. Capt. Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 9, 1900.	Mustered 1st Lieut. Co. K, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 2, 1898. Appointed Battalion-Adjutant; promoted March 20, 1899.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Andrew J. Moran, Stamford; May 28, 1900.	Stamford.	25	Stamford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1896; Corp. June 28, 1897; Sergt. May 20, 1898; 2d Lieut. November 24, 1899; 1st Lieut. May 28, 1900.	Mustered Sergt. Co. K, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf. July 2, 1898; 1st Sergt.; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
	Stamford.	25	Glasgow, Scotland.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., March 5, 1895; Corp. April 9, 1898; Sergt. May 20, 1898; 2d Lieut. May 28, 1900.	Mustered Private Co. K, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898. Sergt.; mustered out Mar. 20, 1899.
COMPANY D.—NORWALK.					
<i>Captain.</i> Howard J. Bloomer, Norwalk; August 4, 1899.	Norwalk.	28	Burlington, Ia.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 19, 1898; Corp. July 1, 1898; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1899. Capt. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., August 4, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Co. L, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898. Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Conn. Vol. Inf., November 14, 1898; mustered out March 20, 1899.
	Norwalk.	29	Norwalk, Conn.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward P. Weed, Norwalk; August 4, 1899.	Norwalk.	22	Norwalk, Conn.		
	Norwalk.	22	Norwalk, Conn.		
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George L. Woodward, Norwalk; August 4, 1899.	Norwalk.				
	Norwalk.				

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY E.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Edward J. Joy, Bridgeport; February 12, 1900.	Bridgeport.	28	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1891; Corp. April 17, 1893; 2d Lieut. December 18, 1893; 1st Lieut. December 20, 1897; Capt. February 12, 1900.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Frederick W. Teele, Bridgeport; April 19, 1900.	Bridgeport.	26	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., October 20, 1892; Corp. July 25, 1895; Sergt. April 30, 1897; Sergt. Major N. C. Staff, 4th Regt. May 1, 1897; dis. May 1, 1898. Re-en. Co. K, 4th Regt. May 2, 1898; Sergt. May 19, 1898; dis. May 3, 1899. First Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 19, 1900.	Mustered Sergt. Battery B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Artillery May 19, 1898; 1st Sergt.; mustered out Dec. 20, 1898.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
John Scanlon, Bridgeport; Dec. 20, 1897.	Bridgeport.	28	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., No- vember 9, 1891; Corp. July 6, 1895; dis. November 9, 1896. Re-en. No- vember 29, 1896; Corp. January 11, 1897; 2d Lieut. December 20, 1897.	



COMPANY F.—NORWALK.

*Captain.*

William I. Comstock,  
Norwalk; May 16, 1899.

*First Lieutenant.*

Howard N. Godfrey,  
Norwalk; December 26, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*

George C. Meehan,  
Norwalk; December 26, 1899.

Norwalk.	29	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt., C. N. G. May 25, 1894; Corp. May 24, 1895; Q. M. Sergt. February 4, 1896; 2d Lieut. August 13, 1896; Capt. May 16, 1899.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. L, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; mustered out March 20, 1899.
Norwalk.	28	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., February 24, 1890; Corp. April 7, 1892; Sergt. July 18, 1894; dis. February 24, 1895. Re-en. February 24, 1895; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. May 24, 1895; dis. February 24, 1897. Re-en. March 8, 1897; 1st Sergt.; dropped May 4, 1898. Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 4, 1898; dis. February 15, 1899. Taken up Co. F, 4th Regt. June 6, 1899; Sergt. July 13, 1899; 2d Lieut. August 23, 1899; 1st Lieut. December 26, 1899.	Mustered Private Battery B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Artillery May 19, 1898; Sergt. July 3, 1898; mustered out December 20, 1898.
Norwalk.	30	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., April 13, 1897; Corp. June 21, 1898; 1st Sergt. August 1, 1899; 2d Lieut. December 26, 1899.	Mustered Corp. Co. L, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; Q. M. Sergt.; mustered out March 20, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE. In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G.—DANBURY.					
<i>Captain.</i> Vincent M. King, Danbury; December 15, 1896.	Danbury.	41	London, England.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., February 7, 1893; Sergt. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. November 2, 1894; Captain December 15, 1896.	Mustered Capt. Co. M, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 14, 1898; mustered out October 31, 1898.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Cyrus E. Ryder, Danbury; March 16, 1900.	Danbury.	26	Patterson, N. Y.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., November 15, 1892; Corp. December 8, 1894; 1st Sergt. December 20, 1895; 2d Lieut. February 15, 1898; 1st Lieut. March 16, 1900.	Mustered 2d Lieut. Co. M, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 14, 1898; mustered out October 31, 1898.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Emil A. Ihloff, Danbury; March 16, 1900.	Danbury.	28	Germany.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., December 23, 1890; Corp. August 15, 1893; Sergt. December 8, 1894; dis. December 23, 1895. Re-en. December 23, 1895; Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt. March 9, 1898; 2d Lieut. March 16, 1900.	Mustered Q. M. Sergt. Co. M, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 14, 1898; mustered out October 31, 1898.

## COMPANY I.—WINSTED.

*Captain.*

George M. Crossman,  
Winsted; March 13, 1896.

Winsted.

42

Sutton,  
Mass.

Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 6, 1889; Corp. December 15, 1889; Sergt. November 2, 1891; 1st Sergt. July 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. December 26, 1892; res. May 9, 1893.  
Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., September 16, 1893; Corp. November 1, 1893; 2d Lieut. January 23, 1895; Captain March 13, 1896.

Mustered Capt. Co. M, 3d Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., July 2, 1898; hon. discharged September 7, 1898.

*First Lieutenant.*

Joseph L. Carroll,  
Winsted; November 20, 1899.

Winsted.

28

Winchester,  
Conn.

Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., March 27, 1893; Corp. April 1, 1895; Sergt. July 16, 1896; dis. June 22, 1898.  
2d Lieutenant Co. I, 4th Regt. July 6, 1899; 1st Lieut. November 20, 1899.

*Second Lieutenant.*

William S. Hayes,  
Winsted; November 20, 1899

Winsted.

24

Great  
Barrington,  
Mass.

Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 8, 1895; Corp. February 2, 1897; 1st Sergt. May 19, 1899; 2d Lieut. Nov. 20, 1899.  
Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 3, 1898; dis. March 28, 1899; engaged in two skirmishes at Guanica Bay, Porto Rico.

Mustered Private Battery B, 5th U. S. Artillery June 3, 1898; dis. March 28, 1899; engaged in two skirmishes at Guanica Bay, Porto Rico.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY K.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>Captain.</i> Stephen P. Cronan, Bridgeport; July 25, 1899.	Bridgeport.	29	Naugatuck, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., No- vember 18, 1890; trans. to Co. G; 2d Regt. November 30, 1891; dis. Octo- ber 31, 1894. Re-en. Co. B, 4th Regt. September 28, 1895; Corp. July 15, 1896. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n-Adj't. 4th Regt. C. N. G., February 9, 1897. Capt. Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1899.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John P. Flanagan, Bridgeport; July 18, 1899.	Bridgeport.	27	Hamilton, Ontario.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan- uary 9, 1894; dis. June 29, 1895. Re- en. August 10, 1895; Corp. July 19, 1897; dis. May 3, 1898. Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1898; dis. February 15, 1899. Re- en. June 1, 1899; 1st Lieut. July 18, 1899.	Mustered Private Battery B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; Sergt. July 11, 1898; mustered out December 20, 1898.

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Louis J. Herrmann; Bridgeport; July 18, 1899.</p>	<p>Bridgeport.</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>Bridgeport, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1897; Sergt. May 22, 1899; 1st Sergt. May 23, 1899; 2d Lieut. July 18, 1899.</p>	<p>Mustered Battery B, 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Artillery, May 19, 1898; Sergt.; mus- tered out Decem- ber 20, 1898.</p>
<p>FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY. NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> Lewis P. Wood, New Haven; Oct. 16, 1899.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 5th Battalion, C. N. G., August 5, 1884; Corp. May 16, 1888; Sergt; December 29, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 14, 1889; dis. July 3, 1889. Capt. 1st Sep. Co. C. N. G., October 16, 1899.</p>	
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel Tilghman, New Haven; Oct. 16, 1899.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>53</p>	<p>Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, Independent Battalion, C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1879; (changed to 5th Battalion, February 26, 1880); Sergt. November 22, 1881; 2d Lieut. April 28, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 1, 1885; dis. July 3, 1889. 1st Lieut. 1st Sep. Co. C. N. G., Oc- tober 16, 1899.</p>	



SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.

*First Lieutenant.*

Earl H. Hotchkiss,  
New Haven; June 12, 1899.

New Haven. 26 Westville,  
Conn.

Private Co. I, 1st Infantry Vermont  
National Guard, February 16, 1893;  
Corp. February 28, 1895; dis. Feb-  
ruary 17, 1896.  
Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July  
16, 1896; Corp. July 6, 1897; 2d Lieut.  
January 6, 1898; 1st Lieut. November  
17, 1898.  
1st Lieutenant commanding 2d Sec.  
Brigade Signal Corp. C. N. G., June  
12, 1899.

THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.

*First Lieutenant.*

Samuel A. Gager,  
New London; March 23, 1899.

New Lon-  
don. 29 Bozrah,  
Conn.

Private 3d Sec. Brigade Signal Corp.  
C. N. G., March 18, 1896; 1st Lieut.  
comd'g, March 23, 1899.  
Private 2d Co. U. S.  
V. Signal Corp.,  
June 13, 1898;  
Sergt. June 20,  
1898; hon. dis.  
April 8, 1898.

FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.

*First Lieutenant.*

William Lounsbury,  
Bridgeport; May 31, 1899.

Bridgeport.  
27 Bridgeport,  
Conn.

Private 4th Sec. Brigade Signal Corp.  
C. N. G., March 25, 1895; dis. June  
1, 1898. Re-en. May 13, 1899; Sergt.  
May 29, 1899; 1st Lieutenant com-  
manding May 31, 1899.  
Private 2d Co. U. S.  
V. Signal Corp.,  
June 13, 1898;  
Sergt. June 20,  
1898; hon. dis. Sep-  
tember 21, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.					
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Sears, New Haven; July 8, 1896.	New Haven.	43	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., November 15, 1875; Corp. June 2, 1879; dis. January 12, 1881. 2d Lieutenant commanding 2d M.-G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1886, (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. commanding 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893. Captain, Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G., July 8, 1896.	
FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank A. Keen, Hartford; December 1, 1898.	Hartford.	30	Sterling, Conn.	Private 1st M.-G. Platoon, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1892; Corp. September 20, 1893; Sergt. February 13, 1896. Re-en. June 30, 1897; Sergt. July 26, 1897; 1st Lieutenant commanding 1st Sec. M.-G. Battery, C. N. G., December 1, 1898.	



## SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.

*First Lieutenant.*

Robert G. Morley,  
New Haven; July 31, 1896.

New Haven.

40

North  
Haven,  
Conn.

Private 2d M.-G. Platoon 2d Regt. C. N.  
G., November 18, 1887; Corp. July 1,  
1890; Sergt. July 31, 1891; dis. Novem-  
ber 18, 1892. Re-en. November 18,  
1892; Sergt. (changed to 2d Sec. M.-  
G. Battery June 2, 1893); dis. Novem-  
ber 18, 1894. Re-en. November 18,  
1894; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. commanding;  
2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 31, 1896.

## THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.

*First Lieutenant.*

Stephen J. Downey,  
New London; Oct. 19, 1899.

New Lon-  
don.

26

Montville,  
Conn.

## FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.

*First Lieutenant.*

Thomas H. Cone,  
Bridgeport; July 14, 1899.

Bridgeport.

27

Providence,  
R. I.

Private 4th Sec. M.-G. Battery, C. N.  
G., April 24, 1896; Corp. September  
8, 1898; Sergt. May 15, 1899; dis.  
June 25, 1899. Re-en. June 25, 1899;  
1st Lieut. commanding, July 14,  
1899.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<p>NAVAL BATTALION.</p> <p><i>Commander.</i></p> <p>Frederick L. Averill, New Haven; Nov. 10, 1899.</p>	New Haven.	35	Branford, Conn.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., June 30, 1894; Ensign April 16, 1896. Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and Pay- master Naval Batt'n, C. N. G., July 28, 1897; Commander November 10, 1899.	Commissioned En- sign and Asst. Pay- master, U. S. Navy, July 15, 1898; or- dered to U. S. S. "Minnesota," de- tached, ordered to U. S. S. "Manhat- tan," July 27, 1898; detached, ordered home to settle ac- counts September 3, 1898.
<p><i>Lieutenant-Commander.</i></p> <p>Frank S. Cornwell, New Haven; Nov. 10, 1899.</p>	New Haven.	30	New Britain, Conn.	Seaman 1st Division Naval Militia, C. N. G., November 15, 1893; Boat- swain's Mate, 2d Cl., July 16, 1894; Ensign December 27, 1894; Lieut. (Junior Grade) April 16, 1896. Lieutenant-Commander Naval Batt'n, C. N. G., November 10, 1899.	Commissioned Lieu- tenant (Junior Grade) U. S. Navy, June 28, 1898; hon. dis. Oct. 8, 1898.

<p><i>Lieutenant.</i> Robert E. L. Hutchinson, New Haven; Nov. 29, 1899.</p>	<p>New Haven. 31 New Haven, Conn.</p>	<p>Seaman 1st Division Naval Militia, C. N. G., November 15, 1893; Q. M. 2d Cl. October 18, 1895; B. M. 1st Cl. May 25, 1896; dis. November 15, 1896. Re-en. November 19, 1896; B. M. 1st Cl.; Ensign, August 12, 1897; Lieut. November 28, 1898. Lieut. Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 29, 1899.</p>	<p>(Commissioned Lieutenant (J. G.) U. S. Navy, June 22, 1898; hon. dis. October 12, 1898.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant—Lieutenant.</i> (<i>Junior Grade.</i>) Charles A. Ingersoll, New Haven; Nov. 24, 1899.</p>	<p>New Haven. 28 New Haven Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., September 28, 1891; Corp. February 14, 1894; dis. March 5, 1896. Ensign and Asst. Engineer, Engineer Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., February 20, 1896; res. April 14, 1897. Lieut. and Adjt. Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 24, 1899.</p>	
<p><i>Surgeon—Lieutenant</i> Levi Bennett Cochran, Hartford; July 22, 1899.</p>	<p>Hartford. 33 Durhamville N. Y.</p>	<p>Seaman 2d Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., April 29, 1896. Ensign and Asst. Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G., December 16, 1896; Lieutenant and Surgeon, July 22, 1899.</p>	
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon.—Ensign.</i> David M. Trecartin, Bridgeport; July 22, 1899.</p>	<p>Bridgeport. 33 Middle Simad, New Brunswick.</p>		

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Paymaster—Lieutenant.</i> ( <i>Junior Grade</i> ). Henry F. Punderson, New Haven; Nov. 24, 1899.	New Haven.	29	New Haven, Conn.	Seaman 1st Division, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 15, 1893; Cox- October 17, 1895; Q. M. 2d Cl. May 25, 1896. Chief Yeoman, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 30, 1896; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and Paymaster, No- vember 24, 1899.	Seaman U. S. Navy, June 15, 1898; Chief Yeoman, July 20, 1898; hon. dis. August 26, 1898.
<i>Chief Engineer—Lieutenant.</i> Frederic C. Speneer, New Haven; Dec. 9, 1899.	New Haven.	30	Old Saybrook, Conn.	Seaman Engr. Division, Naval Bat- talion C. N. G., February 13, 1896; Water tender, May 1, 1896; Maelin ist, May 27, 1897; Ensign, November 9, 1897; hon. dis. December 6, 1899. Lieut. and Chief Engineer, Naval Bat- talion, C. N. G., December 9, 1899.	Commissioned As- sistant Engineer and Ensign U. S. Navy, June 22, 1898; hon. dis- charged, August 26, 1898.
<i>Assistant Engineer—Ensign.</i> Walter P. Payne, New Haven; Dec. 9, 1899.	New Haven.	28	Chiteopce, Mass.		

## FIRST DIVISION.—NEW HAVEN.

*Lieutenant.*

Charles K. Hutchinson,  
New Haven; Dec. 22, 1899.

Seaman 1st Division Naval Militia, C.  
N. G., November 15, 1893; Boat-  
swain's Mate, 1st Cl. July 16, 1894;  
Master at Arms, April 23, 1896; dis.  
November 15, 1896. Re-en. Novem-  
ber 15, 1896; Master at Arms; Ensign  
November 28, 1898; Lieutenant (Jun-  
ior Grade) December 1, 1899; Lieut.  
December 22, 1899.

Seaman U. S. Navy  
June 15, 1898; Act.  
Chief Master at  
Arms, U. S. S.  
"Minnesota," July  
20, 1898; hon. dis-  
charged August 25,  
1898.

*Lieutenant (Junior Grade).*

Andrew A. Russell,  
New Haven; Dec. 22, 1899.

Seaman 1st Division Naval Battalion,  
C. N. G., May 3, 1894; G. M. 3d Cl.  
November 19, 1896; dis. May 3, 1897.  
Re-en. May 3, 1897; G. M., 3d Cl.  
May 12, 1897; G. M., 1st Cl. Septem-  
ber 7, 1897; Ensign April 7, 1899;  
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Dec. 22, 1899.

Elmira,  
N. Y.

New Haven. 36

*Ensign.*

Charles G. Morris,  
New Haven; Dec. 1, 1899.

Seaman 1st Division Naval Battalion,  
C. N. G., June 25, 1896; Cox. October  
7, 1897; Boatswain's Mate, 2d Cl.  
June 1, 1898; Boatswain's Mate, 1st  
Cl. June 6, 1898; dis. July 4, 1899.  
Re-en. July 21, 1899; Boatswain's  
Mate, 1st Cl. October 16, 1899; En-  
sign December 1, 1899.

Westville,  
Conn.

New Haven. 29

Seaman U. S. Navy  
June 15, 1898; hon.  
discharged August  
25, 1898.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Ensign.</i> John K. Murphy, New Haven; Dec. 22, 1899.	New Haven.	26	New Haven, Conn.	Seaman 1st Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., October 18, 1897; Q. M. 2d Cl. May 23, 1899; Ensign December 22, 1899.	
SECOND DIVISION.—HARTFORD.					
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Lyman Root, Hartford; May 3, 1899.	Hartford.	32	Westfield, Mass.	Seaman 2d Division Naval Battalion C. N. G., April 29, 1896; G. M. 2d Cl. January 27, 1897; Ensign February 2, 1898; Lieutenant May 3, 1899.	Commissioned Ensign U. S. Navy, June 22, 1898; ordered to U. S. S. "Elfri- da," June 24, 1898; detached July 18, 1898, ordered to U. S. S. "Rainbow," at Norfolk, Va. De- tached July 25, 1898, ordered to U. S. S. "Elfrida," hon. discharged September 13, 1898.

<p><i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Forrest Shepherd, Hartford; May 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>31 Canton, Conn.</p>	<p>Seaman 2d Division Naval Battalion C. N. G. April 2, 1898; Ensign January 31, 1899; Lient. (Junior Grade) May 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Seaman U. S. Navy, June 15, 1898; or- dered to U. S. S. "Minnesota," and U. S. S. "Wyan- dotte," hon. dis- charged August 20, 1898.</p>
<p><i>Ensign.</i> Fred E. Bosworth, Hartford; May 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>25 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Seaman 2d Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., May 12, 1896; Q. M. 2d Cl. May 19, 1898; Ensign May 3, 1899.</p>	<p>Seaman U. S. Navy, June 15, 1898; or- dered to U. S. S. "Minnesota," hon. discharged September 9, 1898.</p>
<p><i>Ensign.</i> Edwin T. Northam, Hartford; February 28, 1900.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>26 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Seaman 1st Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., April 13, 1898; Cox. August 14, 1899; Ensign February 28, 1900.</p>	<p>Seaman U. S. Navy, June 15, 1898; hon. dis. August 6, 1898.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
THIRD DIVISION.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Frederic A. Bartlett, Bridgeport; July 6, 1900.	Bridgeport.	33	Bridgeport, Conn.	Seaman 3d Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., July 10, 1899; Ensign July 10, 1899; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) February 23, 1900; Lieutenant July 6, 1900.	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr., Bridgeport; July 6, 1900.	Bridgeport.	28	Bridgeport, Conn.	Landsman 3d Division, Naval Battalion C. N. G., July 18, 1899; Cox. August 9, 1899; Ensign September 15, 1899; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) July 6, 1900.	



<i>Ensign.</i> William Edwards Waller, Plattsville; Feb. 23, 1900.	Plattsville.	37	New Bedford, Mass	Landsman 3d Division, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., July 10, 1899; Ensign, Feb- ruary 23, 1900.
<i>Ensign.</i> Frank B. Jaynes, Bridgeport; July 6, 1900.	Bridgeport.	29	Bridgeport, Conn.	Landsman 3d Division, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., August 12, 1899; Quarter- master 2d Cl. May 21, 1900; Ensign July 6, 1900.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i> Thomas McManus,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 3, 1883.	Hartford.	Appointed Major, Judge-Advocate, 1st Reg't District, July 17, 1872; res. August 31, 1887. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn. January 3, 1883; dis. January 8, 1885.
Evelyn L. Bissell,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 3, 1883.	New Haven.	Major and Surgeon, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 9, 1868; dis. August 5, 1871. Major and Surgeon, 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 9, 1871; res. July 17, 1872. Major and Surgeon, 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 28, 1876. Surgeon-Gen., State of Conn., January 3, 1883; dis. January 8, 1885. Major and Surgeon, 2d Regt., C. N. G., April 2, 1885; dis. July 23, 1889.
Arthur L. Goodrich	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 8, 1885.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. and Adjt. 1st Regt., C. N. G., November 21, 1876; res. June 4, 1878. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 26, 1878; res. December 2, 1882. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., December 11, 1882; Lt.-Col. November 20, 1884. Q. M.-Gen., State of Conn., January 8, 1885; dis. January 6, 1887.

Charles P. Graham,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 9, 1895.	Middletown.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 22, 1872; Captain April 21, 1873. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., September 3, 1875; Colonel July 15, 1878. Brig.-General comd'g Brigade, C. N. G., January 28, 1885; hon. dis. July 2, 1891. Adjutant-General State of Conn., January 9, 1895; dis. January 6, 1897.
James H. Jarman,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 9, 1895	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 19, 1883; 1st Lieut. April 29, 1886. Major and Brigade I. R. P., C. N. G., July 13, 1888; res. May 12, 1890. Paymaster-General State of Conn., January 9, 1895; dis. January 6, 1897.
Wallace T. Fenn,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 10, 1889	Wethersfield.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 22, 1886; res. January 10, 1889, to accept appointment on Staff of Gov. Bulkeley. Paymaster-General State of Conn., January 10, 1889; dis. January 4, 1893.
Edward E. Bradley,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 4, 1893	New Haven.	Appointed Capt. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., October 6, 1865. Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. C. N. G. June 4, 1868; Colonel August 16, 1869; dis. August 5, 1871. Paymaster-General State of Conn., January 3, 1877; dis. January 10, 1879. Adjutant-General State of Conn., January 4, 1893; dis. January 9, 1895.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i> Thomas L. Watson,	Brigade, C. N. G.	March 1, 1890.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 28, 1877. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, July 6, 1878; Major and Brigade Quartermaster January 30, 1879. Colonel 4th Regt., C. N. G., April 23, 1884. Brigade General comd'g Brigade, C. N. G., March 1, 1890; dis. May 28, 1892.
<i>Colonels.</i> Wilbur F. Coe,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 10, 1879.	Winsted.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt., C. N. G., February 17, 1872; 1st Lieut. May 7, 1877; dis. January 9, 1879. Appointed Colonel and A.-D.-C. Staff of Commander-in-Chief, January 10, 1879; dis. January 5, 1881. Appointed 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 10, 1890.

Charles B. Erichson,	First Regiment.	April 15, 1890.	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Battery E, (New Britain), C. N. G., August 18, 1868; 1st Lieut. February 9, 1869; Captain January 3, 1871; dis. August 1, 1871. Appointed Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., March 25, 1872; res. September 27, 1883. Appointed Capt. Co. D, 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 10, 1890. Colonel 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 15, 1890; dis. January 9, 1892.
Heman A. Tyler,	First Regiment.	December 29, 1876.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Regt., C. N. G., November 8, 1871; Major February 14, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel March 12, 1874; Colonel December 29, 1876; dis. June 14, 1878.
William E. Cone,	First Regiment.	November 20, 1884.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 15, 1872; Major, March 12, 1874; res. January 30, 1875. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., December 29, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 26, 1878; Colonel November 20, 1884; dis. January 22, 1890.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Colonels.</i> John B. Doherty, .	Second Regiment.	July 1, 1899.	Waterbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., May 20, 1880; 1st Lieut. June 2, 1882; Capt. August 1, 1883. Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 16, 1885; Lieut.-Col. January 24, 1887; Colonel July 1, 1889; dis. July 3, 1895.
Walter J. Leavenworth.	Second Regiment.	February 16, 1885.	Wallingford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., December 14, 1871; 1st Lieut., August 23, 1873; Capt. January 29, 1874; res. January 17, 1877. Capt. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., November 11, 1880; res. June 16, 1882. Lieut.-Colonel 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 16, 1882; Colonel February 16, 1885; dis. June 22, 1889.
Lucien F. Burpee,	Second Regiment.	July 11, 1895.	Waterbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., March 22, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 21, 1886; Capt. June 13, 1887. Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1890; Lieut.-Colonel May 3, 1892; Colonel July 11, 1895; retired Nov. 25, 1899.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

79

James B. Houston.	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 6, 1897.	Enfield.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt., C. N. G., March 27, 1885; Captain and I. R. P. April 22, 1886; hon. dis. January 22, 1890. Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., November 24, 1893. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, January 21, 1895. Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., January 6, 1897; retired January 4, 1899.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i> Jabez L. Woodbridge.	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 3, 1883.	Wethersfield.	Appointed Capt. and I. T. P., 1st Regt. C. N. G., January 19, 1877. Lieut.-Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster-General, State of Conn., January 3, 1883; dis. January 8, 1885. Captain and I. R. P., 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 14, 1885; dis. April 22, 1886.
Joseph T. Elliott.	Brigade Staff.	February 13, 1885.	Middletown.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., March 23, 1880. Captain and Adjutant 2d Regt., C. N. G., March 21, 1881. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-Gen. Brigade, C. N. G., February 13, 1885; res. March 7, 1890. 2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 7, 1890; res. January 1, 1892. 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2d Regt., C. N. G., January 2, 1894; dis. December 7, 1895.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i> C. Purdy Lindsley,	Brigade Staff.	February 13, 1885.	New Haven.	Appointed Major and Surgeon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., February 21, 1883. Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G., February 13, 1885; dis. May 12, 1890.
George L. Porter,	Brigade Staff.	May 12, 1890.	Bridgeport.	Appointed Major and Surgeon, 4th Regt., C. N. G., March 8, 1887; Lieut.-Col. and Medical Director, C. N. G., May 12, 1890; res. June 3, 1892.
Leonard B. Almy,	Brigade Staff.	June 6, 1892.	Norwich.	Appointed Major and Surgeon, 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 22, 1886. Lieut.-Col. and Medical Director, C. N. G., June 6, 1892; retired January 7, 1897.
Charles E. Thompson,	First Regiment.	January 22, 1885.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 10, 1879. Captain Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 31, 1883. Lieut.-Colonel 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 22, 1885; dis. January 22, 1890.



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

81

Alfred L. Thompson,	First Regiment.	April	15, 1890.	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 22, 1883; Capt. October 3, 1883. Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 15, 1890; res. March 9, 1898.
Frank T. Lee,	Second Regiment.	July	1, 1889.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., March 3, 1882; 1st Lieut. March 12, 1883; Capt. May 6, 1885. Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., January 24, 1887; Lieut.-Col. July 1, 1889; dis. April 27, 1892. Captain Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., April 19, 1893; dis. May 4, 1893.
William H. Bentley,	Third Regiment.	March	20, 1882.	New London.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt., C. N. G., October 17, 1871; Capt. May 12, 1873. Major 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 14, 1881; Lieut.-Col. March 20, 1882; dis. June 30, 1886.
George M. Cole,	Third Regiment.	August	25, 1893.	New London.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 3d Regt., C. N. G., January 7, 1887. Captain Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 8, 1888; res. January 20, 1891. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt., C. N. G., August 15, 1891. Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A.-G. Brigade, C. N. G., May 30, 1892. Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Regt., C. N. G., August 25, 1893; retired June 21, 1898.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.			Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.			
<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i> James C. Crowe, .	Fourth Regiment.	March 22, 1890.	So. Norwalk.		Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 8th Regt., C. M., April 24, 1865; First Lieut., May 21, 1866; (changed to Co. D, 4th Regt., C. N. G., August 1, 1871); Capt. July 19, 1871. Major 4th Regt., C. N. G., August 18, 1880; Lieut.-Col. March 22, 1890; retired January 6, 1897.
Edward V. Reynolds,	Naval Battalion.	November 3, 1898.	New Haven.		Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., May 26, 1890; res. September 28, 1891. Lieut. 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., November 27, 1893. Commander Naval Battalion, C. N. G., March 30, 1896; resigned December 23, 1896. Lieutenant Naval Battalion, C. N. G., July 1, 1897. Commander November 3, 1898; retired October 27, 1899.
<i>Majors.</i> Frederick A. Spencer, .	Brigade Staff.	May 12, 1882.	Waterbury.		Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 28, 1876. Captain Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 19, 1877. Major and Brig. I. R. P., C. N. G., May 8, 1882; dis. February 14, 1885.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

83

Walter M. Wellman,	Brigade Staff.	October	3, 1885.	New Haven.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 20, 1883. Major and Brigade Com'sy February 13, 1885; dis. May 12, 1890.
T. Attwater Barnes,	Brigade Staff.	April	26, 1873.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., April 14, 1871; 1st Lieut., August 5, 1872. Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G., April 26, 1873; dis. October 30, 1877.
William W. Starr,	Brigade Staff.	June	6, 1892.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer, 4th Regt., C. N. G., March 4, 1885; dis. August 1, 1889. Major, Engineer and Signal Officer, Brigade, C. N. G., June 6, 1892; dis. April 14, 1893.
Howard G. Hubbell,	Brigade Staff.	May	12, 1890.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 16, 1884. Major and Brigade Quartermaster, May 12, 1890; dis. May 31, 1892.
Samuel C. Kingman,	Brigade Staff.	May	12, 1890.	Washington.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Battery B, (Bridgeport) C. M., September 6, 1865; res. March 16, 1866. Captain and I. R. P., 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 31, 1876. Major and Brigade I. R. P., May 12, 1890; dis. July 24, 1890.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Major.</i> William H. Holly,	Brigade Staff.	January 9, 1897.	Stamford.	Appointed Captain and I. R. P., 4th Regt., C. N. G., July 19, 1892. Major and Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and O. O., C. N. G., January 9, 1897; retired January 26, 1898.
Phineas H. Ingalls,	Brigade Staff.	May 12, 1890.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 1st Regt., C. N. G., August 17, 1883; Capt. and Adjutant, December 23, 1884; dis. January 22, 1890. Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G., May 12, 1890; res. June 3, 1892.
William Westphal,	First Regiment.	November 20, 1884.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. Co. A, 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 31, 1872; dis. July 12, 1873. Captain Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., March 15, 1877. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., November 20, 1884; dis. April 1, 1886.
Thomas M. Smith,	First Regiment.	April 8, 1886.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 10, 1879. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 8, 1886; dis. January 22, 1890.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

85

Charles R. Bannon,	Second Regiment.	August	15, 1881.	Waterbury.	Appointed Captain Co. G, 2d Regt., C. N. G., September 25, 1871. Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 15, 1881; dis. November 14, 1884. Captain Co. G, 2d Regt., C. N. G., November 21, 1884; dis. June 12, 1886.
John M. Benedict,	Second Reg't (Staff.)	July	23, 1889.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 4, 1888; Major and Surgeon, July 23, 1889; retired July 3, 1895.
H. Lynde Harrison,	Judge Adv. 2d Reg't Dist.	June	18, 1872.	New Haven.	Appointed Major and Judge Advocate 2d Reg't. Dist., June 18, 1872; dis. June 2, 1893.
Daniel Keleher,	Third Regiment.	May	15, 1896.	Stonington.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 3d Regt., C. N. G., March 23, 1876; res. August 9, 1876. 2d Lieut. Co. B, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 18, 1879; 1st Lieut., May 16, 1882; Capt. July 28, 1886. Major 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 15, 1896; retired June 24, 1898.
Julian La Pierre.	Third Regiment (Staff).	July	4, 1892.	Norwich.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon, July 4, 1892; retired May 5, 1899.
George W. Cornell.	Fourth Regiment.	March	22, 1890.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 4th Regt., C. N. G., August 11, 1874; 1st Lieut. November 21, 1876; Capt. July 13, 1880. Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., March 22, 1890; dis. March 28, 1892.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Captains.</i> Charles H. Slocum,	First Regiment.	March 9, 1891.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 28, 1888; 1st Lieut. June 24, 1889; Capt. March 9, 1891; retired March 1, 1895.
George A. Cornell,	First Regiment.	December 3, 1880.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. H, 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 1, 1878; 1st Lieut. June 10, 1879; Capt. Dec. 3, 1880; dis. December 12, 1883.
Joseph R. Andrews,	First Regiment.	December 1, 1892,	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Regt., C. N. G., August 15, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 23, 1891. Captain Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., December 1, 1892; retired March 10, 1896.
Ernest C. Colby,	First Regiment.	April 9, 1872.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 16, 1872; Capt. April 9, 1872; dis. December 3, 1879.
William C. Cheney,	First Regiment (Staff).	February 15, 1892.	So. Manchester.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt., C. N. G., May 20, 1890; Captain and I. R. P., February 15, 1892; retired June 24, 1895.

Thomas F. Flanagan,	First Regiment.	January 15, 1892.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., C. N. G., December 27, 1878; 1st Lieut. August 22, 1879; Captain June 26, 1886; dis. January 23, 1889. Captain Co. B, 1st Regt., C. N. G., January 15, 1892; retired May 26, 1896.
Charles W. Burpee,	First Regiment (Staff).	June 24, 1895.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 22, 1891; res. November 7, 1891. Captain and Adjutant 4th Regt., C. N. G., January 22, 1892. Captain Co. K, 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 21, 1892; retired May 13, 1895. Captain and I. S. A. P. 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 24, 1895; retired July 12, 1897.
William W. Bullen,	First Regiment.	July 17, 1899.	Plainville.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., March 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. December 7, 1893; Capt. March 23, 1896; retired February 1, 1898. Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 17, 1899; retired March 8, 1900.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Captains</i> William H. Stratton,	First Regiment (Staff).	July 15, 1897.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 21, 1883. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, August 17, 1883; res. July 11, 1888. Captain and I. S. A. P., 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 15, 1897; retired June 27, 1898.
J. Paul Haun,	First Regiment.	December 28, 1898.	Rockville.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt., C. N. G., May 24, 1892; dis. November 3, 1892; 2d Lieut. November 11, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 14, 1893; Capt. December 28, 1898; retired June 8, 1899.
Sidney M. Leonard,	First Regiment.	December 4, 1894.	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 1st Regt., C. N. G., May 5, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 7, 1892; Capt. December 4, 1894; retired December 20, 1898.
Martin Laubscher,	First Regiment.	March 20, 1891.	Rockville.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt., C. N. G., March 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. February 6, 1891; Capt. March 20, 1891; retired December 15, 1898.



George W. Ripley,	First Regiment.	March	6, 1899.	East Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 26, 1892; 1st Lieut. January 18, 1897; Capt. March 6, 1899; retired March 6, 1900.
Charles W. Newton,	First Regiment.	January	18, 1897.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., November 7, 1887; dis. June 30, 1890; 1st Lieut. April 24, 1893; Capt. January 18, 1897; retired February 23, 1899.
Henry H. Saunders,	First Regiment.	March	11, 1895.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 24, 1889; 1st Lieut. March 9, 1891; Capt. March 11, 1895; retired March 1, 1899.
Henry J. Bacon,	Second Regiment.	March	23, 1880.	New Britain.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., January 8, 1875; Capt. March 23, 1880; dis. January 13, 1882.
Augustus I. Goodrich,	Second Regiment.	September	20, 1869.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 22, 1868. Capt. September 20, 1869; dis. February 3, 1877.
John Gutt,	Second Regiment.	May	24, 1886.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Regt., C. N. G., August 10, 1881; 1st Lieut. November 30, 1883; Capt. May 24, 1886; dis. April 17, 1894.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Captains.</i> Michael Creed, .	Second Regiment.	October 22, 1889.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 4, 1886; 1st Lieut. October 20, 1887; Capt. October 22, 1889; dis. April 12, 1894.
Andrew Allen, .	Second Regiment (Staff).	January 5, 1880.	New Haven.	Appointed Capt. and I. T. P., 2d Regt., C. N. G., January 5, 1880; dis. July 23, 1889.
William N. Mix, .	Second Regiment.	February 1, 1877.	Wallingford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., September 19, 1871; dis. August 11, 1873. 1st Lieut. February 19, 1874; Capt. February 1, 1877; dis. October 27, 1879.
James J. Kennedy,	Second Regiment.	April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 2d Regt., C. N. G., October 20, 1887; 1st Lieut. October 22, 1889; Capt. April 24, 1894; retired February 26, 1897.
Albert F. Laudensack,	Second Regiment.	March 27, 1895.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Regt., C. N. G., February 24, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 25, 1894; Capt. March 27, 1895; retired June 23, 1897.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

91

Charles B. Bowen,	Second Regiment.	October 20, 1887.	Meriden.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. I, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 30, 1885; Capt. October 20, 1887; retired October 25, 1897.
Frank R. White,	Second Regiment.	June 2, 1882.	Waterbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., June 26, 1876; 1st Lieut. May 20, 1880; Capt. June 2, 1882; dis. July 25, 1883.
Robert E. Hall,	Second Regiment.	November 21, 1896.	Wallingford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 28, 1887; 1st Lieut. September 18, 1888; Capt. Nov. 24, 1896; retired November 21, 1898.
Alfred J. Wolff,	Second Regiment.	June 21, 1886.	Waterbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. G, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 1, 1884; Capt. June 21, 1886; retired January 25, 1899.
Arthur B. Smith,	Second Regiment.	April 1, 1897.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., December 6, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 5, 1894; Capt. April 1, 1897; retired February 2, 1899.
Charles F. Chaney,	Third Reg't (Adj't.)	July 4, 1892.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., November 9, 1880. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 28, 1882; res. July 23, 1883. 2d Lieut. Comd'g 3d M.-G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., November 10, 1884; res. February 6, 1888. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 4, 1892; retired March 21, 1894.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.			Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.			
<i>Captains.</i> Michael J. Roach,	Third Regiment.	June 8, 1887.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt., C. N. G., April 10, 1882; Capt. June 8, 1887; retired October 26, 1893.	
Henry E. Burton,	Third Regiment.	November 20, 1894.	Danielson.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt., C. N. G., November 15, 1887; 1st Lieut. October 13, 1891; Capt August 4, 1892; retired December 4, 1893. Captain Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., November 20, 1894; retired November 8, 1895.	
Herbert R. Chappell,	Third Regiment.	May 14, 1875.	Willimantic.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. E, 3d Regt., C. N. G., February 2, 1874; Capt. May 14, 1875; dis. June 23, 1881.	
Kent A. Darbie,	Third Regiment.	May 23, 1899.	Danielson.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1886; 1st Lieut. September 20, 1887; res. May 6, 1891. 2d Lieutenant Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 12, 1893; res. June 30, 1894. 1st Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1898; Capt. May 23, 1899; retired February 9, 1900.	

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

93

Frank W. Rogers,	Third Regiment.	August	3, 1896.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt., C. N. G., December 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. June 11, 1894; Capt. August 3, 1896; retired June 27, 1898.
Addison A. Betts,	Fourth Regiment.	October	24, 1892.	Norwalk.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1874; 1st Lieut. May 14, 1875. Captain Co. F, 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 4, 1880; dis. July 24, 1890. Captain Co. D, 4th Regt., C. N. G., October 24, 1892; retired June 1, 1894.
Frederick Cole,	Fourth Regiment.	February	10, 1879.	West Redding.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 23, 1875; 1st Lieut, November 8, 1875; Capt. February 10, 1879; dis. June 19, 1885.
Frank R. Nash,	Fourth Regiment.	July	14, 1885.	Danbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. G, 4th Regt., C. N. G., December 11, 1882; 1st Lieut. June 25, 1883; Capt. July 14, 1885; dis. Mar. 23, 1891.
Edward Finn,	Fourth Reg't (Adj't.)	May	28, 1891.	West Winsted.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt., C. N. G., January 29, 1879; 1st Lieut. April 5, 1880; Capt. May 20, 1881; res. January 30, 1884. Captain Co. I, 4th Regt., C. N. G., August 20, 1884; res. February 8, 1889. Captain and I. R. P. 4th Regt., C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Capt. and Adj't. May 28, 1891; dis. January 22, 1892.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.			Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.			
<i>Captains.</i> Albert J. Wilcoxson,	Fourth Regiment.	June 30, 1896.	Norwalk.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 4th Regt., C. N. G., August 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 26, 1892. Capt. Co. D, 4th Regt., C. N. G., June 30, 1896; retired October 6, 1897.	
Frederick H. Masterson	Fourth Regiment.	May 20, 1895.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 26, 1892; 1st Lieut. December 6, 1894; Capt. May 20, 1895; retired December 27, 1897.	
James T. Reynolds,	Battery A.	May 15, 1894.	Branford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., December 15, 1884; 1st Lieut. December 17, 1885; Capt. May 15, 1894; retired June 12, 1894.	
Barlow S. Honce,	Battery A.	June 18, 1894.	Branford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., February 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. December 21, 1891. Captain Battery A, C. N. G., June 18, 1894; retired January 6, 1899.	
Henry Avery,	Machine-Gun Battery.	June 27, 1893.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. comd'g 1st M.-G. Platoon, 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 14, 1886; (changed to M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. June 3, 1893. Captain M.-G. B., C. N. G., June 27, 1893; retired June 29, 1896.	

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

95

Charles H. Walker,	Fifth Battalion.	February 20, 1884.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 5th Battalion, C. N. G., August 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. September 3, 1883; Capt. February 20, 1884; dis. May 11, 1888.
Daniel M. Goodridge,	Naval Battalion.	November 3, 1898.	New Haven.	Appointed Ensign 1st Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 27, 1893; Lieut. (Junior Grade) December 27, 1894; Lieut. April 16, 1896. Lieutenant Naval Battalion, C. N. G., November 3, 1898; retired March 21, 1899.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Frederick D. Rathbun,	First Regiment (Staff).	February 15, 1892.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 15, 1892; retired February 15, 1897.
Henry C. Bullock,	First Regiment (Staff).	March 15, 1875.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 1, 1872; 1st Lieut. and Q. M. March 15, 1875; dis. May 14, 1878.
Louis B. Hubbard,	First Regiment.	November 7, 1887.	New York City.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., February 7, 1887; 1st Lieut. November 7, 1887; dis. July 16, 1892.
Frederick W. Chapman	First Regiment.	December 28, 1898.	Rockville.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 14, 1893; 1st Lieut. December 28, 1898; retired February 4, 1899.
Edward H. Waterman,	First Regiment.	March 11, 1895.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., March 9, 1891; 1st Lieut. March 11, 1895; retired March 1, 1899.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Delbert R. Jones,	Second Regiment.	November 8, 1897.	Meriden.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 2d Regt., C. N. G., March 24, 1892; 1st Lieut. November 8, 1897; retired July 5, 1898.
Clarence B. Dann,	Second Regiment.	May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., October 27, 1891; 1st Lieut. May 10, 1893; retired October 27, 1898.
Frank P. Goff,	Third Regiment.	August 10, 1886.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 16, 1882; 1st Lieut. August 10, 1886; dis. April 25, 1888.
Samuel Prince,	Third Regiment.	January 27, 1891.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., August 10, 1886; 1st Lieut. January 27, 1891; dis. November 2, 1897.
Charles E. Richardson,	Third Regiment (Staff).	May 20, 1899.	Putnam.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 15, 1893; 1st Lieut. October 24, 1896. 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 29, 1899; retired April 17, 1900.



Francis A. King,	Fourth Regiment.	July	13, 1880.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 4th Regt., C. N. G., November 21, 1876; 1st Lieut. July 13, 1880; dis. January 25, 1887.
James R. Middlebrook,	Fourth Regiment.	January	3, 1866.	Suffield.	Appointed 1st Lieut. 8th Regt. C. M., January 3, 1866; (changed to Co. C, 4th Regt., C. N. G.,) dis. December 11, 1871.
Everett Noyes,	Fourth Regiment (Staff).	July	19, 1892.	Stamford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt., C. N. G., July 19, 1892; retired July 23, 1900.
Francis J. Duffy,	Brigade Signal Corps.	November 14,	1889.	New Haven.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889, 1st Lieut. 2d Signal Corps, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 4, 1889; (changed to 2d Sec. B. S. C. June 2, 1893); re-tired March 2, 1895.
Arthur B. Jenkins,	Brigade Signal Corps.	June	20, 1892.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Sig. Corps, 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 20, 1892; (changed to 1st Sec. B. S. C.); re-tired February 28, 1898.
George P. Rand,	Machine-Gun Battery.	June	2, 1893.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 4th M. G. Platoon, 4th Regt., C. N. G., October 26, 1888; (changed to 4th Sec. M. G. B., June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. June 2, 1893; retired June 24, 1897.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> William P. H. Cross,	Fifth Battalion (Staff).	September 15, 1881.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 5th Battalion, C. N. G., September 15, 1881; dis. March 1, 1890.
Edward Griswold,	Battery C, C. M.	June 7, 1865.	Guilford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Sec. Battery C, Conn. Militia, June 7, 1865; dis. November 6, 1871.
George T. Fowler,	1st Platoon Battery A.	July 12, 1894.	No. Branford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Platoon, Battery, A, C. N. G., December 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 12, 1894; retired May 6, 1898.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles Smith,	Second Regiment.	May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., May 10, 1893; retired August 31, 1898.

[2]

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLLS, C. N. G., NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1899.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE 1899
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, N-C. S. Hospital Corps and Band,	Hartford, . .	13	12	..	24	4	53	..	1	1	54
Company A, . .	Hartford, . .	3	13	1	1	41	59	..	5	5	64
Company B, . .	Hartford, . .	3	13	1	2	31	50	..	2	2	52
Company C, . .	Rockville, . .	3	13	1	2	35	54	..	8	8	62
Company E, . .	New Britain, .	3	12	1	2	34	52	..	5	5	57
Company F, . .	Hartford, . .	3	14	1	2	25	45	..	2	2	47
Company G, . .	S. Manchester,	3	10	1	1	42	57	..	6	6	63
Company H, . .	Hartford, . .	2	12	1	2	35	52	..	10	10	62
Company I, . .	New Britain, .	3	13	..	2	43	61	..	5	5	66
Company K, . .	Hartford, . .	3	12	1	2	40	58	..	2	2	60
Total, . . . . .		39	124	8	40	330	541	..	46	46	587

Per cent. present, 92.16.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, N-C. S. Hospital Corps and Band,	Waterbury, . .	12	12	..	19	4	47	..	7	7	54
Company A, . .	Waterbury, . .	3	13	1	2	47	66	..	2	2	68
Company B, . .	New Haven, . .	2	11	1	1	37	52	1	7	8	60
Company C, . .	New Haven, . .	3	12	1	1	41	58	..	6	6	64
Company D, . .	New Haven, . .	3	12	1	1	41	58	..	8	8	66
Company E, . .	New Haven, . .	3	13	1	2	43	62	..	6	6	68
Company F, . .	New Haven, . .	3	14	1	1	42	61	..	5	5	66
Company G, . .	Waterbury, . .	3	14	1	2	41	61	..	4	4	65
Company H, . .	Middletown, . .	3	14	1	1	38	57	..	6	6	63
Company I, . .	Meriden, . .	3	13	1	2	41	60	..	7	7	67
Company K, . .	Wallingford, . .	3	14	1	1	48	67	..	1	1	68
Total, . . . . .		41	142	10	33	423	649	1	59	60	709

Per cent. present, 91.54.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, and Hospital Corps,	New London, .	12	10	..	..	2	24	..	1	1	25
Company A, . .	New London, .	2	8	1	..	25	36	1	16	17	53
Company B, . .	Pawcatuck, . .	2	8	..	..	10	20	..	20	20	40
Company C, . .	Norwich, . .	3	12	1	1	11	28	..	5	5	33
Company D, . .	New London, .	3	4	..	1	11	19	..	9	9	28
Company E, . .	Willimantic, .	3	9	1	1	25	39	..	10	10	49
Company F, . .	Danielson, . .	3	6	..	2	18	29	..	13	13	42
Company G, . .	Putnam, . .	3	7	..	..	12	22	..	3	3	25
Company I, . .	New London, .	1	7	1	1	14	24	1	5	6	30
Total, . . . . .		32	71	4	6	128	241	2	82	84	325

Per cent. present, 74.15.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE. 1899
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,	Stamford, . .	10	11	..	20	4	45	2	5	7	52
Company B, . .	Bridgeport, . .	3	13	..	2	33	51	..	12	12	63
Company C, . .	Stamford, . .	1	13	1	2	30	47	..	10	10	57
Company D, . .	Norwalk, . .	3	5	..	2	22	32	..	17	17	49
Company E, . .	Bridgeport, . .	3	10	..	1	20	34	..	27	27	61
Company F, . .	Norwalk, . .	2	7	..	2	28	39	1	21	22	61
Company G, . .	Danbury, . .	3	12	..	1	29	45	..	8	8	53
Company I, . .	Winsted, . .	2	9	1	2	28	42	1	14	15	57
Company K, . .	Bridgeport, . .	3	11	1	1	27	43	..	3	3	46
Total, . . . . .		30	91	3	33	221	378	4	117	121	499

Per cent. present, 75.75.

## BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE. 1899
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Captain & N. C. S.	Branford, . .	1	3	..	..	4	..	1	1	5
1st Platoon, . .	Guilford, . .	1	5	1	19	26	..	3	3	29
2d Platoon, . .	Branford, . .	12	6	1	24	33	..	6	6	39
Total, . . . . .		4	14	2	43	63	..	10	10	73

Per cent. present, 86.30.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.  1899
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
First Section, . .	Hartford, . . .	1	4	5	10	..	..	..	10
Second Section, . .	New Haven, . . .	1	3	2	6	..	3	3	9
Third Section, . .	New London, . .	1	3	3	7	..	3	3	10
Fourth Section, . .	Bridgeport, . . .	1	3	6	10	..	..	..	10
Total, . . . . .		4	13	16	33	..	6	6	39

Per cent. present, 84.62.

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.  1899
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Captain, . . . .	New Haven, . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
First Section, . .	Hartford, . . . .	1	3	..	5	9	..	1	1	10
Second Section, . .	New Haven, . . .	1	4	1	4	10	..	..	..	10
Third Section, . .	New London, . .	1	4	..	5	10	..	..	..	10
Fourth Section, . .	Bridgeport, . . .	1	4	..	4	9	..	..	..	9
Total, . . . . .		5	15	1	18	39	..	1	1	40

Per cent. present, 97.50.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

	LOCATION.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.
		Commissioned Officers.	Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Seamen.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Commander, Staff & Petty Staff,	New Haven, . .	8	3	..	..	11	1	..	1	12
First Division, . .	New Haven, . .	3	10	1	31	45	..	13	13	58
Second Division, . .	Hartford, . .	4	11	1	41	57	..	4	4	61
Third Division, . .	Bridgeport, . .	3	9	1	31	44	1	13	14	58
Total, . . . . .		18	33	3	103	157	2	30	32	189

Per cent. present, 83.07.



## RECAPITULATION.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BRIGADE AND NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.	HEADQUARTERS.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. and Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates and Seamen.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Brig.-General and Staff, . . .	South Norwalk, . . .	10	5	..	..	..	15	1	..	1	16
1st Regiment, . . . . .	Hartford, . . . . .	39	124	8	40	330	541	..	46	46	587
2d Regiment, . . . . .	Waterbury, . . . . .	41	142	10	33	423	649	1	59	60	709
3d Regiment, . . . . .	New London, . . . .	32	71	4	6	128	241	2	82	84	325
4th Regiment, . . . . .	Stamford, . . . . .	30	91	3	33	221	378	4	117	121	499
Battery A, Light Artillery, .	Branford, . . . . .	4	14	2	..	43	63	..	10	10	73
Brigade-Signal Corps, . . .	New London, . . . .	4	13	..	..	16	33	..	6	6	39
M.-G. Battery, . . . . .	New Haven, . . . .	5	15	1	..	18	39	..	1	1	40
Naval Battalion, . . . . .	New Haven, . . . .	18	33	3	..	103	157	2	30	32	189
Total, . . . . .		183	508	31	112	1282	2116	10	351	361	2477

Per cent. present, 85.43.

[3]

**REPORTS OF SURGEON-GENERAL AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

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**Report of Surgeon-General.**

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to transmit my report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1900, together with those of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Watson and Lieutenant L. B. Cochran.

It gives me pleasure to endorse Lieutenant-Colonel Watson's request for an increase in the membership of the Hospital Corps of each regiment by at least two members, who should be licensed pharmacists or physicians. The work of the Hospital Corps in action is of the greatest importance to the success of a campaign, and can never be properly done by raw recruits. Even the best trained corps will leave a considerable percentage of the severely injured on a broken field, particularly as the search has frequently to be made at night.

I would, therefore, in the interest of the service respectfully suggest that each corp be provided with a powerful portable acetylene lamp and at least one Scotch collie dog trained for this service. The experience in the use of these trained dogs in recent military manoeuvres of the German Army has abundantly demonstrated their value.

The observations of Lieutenant Cochran, concerning the mild and transitory epidemic of diarrhoea during the first days of the annual cruise, his explanation of its cause and his well founded praise of the value of setting up exercises for the purpose of mak-

ing sailors fit for their work, deserve careful consideration. Had each man taken the trouble to make himself fit by private exercise before going aboard ship, no doubt much of the trouble would have been avoided. While the weekly drills of the National Guard are of the utmost value in the development of the physique of the men, daily exercise in calisthenics, out of door sports, brisk walks, short runs and abstinence from improper food should be encouraged by officers. Our colleges, West Point, Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, understand the value and avail themselves of properly regulated physical exercise. Shall not our great "school of the soldier," our National Guard, interest itself in this important matter? I feel confident that if company commanders were to invite a medical officer to address their men on this subject, the invitation would be gladly accepted, and much good to the service result.

Since the establishment of the very complete physical examination of all recruits—May 1st, 1898—examinations have been made and are on file in the Adjutant-General's office. These statistics of young men from all nationalities and all walks of life in Connecticut, made by a body of expert and careful physicians, following clear and concise regulations, now presents a richness of material for anthropometric study unsurpassed in this country outside of the offices of the Surgeon-Generals of the Army and Navy. This office has up to date made a special study of only one feature of these reports, viz: eyesight. Briefly stated, the results are that if we establish a visual acuity for the right (or firing) eye of 15/20 and of 10/20 for the other eye there will be about 15 per cent of all recruits rejected for this reason. If we lower the standard to 10/20 for each eye practically no recruits will be rejected. This question of eyesight has been studied from two other points of view, viz: that of drill and rifle fire. A vision of 10/20 will permit of perfect alignment and all company and regimental evolutions. It will answer for interior guard duty by day, but not for said duty at night, scouting or outpost duty. It is not sufficient for searching parties for wounded after action even by day. It is not competent for individual fire at much over fifty yards and for collective fire at over 100 yards.

An examination of the eyes of twenty-two expert marksmen, made at the last Brigade shoot at Niantic, by Lieutenant McCook and the Surgeon-General, give the following statistics:

Number shooting with glasses, 3; without glasses, 19.

Number shooting with right eye, 21 ; with left eye, 1.

Color of eyes : brown, 3 ; medium blue, 11 ; dark blue, 5 ; hazel, 3.

Astigmatism right eye slight, 6 ; moderate, 4. All young, and two with glasses.

Astigmatism left eye, slight, 7 ; moderate, 3. All young, two with glasses.

Acuity of vision right eye, 8 men read Snellins 10 at 20 ft.; 14 men read Snellins 16 at 20 ft.

Acuity of vision left eye, 10 men read Snellins 10 at 20 ft.; 8 men read Snellins 16 at 20 ft.; 4 men read Snellins 24 at 20 ft.

This table emphasizes the fact that blue eyes predominate among marksmen, that slight or moderate astigmatism in young men, uncorrected, is not incompatible with good marksmanship, but does involve an uncomfortable amount of eye strain, from which each of these men complained when interrogated, and that every marksman had more than the average acuity of vision of the right eye, and in all but four instances, of the left.

Four of these men showed a considerable increase in visual acuity since their enlistment from twelve to eighteen months before, which may be due to the training of the eyesight incident to target practice.

It is well established that the acuity of vision may be actually improved by judicious exercise of the eyes, and beyond this the ability to interpret what is seen is largely a matter of education. Commanders will add greatly to the efficiency of their commands if in all field service they will encourage their men to use their eyes to estimate distance, to determine objects but faintly distinguished, to determine the points of the compass on a cloudy day or by night, to estimate the numbers of infantry, cavalry or artillery when seen and when their fresh trail only is in evidence.

The sanitary condition of Camp Van Keuren was of the best. No case of typhoid fever or other communicable disease has been traced to it and none could have been expected. Careful analysis of the water supply showed it to be as pure and good as last year, and the same precautions were observed in the care of the sinks as last year. The kitchens could be kept cleaner than the year before owing to the shelter over the ovens.

The tours of outpost duty were sources of health to the men as well as relaxation from parade ground drills. The observance

of the order against liquor in camp was evidenced by the diminished sick list and entire absence of alcoholism. One of the best evidences of the success of this encampment was the clear eye, the easy and soldierly carriage with which nearly every officer and man marched off the camp ground Saturday morning.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, of the United States, was held in New York, from May 31st, to June 2d, Colonel Alden, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., presiding. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Major Cowell and the Surgeon-General officially represented the State. Papers from Major Julian LaPierre (retired) on "The Hygiene of Camps of Instruction," and from the Surgeon-General on "A Study of Visual Perception with Special Reference to Training the Eyesight of Soldiers," were contributed from this State. Other medical officers of the C. N. G., present at the meeting were Major Townsend, Lieutenants Kilpatrick and McCook and Ensign Trecartin. The Association elected your Surgeon-General second vice-president.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FRANCIS CALEF,

*Surgeon-General*

**Report of Medical Director, C. N. G.**

DANBURY, CONN., September 25, 1900.

*Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef,*

*Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

In accordance with article ten, section twelve, paragraph three hundred ninety-six, law and regulations, C. N. G., I herewith report on tour of duty of Brigade at Camp Van Keuren, Niantic, from August 20th to 25th, inclusive.

The health of the troops on arrival Monday, the 20th, was excellent, with the exception of one man who was confined to quarters during the entire week, and on his return home developed typhoid fever, from which he died ten days later. His disease, however, had no relation to the camp conditions as he was sick when he went into camp and should have remained at home. Two others were sent home on the second and third days of camp, aside from these three cases, there was very little sickness aside from the slight stomach and bowel trouble incident to the change and mode of living; indeed I can do no better than quote from the report of one of the regimental surgeons, where he says: "The food issued the enlisted men was in every way excellent, properly cooked, and gave entire satisfaction. The men ate far more than during previous encampments, which fact is credited to the lessened consumption of beer and liquor. The health of the men as a rule was excellent, although many slight cases of digestive and diarrhoeal disturbances was observed, caused probably by the eating of improper fruit, pies and other pastries furnished by the licensed venders." These venders and others of the same character should be abolished from the camp.

No sickness due to camp life or camp hygiene has been reported now three weeks since, and I have communicated with the



eight regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons who are located in different parts of the State.

The sinks are well cared for and not one complaint has been reported.

No drunkenness was observed among the troops, and not one case of alcoholism was sent to the hospital during the entire week. This is something new in our history. The rigid enforcement of the order restricting the use of intoxicants, was no doubt the direct cause of the camp being unusually healthy, orderly and quiet. The comparatively limited work of the hospital corps proved this.

I must direct your attention to the urgent need of at least two more men being enlisted in each hospital corps; this one requisition being made by each surgeon in the brigade in his respective report to me. (If possible these men should be licensed drug clerks or even physicians). That this branch of the service should be improved is evident when one considers the conditions in our own army during the recent Spanish-American war, and also conditions reported from the armies of other countries now in the field. Here at home our state encampment hospital corps seems of small importance, but in the event of actual service, and this should be always anticipated, we would speedily become aware of a pressing need in the hospital corps.

While the commissary supplies have been all that could be desired, (only words of commendation have been received), it is evident that permanent cook houses should be erected and cared for. As it is now many of the company cooks are too close together, some being only a few feet apart, this causes much discomfort to the cooks themselves, besides rendering it difficult to place the blame for scattered refuse.

That the state has done much for the troops in providing the khaki uniforms is unquestionable, as this gives a proper change of clothing at night, but I believe we should go a little further and issue to each man two woolen shirts of some neutral color, that would be cooler than the U. S. regulation blue shirt, and at the same time less conspicuous as a target to an enemy.

I should like to add the report of each medical officer of the Brigade, that the individual expression might be the more emphasized, however I think I have made plain the universal opinion of the medical officers regarding "Food, Hygiene and Health."

In conclusion I would thank the medical officers throughout the Brigade, also members of the Quartermaster's department for their kindness and assistance so cheerfully given.

WILBUR S. WATSON,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, Brigade, C. N. G.*



**Report of Surgeon, Naval Battalion, C. N. G.**

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HARTFORD, CONN., August 6, 1900.

*Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef,*

*Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., during the cruise on the U. S. S. *Prairie*, from July 28th to August 4, 1900. inclusive.

The medical officers accompanying the battalion on the cruise were, the surgeon, the assistant surgeon, Dr. Trecartin, of Bridgeport, hospital steward, Dudley A. Gaines, of Hartford, and the two hospital apprentices, Edwin C. Parker, of Bridgeport, and Dwight R. Judson, of Hartford.

Before starting on the cruise the medical chests belonging to the organization were replenished with the necessary drugs and surgical dressings to meet any contingency which might arise.

The battalion numbering 213 officers and men boarded the *PRAIRIE* on the morning of July 28th. The ship's surgeon Lieutenant Commander Griffith at once placed at our disposal the sick bay and extended every courtesy to us that was within his power.

The general physical condition of the men upon boarding the ship was fair. There was no illness in the company yet most of the men who had been closely confined by their various occupations came aboard ship pale and not in a robust physical condition. To this fact I believe is due the diarrhoea which commenced to prevail twenty-four hours after we left New Haven. The mess was wholesome and well cooked. All water on the ship for drinking purposes was freshly distilled and in every other particular the conditions on ship-board were exactly the same as last year when there was scarcely a case of diarrhoea, but on the contrary a prevailing constipation.

I could not therefore account for the diarrhoea in any other way than to the impaired physical tone of the men and the exciting cause to the change in diet and water. Though at least 25 per cent. of the men suffered with this diarrhoea, the cases were all of short duration and none of sufficient severity to render the patients unfit for duty with but three or four exceptions, when they were excused for a few hours. At the end of the fourth day the diarrhoea had almost entirely disappeared, the men had improved in their appearance, their appetites were good and by the end of the week's cruise not a case of sickness existed, and the men had improved physically in every way. This result was due not only to the tonic effect of the sea air but to the discipline of a man-of-war. To this discipline the men cheerfully adapted themselves. I wish to mention especially the morning and evening physical exercises which are a part of the routine of the ship and which are undoubtedly of the greatest benefit to the health of the men.

There were two slight accidents, one a lacerated toe, the other a fracture of the third metacarpal bone of right hand. Neither occurred in the performance of duty.

This report would not be complete without mention of the able and courteous assistance of Dr. Trecartin. I have placed with the executive officer, Mr. Cornwell, a medical chest to be placed aboard the ELFRIDA, equipped with medicines, the battalion's minor surgical case, and surgical dressings.

Respectfully,

LEVI BENNETT COCHRAN,

*Lieutenant and Surgeon, Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

[4]

**REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.**

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COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, CONN., September 29, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Commissary Department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

I have little to say in addition to my report for last year. The conditions were the same and the results were as satisfactory. There was marked improvement in the cooking of the rations and the waste was not serious. This improvement is largely owing to more experienced cooks and better supervision by the company officers.

The cost of the ration was thirty-four cents plus (34c.), a little in excess of the cost of last year, this is accounted for by the fact that there has been an increase of the price of a few components.

I have again to compliment the officers ordered to report to me under Special Orders issued by the Adjutant-General. All took a personal interest, and evinced a desire to have each of their different organizations receive their allowance of subsistence stores and that they were properly cooked.

The store house erected by the Quartermaster-General for the use of this department was very satisfactory and the conveniences were all that could be desired.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Amount received from State Treasurer, . . . . .	\$5,717.82
Amount received from sales, . . . . .	249.08

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Total, . . . . .	\$5,966.90
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Returned to State Treasurer unexpended cash and for sale of supplies, . . . . .	\$271.43
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Total Expenses of Department, . . . . .	\$5,695.47
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Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. MORGAN,

*Commissary-General*

[5]

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.  
COMMANDING BRIGADE, C. N. G.

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BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH NORWALK, September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

Pursuant to Chapter 333, Laws of 1895, Section 55, I have the honor to report the conduct and discipline of the annual encampment of 1900.

On July 5, 1900, I issued the following orders:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., July 5, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 2. }

I. In pursuance of G. O. No. 18, A.-G. O., c. s., the commanding officers of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, Battery A, Machine-Gun Battery, Signal Corps and First Separate Company will assemble their respective commands in undress uniform at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Monday, August 20, 1900, at or before 10 o'clock A. M., fully armed and equipped for six days camp and field duty. The brigade staff will report mounted.

II. In honor of the Adjutant-General, the camp is designated,

CAMP VAN KEUREN,

STATE MILITARY RENDEVOUS,

NIANTIC, CONN.

III. Officers commanding organizations will, on or before the 25th instant, make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for transportation.

Horses for field and staff use will be transported only from brigade and regimental headquarters; for battery use, only from platoon and section location. Baggage will be limited to two chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery, one chest for each machine-gun and signal section, and one valise or small trunk for each officer.

IV. Uncooked rations will be issued for enlisted men. Field cooking outfits will be furnished to commanding officers of infantry companies, artillery platoons, machine-gun battery and signal corps, who will detail two enlisted men as cooks.

V. Regimental, Battery, Signal Corps, and First Separate Company commanders will on or before August 10, 1900 report to these headquarters the names of cooks detailed in the organizations of their respective commands, and will order such cooks to report to the Commissary-General at the State Military Rendezvous on Saturday, August 18, 1900, at or before 10 o'clock A. M. for special instruction in their duties.

VI. Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, will report at the same time and place to the Commissary-General for duty with that officer.

VII. Regimental commanders will, on or before August 10, 1900, detail a commissioned staff officer to act as regimental commissary, reporting to these headquarters the name of the officer so detailed, and will order such officer and the regimental commissary-sergeant to report to the Commissary-General at the time and place stated in the preceding paragraph.

VIII. Each acting regimental commissary will report to these headquarters in camp the time of the reporting to the Commissary-General of the regimental commissary-sergeant and of each cook in his regiment. Any officer or man failing to report as above required will be held accountable therefor.

IX. On arrival of the brigade in camp, the officers and men mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will report to their respective commanding officers. Pay will be allowed for the extra duty. Cooks will receive the pay of corporals. Their names will follow the list of privates a second time on the pay roll with the note opposite each, "Detailed as cook."

X. Pay rolls completed strictly in accordance with law and orders will be delivered to the Adjutant-General in camp by 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, August 25. Men enlisted after July 16th instant, may be carried on the pay-roll upon the certificate of their commanders that they are properly drilled in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians may be enlisted up to August 10th.

XI. The Commander-in-Chief will review the brigade on Friday, August 24th.

XII. By authority of law, the sale of spirituous and malt liquors by or to any person within one mile of the encampment is hereby prohibited, and the delivery of such liquors within the camp is forbidden. Every officer and enlisted man will be held to strict accountability for the possession or use of intoxicating liquor, wine, ale or beer in camp, except upon the prescription of a medical officer. Officers commanding organizations are specially charged with the duty of enforcing this requirement en route to and from,



as well as at the encampment, and will summarily deal with any violations thereof. They will read this paragraph to their respective commands at the first assembly after its receipt, and at the assembly immediately preceding their departure for camp.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

JOHN H. WADE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Subsequent orders were issued as follows:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., August 7, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 3. }

I. Daily routine at Camp Van Keuren is prescribed as follows:

Reveille and Roll-Call,	. . . . .	5.45 a. m.
Sick Call,	. . . . .	6.00
Police Call,	. . . . .	6.05
Breakfast,	. . . . .	6.30
Company Drill,	. . . . .	7.00 to 8.00
Inspection of Quarters,	. . . . .	7.30
Battery A and Machine-Gun Battery Drill,	. . . . .	8.00 to 8.30
Guard Mounting,	. . . . .	8.30
Regimental and Battalion Drill, Fourth and Second		
Regiments,	. . . . .	9.00 to 10.30
School, First and Third Regiments,	. . . . .	9.00 to 10.30
Regimental and Battalion Drill, First and Third		
Regiments,	. . . . .	10.30 to 12.00 m.
School, Fourth and Second Regiments,	. . . . .	10.30 to 12.00
Orderly Hour,	. . . . .	12.00
Dinner,	. . . . .	12.30 p. m.
Battalion Drill,	. . . . .	1.30 to 2.30
Battery A, and Machine-Gun Battery Drill,	. . . . .	2.30 to 3.30
Police Call,	. . . . .	3.30
Regimental Parade, Fourth and Second Regiments,	. . . . .	4.00
Regimental Parade, First and Third Regiments,	. . . . .	4.30
Brigade Formation, Wednesday and Thursday,	. . . . .	5.15
Retreat,	. . . . .	6.25
Supper,	. . . . .	6.30
Tattoo and Roll Call,	. . . . .	9.30
Taps,	. . . . .	10.30

Guard mounting on Monday at 11.30 a. m.; daily routine will follow.

II. At the first sound of reveille, officers and men will arise, dress and place their tents in order. Assembly for roll call will sound immediately after reveille. On dismissal after roll call, men wishing medical attendance will at once report to the first sergeant. The men, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers, will then thoroughly police the ground around their tents, the company street and across the line officers' streets. At the first sound of the assembly for company formations, officers and men will fall in promptly; the formation must be completed at the last sound of the call. File closers will be vigilant to prevent talking and inattention, giving their instructions quietly so as not to interfere with commands of the commanding officer.

III. A commissioned officer will be present at each roll call and receive the report of the first sergeant thereon.

IV. At company drills, and morning drills by battalion and regiment, commanding officers will give special attention to extended order and to the firings, at standing, kneeling and prone.

V. Regimental and Battery commanders will order such schools, and of such duration, as they deem most advantageous, requiring in each company, section and platoon, instruction in guard duty, specially to recent recruits and details next to go on guard.

VI. At taps, regimental commanders will cause a company officer to inspect the quarters of each company, see that the lights are out, and report to regimental headquarters the condition of the street and the names of all absentees without leave. This officer will turn out at night on the slightest disorder or breach of discipline and at once report any disobedience of orders for quiet. Regimental and Battery Commanders are directed to arrest and confine in the guard house all persons, civilians or soldiers, creating disturbance, or in any way offending against the good order of the camp.

VII. Officers commanding regiments, batteries, separate company and signal corps will maintain guard around the camps of their respective commands. A field officer of the day will be detailed from brigade headquarters. The countersign and parole for all guards will be given out from brigade headquarters. No others will be used.

VIII. Officers and men will be held responsible for any marking or defacing of tents and cutting of, or other injury to tent floors. Canvas and tent floors will be inspected and reported upon by brigade staff officers, daily, and any damage will be charged to the occupants and deducted from their pay.

IX. All baggage will be subject to inspection by the Brigade Quartermaster at the railroad station before delivery into camp. Special attention will be given to baggage limitations prescribed by G. O. No. 18, A.-G. O., c. s.

X. Peddling and huckstering on the camp are forbidden, except that each regimental commander may, in his discretion, grant a permit to one person to furnish, on his regimental camp, coffee, carbonated waters and cold lunch, subject to the inspection and approval of the Medical Director.



XI. Fire works and illuminations on the camp are prohibited, except that regimental and battery commanders may, on precedent approval from brigade headquarters, permit illuminations on their respective camp grounds on Friday night before taps.

XII. Regimental officers of the day will cause their police details to report to them at 8 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., each day, and thoroughly police their respective camps, specially the mess houses and sinks and the grounds about them. Cooks will police the immediate vicinity of their fires. The Brigade Inspector will daily inspect the policing of the entire camp, and report thereon to brigade headquarters. Regimental Quartermasters will accompany the inspecting officers at inspection of quarters.

XIII. The Medical Director, with regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons, will make frequent inspection of food supplies, cooking methods, disposal of garbage and general sanitary conditions, reporting thereon to the Brigade Commander.

XIV. By authority, A.-G. O., the inspection of record books is postponed to annual inspection.

XV. The Khaki uniform will be used on the routine drills, but will not be worn after retreat. Russet shoes may be worn with this uniform.

XVI. Rations will be served in the mess houses; they will not be eaten outside.

XVII. Calls for drill and ceremonies will be sounded from brigade headquarters, and repeated successively down the line from right to left.

XVIII. The commanding officer of Battery A will cause one gun to be fired at reveille and retreat.

XIX. Captain Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, is hereby detailed as acting provost marshal in addition to his other duties.

XX. Passes to leave the camp will be issued only for urgent cause; not more than two per day to a company will be approved at brigade headquarters except upon the written or personal application of regimental commanders. No officer will leave the camp without permission from his superior officer.

XXI. Regimental and battery commanders will report to brigade headquarters the names of any commissioned officers not present for duty, and the cause of absence.

XXII. Bands will report to the senior Drum Major, and trumpeters, to the Chief Trumpeter, at the flag staff each evening immediately before retreat.

XXIII. Officers commanding organizations will cause these orders to be read in full to their commands at the first assembly after their receipt.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

JOHN H. WADE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## SANITATION AND HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of the camp and the general health of the troops reached a standard of excellence theretofore unparalleled. This gratifying result was due to several causes. The supply of pure water from deep driven wells outside of the camp grounds distributed by means of a pumping station and convenient system of pipes established last year on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief, specially to avoid the danger of typhoid infection ; the careful disinfection of sinks and the removal daily by the Quartermaster-General's department of excrement and garbage ; the thorough policing of the camp ; the faithful service of medical officers in preventive measures as well as curative treatment ; the high quality of food supplies issued by the Commissary-General ; and not least of all the temperate and sensible methods of officers and men in adapting themselves to camp life, contributed to the healthful condition of body, mind and morals.

## POLICING.

In this connection, I wish to commend the field and regimental officers of the day for their care in maintaining a clean and wholesome camp. Their instructions at brigade headquarters were to cause the entire camp to be thoroughly policed morning and afternoon of each day, from general headquarters across the parade, through company, battery, line and field officers streets, kitchens, stables and sinks. Trenches were dug near the sinks where combustible refuse was ordered burned and everything putrescible ordered removed with the garbage. The instructions were carried out with interest and energy. Inefficiency, or indifference, on the part of one or two officers was only enough to emphasize the rule of general efficiency. With few exceptions, cooks took pride in keeping rations, ovens, utensils and cooking quarters neat and orderly. The battery stables were in cleaner condition than I have before known them ; the plan of putting horses on the picket line, during the day-time, adopted at the suggestion of the Brigade Inspector, conduced to cleanliness in the stables. On Friday, the condition and appearance of the camp in respect to policing would fairly be rated perfect.

## DRILLS.

Drills in close order showed marked improvement over those of the preceding encampment. Both officers and men displayed the effect of good work during last drill season, the percentage of inexperienced officers being largely reduced from that of the camp of 1899. For extended order drill, I issued the following memorandum :

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

CAMP VAN KEUREN, Niantic, August 20, 1900.

## MEMORANDUM.

I. Field work is prescribed for the several régiments as follows:

Fourth Regiment, Tuesday; First Regiment, Wednesday; Second Regiment, Thursday; Third Regiment, Friday.

Regiments will form on their parade at 7.00 A. M., will march to East side of the Niantic river and northerly along the River road, throwing out advance guard as soon as practicable after passing toll bridge. Advance guard at first road running easterly from River road, will assemble, joining main command.

II. The regiment, by battalions acting alone and alternately, will form for attack upon an enemy outlined by flags beyond the crest of the hill, as indicated on map "Vicinity of Connecticut State Military Rendezvous." Distance from River road to enemy, about 800 yards. Movement will be carried to completion of attack, including advance by rushes, reinforcement of firing line and proper employment of reserve. Special attention is directed to paragraphs 602, 603, 604, 605, 608, 610, Drill Regulations. Firing will be simulated; no ammunition will be used.

III. Movement completed, battalion will assemble and march back to the River road where it will rest while movement is taken up by the other battalion.

IV. Regimental Commander will supervise movement, correct errors and cause each battalion to go through the movement at least twice.

V. Regiment, returning, will reach camp about 12 M. (The toll bridge will be crossed at route step).

VI. The Brigade Inspector will inspect the drill.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST

JOHN H. WADE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.*

A storm on Friday morning prevented the Third Regiment from performing the prescribed duty. The field work of the other regiments was interesting to officers and men because practical, just such work as would be required in active service, teaching them the principles of extended order in ample territory, the advantage of shelter in attack and defense, and the real use of fighting line, support and reserve in action. Deficiencies in field and line officers were as marked as those of enlisted men. The drill was profitable in what it taught directly and in the interest it awakened for further study and practice.

#### GUARD DUTY.

Last years system of guard duty, namely, separate guards for each regiment and battery under their respective commanding officers, and special guards at general headquarters and the gate, was continued. There was notable advance in the performance of duty by sentinels on post, in saluting and rendering other compliments by day, and in challenging and advancing parties at night. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard also showed increased efficiency, specially corporals commanding relief. Non-commissioned officers manifested a better appreciation of their duties and responsibilities as well as their authority.

#### PROVOST GUARD.

The performance of duty by the acting Provost Marshal and all the officers and members of the provost guard was most satisfactory. Whether a patrol was to be stationed at the drawbridge on the New London road, or to patrol the village streets or Spiritualists' camp, or look for the stragglers in any locality at any time of night, there was cheerful and efficient service rendered. The discipline of the guard at all times was excellent.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

The experience of the brigade in drawing, cooking and serving rations on the plan of the United States Army service, during the encampment of 1899 made the work comparatively simple and easy. By authority of the Commander-in-Chief, I ordered commissary officers and cooks into camp on Saturday, the 18th of

August, for preliminary instruction, by the Commissary-General and Brigade Commissary. To the efficiency and faithfulness of those two officers in imparting instruction, and supplying and issuing rations with order and promptness is due in large measure the successful carrying on of the system. For our encampment, the Buzzacott oven with the appliances furnished with it, makes a serviceable field cooking outfit. It now seems surprising that we did not earlier abandon the expensive and unsatisfactory plan of hired caterers.

#### DISCIPLINE.

I am unable to adequately express my appreciation of the soldierly obedience by officers and men of orders for the discipline, quiet and good order of the camp, and specially of orders relating to the introduction and use of spirituous and malt liquors upon the camp ground. To some, the orders were distasteful; to others, they seemed needlessly rigid, but to the thoughtful members of the brigade, who have at heart the highest welfare, physical and moral, of the troops, and keep in view the reputation of our soldiery with the citizens of our state who pay for the maintenance of the Guard and whose sons are needed in the service to make it most efficient, the orders, I believe, commended themselves. But whatever were the personal views of officers and men, there was general compliance with requirements and military respect for superior authority, demonstrating that the training of our troops has developed the essential requisite of a soldier, ready obedience to orders. Enlisted men set an example worthy of imitation by officers. Among the twenty-six hundred men in camp, infractions of these orders were so few they seemed comparatively insignificant, though penalties were enforced in all provable violations. I believe that no other community in the state containing twenty-six hundred adult free men can show an equal condition of sobriety and law-abiding conduct.

#### NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

The First and Second Regiments are in creditable condition of numerical strength, many of the companies being up to maximum membership or as nearly so as current discharges and enlistments permit. Considerable gain has been made in the Third



Regiment over its depleted condition of a year ago, but there has not been the increase that was hoped for. The Fourth Regiment also continues low in percentage of membership. In both of these commands there is urgent need of well-directed, energetic work in building up the strength of companies, and raising them farther from the danger line of depletion below the requirements of law. The burden of the labor rests upon commanding officers, and active, zealous efforts should be put forth at once and untiringly until the desired results are effected.

#### UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

The Khaki uniform issued to men just prior to the encampment was of great relief to them for hot weather service, and afforded them the comfort of a change of dress with the blue uniform. Many of the blue blouses are in bad condition. The rifles and articles of individual equipment are in serviceable condition. The new machine-guns of latest pattern issued to the Machine-Gun Battery meet every demand for drill and service, and arouses new interest in the work of the sections. The most crying need remaining is for modern steel rifles for Battery A, in place of the old unserviceable muzzle-loading guns now used for drill. It is impossible to have a well-drilled, efficient battery with these antiquated guns.

The interest in the military force of the State manifested by the Commander-in-Chief by his presence with the brigade during the week of the encampment was a helpful influence towards soldierly conduct and an incentive to faithful and efficient performance of duty.

To the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General I wish to express my grateful acknowledgements for their hearty co-operation and valuable assistance preparatory for, and during the encampment.

The growing efficiency of the brigade is clearly marked from year to year. Appreciation of principles is constantly added to the more superficial knowledge of drill and maneuvers. Officers and men more and more seek for the reason of things, the underlying causes for the provisions and requirements of military service.

There is clearer apprehension of the duties and obligations of the soldier, greater pride in the performance of duty and exemplary deportment, more respect for the uniform and careful guarding it from disgrace. There is better understanding of the vital importance of discipline, and a cheerful earnest and loyal obedience by subordinates to the lawful orders of superiors, which gives potency and promise of still greater progress and proficiency.

Connecticut's best citizenship is represented in her soldiery, men in the ranks, and men bearing commissions, whose high purpose it is, by service and by character, to do honor to the State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RUSSELL FROST,

*Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.*

[6]

**REPORT OF MAJOR HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,  
BRIGADE INSPECTOR, C. N. G.**

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HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1900.

*Brigadier-General Russell Frost,*

*Commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit my annual report as required by paragraph 384 Regulations, C. N. G. Having performed no duty previous to the annual encampment, excepting the annual muster and inspections which have already been reported upon, this report pertains only to

**CAMP VAN KEUREN.**

The average number of troops at the Camp, August 20--25, 1900, was 2,600, an increase of about 400 over last year. The troops arrived with commendable promptness, the last organization arriving at the minute set when all should be in camp. 10.00 A. M.

The time of reporting was as follows:

Battery A,	8.50 A. M.
Sep. Co.,	9.05    "
2d Regt.,	9.15    "
4th Regt.,	9.22    "
1st Regt.,	9.50    "
3d Regt.,	10.00   "

The appearance of the troops was excellent. The khaki uniforms are serviceable and satisfactory. The companies generally were larger than last year.



## CONDITION OF ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS, ETC.

The arms of the Infantry are serviceable and generally in good condition. The web belts, blanket bags, and haversacks are practically new and in excellent condition. The blue uniforms are generally in good condition. I have the honor to again speak of the desirability of the issue of blue flannel shirts to the enlisted men. Being an article not transferable as the personnel of the organization changes, I am aware that there is some difficulty about their issue, but suggest that new shirts might be issued once every three years, and organizations be required to supply deficiencies incident to changes in personnel.

I also renew my recommendation that the metal cap device showing company and regiment of wearer be issued and worn on the left side of campaign hats. When in khaki uniform there is absolutely no mark on a soldier showing to what organization he belongs. I recommend that ponchos be issued to enlisted men. They have no way of keeping dry during rains in hot weather, and no field work involving a bivouac or temporary camp is practicable without ponchos to sleep on. I also recommend that gold lace service stripes, U.S. Regulations, be authorized on the blue uniform

Viz:

Service in War Stripes.

Foreign Service in War Stripes.

It is unnecessary to say that those entitled to wear them would do so with great pride.

## FIELD MANEUVERS AND DRILLS.

The field work of the encampment was prescribed by the following order:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

CAMP VAN KEUREN, NIAN TIC, August 20th, 1900.

## MEMORANDUM:

I. Field work is prescribed for the several regiments as follows:

Fourth Regiment, Tuesday; First Regiment, Wednesday; Second Regiment, Thursday; Third Regiment, Friday.

ADJ.-GEN.—9.

Regiments will form on their parade at 7:00 A. M., will march to the east side of the Niantic river, and northerly along the River road, throwing out advance guard as soon as practicable after crossing toll bridge. Advance guard will halt at first road running easterly from River road, and assemble, joining main command.

II. The regiment, by battalions acting alone and alternately, will form for attack upon an enemy outlined by flags beyond the crest of the hill, as indicated on map "Vicinity of Connecticut State Military Rendezvous." Distance from River road to enemy about 800 yards. Movement will be carried to completion of attack, including advance by rushes, reinforcement of firing line and proper employment of reserve. Special attention is directed to paragraphs 602, 603, 604, 605, 608, 610, Drill Regulations. Firing will be simulated; no ammunition will be used.

III. Movement completed, battalion will assemble and march back to the River road where it will rest while movement is taken up by the other battalion.

IV. Regimental commander will supervise movement, correct errors and cause each battalion to go through the movement at least twice.

V. Regiment, returning, will reach camp about 12 M. (The toll bridge will be crossed at route step).

VI. The Brigade Inspector will inspect the drill.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

JOHN H. WADE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

This is the most beneficial drill ever ordered at an encampment in this state. Each of the regimental commanders whose regiments drilled expressed their opinion that their commands had never before spent so profitable a half-day. The ground selected was admirably adapted by nature for such drill.

The Fourth Regiment went out on Tuesday. The advance guard work was only fair. The extended order drill of each battalion was good. Both majors showed excellent knowledge of the maneuver and conducted their battalions well. The enthusiasm and willingness of the men were unexcelled.

The First Regiment went out Wednesday. The advance guard was very slow in getting out but was tactically conducted when once started. The regiment was formed into four large companies, two to each battalion. The first battalion to drill executed the movement poorly. The other battalion executed it splendidly. It was an almost perfect exhibition of extended order on varied ground. Captain Valentine who commanded the fighting

line and his platoon and squad leaders are entitled to the greatest credit. Both majors lost control of their battalions and failed to give the command for rapid fire and the charge. At one time the Colonel gave the commands, and at another the commander of the fighting line. The men were very enthusiastic and willing.

The Second Regiment went out Thursday. The advance guard formed promptly and was finely handled. The extended order drill of both battalions was poor. The officers seemed deficient in knowledge and the men unwilling. The movement was better executed however, the second time by each battalion. Both Majors, as in the First Regiment, failed to retain a working control of their battalions as the advance progressed, and were wanting when the rapid fire stage was reached.

#### BATTERY DRILL.

Battery A was better horsed than I have ever seen it before, and its drills were very good. The harness is new and it is hoped that new guns may be obtained in the near future. It was noted that the artillery officers wore neither boots nor leggings when mounted and presented thereby an undignified appearance. The battery horses were by your orders placed on a picket line, and an opportunity afforded for practice in the proper care of horses as well as conducing to the sanitary condition of the camp. Sentry duty on the picket line was poor. Military courtesy in Battery A was very poor.

The Machine-Gun Battery drilled with great snap and presented an excellent appearance. Indeed all the small organizations manifested great enthusiasm and esprit-de-corps. The Machine-Gun Battery has three old Gatlings and one new modern Gatling. I learned that the battery commander complained that the new gun did not dismount readily in their dismounting drill and wanted it altered. This should not be done. The dismounting drill is an impracticable thing in service and if it is injurious to the new type of gun it should be abandoned.

The ceremonies were excellent. Regimental parades, trooping the colors, and reviews, could not well be better.

#### GUARD DUTY.

The guard duty was excellent, Sentinels were generally prompt in challenging and showed a good knowledge of their

duties when questioned. The provost guard was especially efficient; its officers being exceptionally able. Its good work in arresting soldiers found out of camp without passes was largely nullified by the failure to punish such offenders. They were turned over to their regimental commanders, and I know of no case where men so arrested were tried.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was good. Orders were generally well observed. Where laxity was shown it was generally from lack of appreciation of the ironclad necessity of absolutely and promptly obeying every order to the letter, which troops in service soon learn.

There is a general neglect on the part of company commanders of their duty in inspecting and tasting the food in company mess at each meal as is required in the army. The observance of the reveille roll call was open to criticism. The officers in many cases were slow in getting out and the men did not fall in at the first note of the call. This was partly owing no doubt to the fact that the routine was several times disorganized by Battery A firing the sunrise gun before reveille was blown at headquarters. There was not a commissioned officer on duty with each company at all times, especially on Friday evening.

The order forbidding the possession or use of intoxicating liquors in camp was generally well observed. The use of intoxicating liquor was practically suppressed. It was, humanly speaking, a "dry" camp. Only in a few instances was the order violated. The disciplinary measures taken in these cases were effective and I need not recount them.

The usual celebration on Friday evening was considerably restricted by your orders, but was still objectionable. In my judgment no deviation from the daily routine should be allowed.

#### POLICE AND SANITATION.

The policing of the camp was most excellent, showing a marked improvement over the previous camp. Regimental and field officers of the day were thoroughly efficient in this respect, and the policing of the entire camp left nothing to be desired. Garbage and excrement were removed by civilian employes of the Quartermaster's Department in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The booths allowed in each regiment for the sale of cold lunch, carbonated waters, etc., proved even under the restrictions imposed to be objectionable. The variety and quality of articles for sale was the same as is usually found at the stands of such vendors. Popcorn and other articles were sold in quantity to boys who peddled them about the camp, constituting a nuisance.

#### SYSTEM OF MESSING, ETC.

The system of messing was in all respects similar to that of the army. Raw rations in bulk were issued in great sufficiency and more than usual variety, to the companies and other organizations, and were cooked by the company cooks. The system worked smoothly and no complaints whatever were heard. The Subsistence Department was most ably managed, and is in every way equal to that at any large Army Post. Cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc., were for sale at the subsistence storehouse to soldiers at cost price. This excellent idea might with profit be extended to include the usual articles (aside from beer) for sale at post exchanges, viz: sandwiches and light lunch, tea, coffee and soft drinks.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply established last year continued to be most excellent. Facilities for bathing are not as good as might be and more attention should be paid to this matter.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department and Hospital Corps were as usual most efficient. The use of the ambulance and Hospital Corps in the extended order drill brought forth some interesting suggestions from First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon, First Regiment. Experiencing some difficulty in finding men who had been overcome by the exertion of the final charge, and the ambulance not promptly locating the spot, he suggests that a universal whistle call be adopted for use whenever the ambulance or Hospital Corps is wanted, and that a red cross flag be attached to each stretcher, for display as a guide to the location of soldiers needing aid. The suggestions seem practical and worthy of adoption.



I noticed that the ambulance was frequently used as a vehicle for civilians to go sightseeing about the camp. The use of ambulances as conveyances is rigidly prohibited by regulations in the army, for the obvious reason that it might suddenly be badly wanted. It would be proper that we should observe the same custom.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps is very efficient and displays an admirable enthusiasm. It is excellently equipped except as to modern apparatus for night signalling. Acetylene search lights are now used in the army for night signalling and they may be had complete and fitting on the standard heliograph tripod at a reasonable price. The corps had a set in camp for trial and used them fifteen miles with the naked eye. They are said to be visible for forty miles. They would be very useful for practice at evening drills, and it is desirable that several sets should be obtained.

#### INSPECTION OF QUARTERS.

Quarters and policing were inspected Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Substantially the same bill of dress and system of rating followed heretofore were used. Anything wrong in a tent threw out the whole tent. For each tent thrown out 5 was deducted. 100 being perfect for the street. Similarly 1 point was deducted for each slip in policing.

The ratings are as follows:

## FIRST REGIMENT.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
Band,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company A,	100	100	95	100	100	100
Company B,	100	95	95	100	100	99
Company C,	95	95	100	100	100	100
Company D,	100	100	95	99	100	100
Company E,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	95	100	95	99	100	100
Company G,	90	100	100	100	100	100
Company H,	95	100	95	100	100	100
Company I,	95	100	85	99	100	99
Company K,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	97.3	99.9	96.3	99.7	100	99.8
Average for Encampment, 97.8				99.8		

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
Band,	100	85	100	99	100	100
Company A,	95	90	100	100	99	100
Company B,	95	90	100	100	100	100
Company C,	95	100	100	100	99	100
Company D,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	65	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	90	75	100	100	100	100
Company G,	95	95	100	100	100	100
Company H,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company K,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	92	94	100	99.9	99.8	100
Average for Encampment, 95.3				99.9		

## THIRD REGIMENT.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
Band,	95	65	100	99	100	100
Company A,	35	90	100	100	100	100
Company B,	90	65	100	100	100	100
Company C,	85	95	100	100	100	100
Company D,	60	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	60	95	100	100	100	100
Company G,	85	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	55	85	90	100	99	100
Regt. Average,	73	88.3	99	99.9	99.9	100
Average for Encampment, 86.7				99.9		

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
Band,	100	95	100	100	100	100
Company B,	100	90	100	100	100	100
Company C,	100	65	90	100	100	100
Company D,	100	90	100	100	99	100
Company E,	95	65	95	100	100	99
Company F,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G,	100	85	95	100	100	100
Company I,	100	95	95	100	100	100
Company K,	100	90	90	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	99.4	86.1	96.1	100	99.9	99.9
Average for Encampment, 93.8				99.9		



## FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
	100	95	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment, 98.3				100		

## BATTERY A.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
1st Platoon,	60	95	100	95	99	100
2nd Platoon,	90	100	95	100	100	100
Battery Average,	75	97.5	97.5	97.5	99.5	100
Average for Encampment, 90				99		

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
1st Section,	100	100	95	100	100	100
2d Section,	100	95	100	100	100	100
3d Section,	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th Section,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corps Average,	100	98.8	98.8	100	100	100
Average for Encampment, 99.2				100		

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.
1st Section,	100	100	100	100	100	100
2d Section,	100	100	100	100	100	100
3d Section,	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th Section,	100	95	100	100	100	100
Battery Average,	100	98.8	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment, 99.6			100			

Average for Brigade—Quarters, 95. Policing, 99.8.

I would suggest as desirable for the encouragement of military study that the military map "Vicinity of the Connecticut State Military Rendezvous," Beach's Military Map Reading, Murray's Manual of Courts Martial, and Powell's Customs of the service, a most valuable interpretation of regulations and customs of the army, be issued to all officers.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS.

*Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G.*

[7]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS, C. N. G. REGARDING  
SPRING PARADES, 1900.

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Report of Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, Commanding Fourth  
Regiment, C. N. G.

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HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH REGIMENT,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
STAMFORD, June 5, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

In compliance with G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., April 28, 1900, I have the honor to report that the several organizations comprising this command paraded in their respective towns during the month of May as follows :

Co. B, May 22d; Co. C, May 21st; Co. D, May 18th; Co. E, May 23d; Co. F, May 29th; Co. G, May 25th; Co. K, May 24th; Co. I, May 26th; Hospital Corps, May 27th.

The reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White, Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Major James J. Hurley detailed by G. O. No. 1, R. H., to attend the parades of the several organizations designated in said orders are herewith attached and form part of this report.

Respectfully,

CHARLES W. HENDRIE,

*Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 1, 1900.

*Colonel Charles W. Hendrie,*  
*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR:

In compliance with G. O. No. 1, Headquarters, 4th Regiment, C. N. G. dated Stamford, May 8, 1900, I attended the Field Days of Companies C, D, and F, and the Hospital Corps of the 4th Regiment, C. N. G. and would report as follows:

Hospital Corps under command of Major George B. Cowell, paraded May 17th. The entire Corps was present with the exception of one private who was absent from the State. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather the organization did not start for the range until about 10 o'clock A. M. The weather continued uncertain throughout the day with frequent dashes of rain. After drill with the litter the ranges were opened up for rifle practice with the result that 100 per cent. of those present qualified on both ranges. The Corps is made up of excellent material and is very efficient in the performance of its duties.

Company D paraded May 18th. The morning opened with rain but about 10 o'clock A. M. the weather seemed to be clearing and the company left its Armory, the time from 7.30 A. M. having been spent in extended order drill and guard duty in the Armory. After marching to the range, rifle practice was at once begun at the 200 yard butts and soon after the 500 yard were opened up and practice was continued at both ranges with fair results considering the fact that many of the men had never fired a rifle at an object before; in fact some had never fired a rifle at all. The majority had to be instructed in all the principles of aiming but the patient work of Captain Bradley, I. S. A. P., Fourth Regiment, pulled many through that would not have done as well without his aid.

I wish to commend the officers of this company for the discipline and good order maintained throughout the day which contrasted favorably with field days held by this company heretofore. Owing to the thorough weeding out of the element which was hurtful to the organization, this command is small in numbers but the material now in the ranks is excellent and with the present

officers there is no reason why this command should not soon be in excellent shape.

Company C paraded May 21st. When I arrived the Company was already practicing at the 200 yard range. Owing to the absence of Captain Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Fourth Regiment, who was sick, the results from the practice were not as good as usual. In this company I also found many of the men were without experience in rifle firing. At the 200 yard range practice was continued until noon when the company was dismissed for lunch. After which the 500 yard range was opened and some practice was had at that, but few qualified. The remainder of the day was spent in extended order drill which was fairly well done. The interval between skirmishes was rarely that required by the Drill Regulations. This comes largely from the continuous drill in Armories where the space is limited and the proper interval cannot be obtained.

Company F, rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Bradley, Inspector Small Arms practice, Fourth Regiment, was commenced soon after the arrival of the company at the range and continued on the 200 and 500 yard ranges until about 4 P. M., after which the company was drilled in Extended Order and Guard Duty until time to take up the march back to the Armory.

In reviewing the work done by the several commands which it was my duty and pleasure to inspect, the following recommendations (which if adopted would in my opinion give good results) I would respectfully suggest:

1st. Out door drill in Extended Order on varied grounds during the summer months, that the men may be taught to take and keep the proper intervals and that they may be taught the use of cover.

2d. Skirmish firing with ball cartridges at unknown distances that the men may be taught to judge distances, to properly adjust their sights and wing guage, and to depend more largely upon themselves than they now do. As now conducted the drill season closes June 1st and few companies if any have out door drills except during the week of encampment and there the use of cover cannot be taught on the open parade ground, and firing with ball cartridge cannot be allowed for obvious reasons. Therefore the men remain untaught in those principles which are most effective

in modern warfare. The use of cover and ability to shoot, and shoot straight is what our men must be taught else they will make but a sorry showing if the time should come for them to be pitted against modern soldiery.

The following table shows the attendance in each company:

	Present.	ABSENT.			RECAPITULATION.		
		With Leave.	Without Leave.	Total Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present and Absent.
Company C,	46		7	7	46	7	53
Company D,	30	6	5	11	30	11	41
Company F,	40	2	6	8	40	8	48

Very Respectfully,

MERRITT F. WHITE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

"B."

STAMFORD, May 31, 1900.

*Colonel Charles W. Hendric,*

*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with G. O. No. 1, R. H., dated Stamford, May 18, 1900, I attended the parade of Company G, on May 25th. The company assembled at the Armory at 6.45 A. M., and immediately left for the rifle range, arriving at 7.45 o'clock. Commenced practicing at 8.20 under the supervision of Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice, continuing up to 6.20 P. M., with the exception of one hour devoted to guard duty and forty minutes to extended order drill. Present for duty, 41; absent, 5 privates; total on roll, 46. Number qualifying in rifle practice, marksmen, 16; first-class marksmen, 8; total, 24. Number practicing 41. General condition of company as follows: Discipline, good; military courtesy, fair; guard duty, good; extended order drill, very good.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT L. FITCH,

*Major Commanding First Battalion, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*



"C."

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 9, 1900.

*Colonel Charles W. Hendrie,*

*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to state in compliance with G. O. No. 1, R. H., dated May 8, 1900, that I attended the parades of Companies B, E, K, and I of the second battalion, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. and respectfully report as follows:

Company B paraded Tuesday, May 22, 1900, assembling at their Armory at 6.45 A. M. present for duty 47, absent 5, total present and absent 52; at 7.00 A. M. the company left the Armory and marched to the Maplerow farm range in the town of Trumbull, arriving there at 8.10 A. M.

The first platoon immediately commenced target practice at the 200 yard range; while the second platoon was marched to the parade ground and worked in guard duty, and instructed in the care of the rifle.

When the first platoon had finished at the 200 yard range they took up target practice at the 500 yard target and the second platoon was instructed at the 200 yard range.

At 12 M. the company was assembled and notified that they would have one hour for lunch.

At 1.00 P. M. the assembly was sounded and the company was marched to the parade ground and given one and one-half hours in the extended order drill, Par. 596, D. R., which after some instruction was executed in a creditable manner; after a short rest guard duty was again taken up and the company did fairly well, the non-commissioned officers showing very plainly that they had given guard duty in general and posting and relieving sentinels in particular, much study and attention; the privates were fairly well up in the duties of sentinels on post.

The Company again took up the rifle practice at 200 and 500 yard targets and qualified 20 men at 200 and 6 men at 500. The weather was bright with no wind, and an ideal day for target practice. The military courtesy, discipline and general appearance of this company is excellent.

The company returned to the Armory at 8.15 P. M.

Company E paraded Wednesday, May 23, 1900. Assembling at their Armory at 6.45 A. M., present for duty 45, absent 2, total present and absent 47; after roll call the company marched to the Maplerow farm range executing movements in the school of the company while enroute.

Arriving at the range, rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice, was commenced and continued until 12 M., at which time a recess of one hour was taken for lunch. At 1.00 P. M. I caused the company to assemble and proceed to the parade ground, where under the command of Captain Joy they executed extended order work, Par. 583 to 596 D. R., in a manner that was magnificent. Officers and non-commissioned officers clearly proving their ability to take every advantage of cover both in advancing and intrenching to receive an attack. The guard duty by this company was very good, the sentinels on post being well up in their duty. At 3.00 P. M. the company again took up rifle practice the results of which you will find in Captain Bradley's report. Military courtesy very good, discipline excellent, and general appearance very good.

The company returned to the Armory at 6.45 P. M.

Company K paraded on Thursday, May 24th, 1900, assembling at their armory at 6.45 A. M. Present for duty 44, absent 10, total present and absent 54. At 7.00 A. M. the company marched to the Maplerow farm range and upon arrival immediately commenced rifle practice at the 200 yard range and continued until 12 M., at which time the company was dismissed for dinner. At 1.00 P. M. the company assembled and under my personal command executed extended order movements in a very creditable manner for one and one-half hours. From 2.30 to 3.00 P. M. I instructed the men in the use and care of the rifle, explaining the method of dismounting and reassembling the piece, and the names of the different parts so that each and every one in the company could take their rifle apart and with few exceptions call by name the different parts of the rifle.

At 3.00 P. M. I had the men posted as sentinels and found the non-commissioned officers understood their duties fairly well and the privates fairly well up in the general orders for sentinels on post.

Military courtesy excellent, discipline fair, and general appearance of this command very good. The company in returning



to the armory was drilled by Captain Cronan in platoon movements and arrived and was dismissed at 7.15 P. M.

Company I paraded Saturday May 26, 1900, assembling at their Armory at 6.45 A. M. Present for duty 53, absent 4, total present and absent 57. At 7.00 A. M. the company marched to the rifle range in the southern end of the town and commenced rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice. I caused this company to be divided into squads and while one was being instructed in target practice I had the remainder of the company detailed for guard duty and found them very proficient in such duty, the privates well instructed and the non-commissioned officers above the average. After dinner I had the company under the command of Lieutenant Hayes execute extended order, Par. 511 to 517, 523 to 525 and 560 to 564, D. R., all of which was fairly well executed. I also found the non-commissioned officers very well instructed in this work. The weather was clear, no wind, and the day an ideal one for the work taken up, and for military courtesy, discipline and general appearance I found this company excellent. The company returned to the Armory at 6.00 P. M. and was dismissed.

It was very gratifying to me to find my battalion in such good shape. Everything satisfactory except the strength of the companies which I feel assured will be increased before the next encampment.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES J. HURLEY,

*Major Commanding Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment,  
C. N. G.*

**Report of Colonel Edward Schulze, Commanding First  
Regiment, C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
HARTFORD, May 31, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 1, B. H., dated South Norwalk, April 30, 1900, the several companies and Hospital Corps of this command paraded for drill, instruction and examination on the following dates :

Company A, Hartford, Monday, May 14, 1900.  
Company I, Hartford, Wednesday, May 16, 1900.  
Company K, Hartford, Friday, May 18, 1900.  
Company E, Hartford, Saturday, May 19, 1900.  
Company G, South Manchester, Saturday, May 19, 1900.  
Company B, Hartford, Tuesday, May 22, 1900.  
Company F, Hartford, Wednesday, May 23, 1900.  
Company D, Bristol, Friday, May 25, 1900.  
Company C, Rockville, Saturday, May 26, 1900.  
Company H, Hartford, Saturday, May 26, 1900.  
Hospital Corps, Hartford, Friday, May 18, 1900.

I personally inspected Companies A, D, G and H ; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore inspected Company K ; Major Bailey inspected Companies B, C and E ; Major Moran inspected Companies F and I. The reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Majors Bailey and Moran are enclosed herewith. The several commands assembled at their respective armories at 7.30 o'clock a.m.

and proceeded to their rifle ranges except Company D, they having no range provided for them, their drill was held at Hickory Park, Bristol, and Companies E and G, who were not able to leave their armories on account of the pouring rain all day May 19th. These three companies were instructed by the Inspector Small Arms Practice in the use of the rifle, aiming drill, etc., by squads.

In all the other companies the entire day was devoted to instruction in the use of the rifle and rifle shooting by squads under the supervision of Captain Moseley, Inspector Small Arms Practice, or other staff officers detailed in Special Orders No. 16, R. H., dated May 15, 1900.

In each company a large portion of the day was devoted to instruction in guard duty and the duties of a sentinel on post, and each individual non-commissioned officer and private was examined in the general orders and general knowledge in guard duty, and in addition each non-commissioned officer was examined in the general knowledge in the extended order drill, each man examined was marked on a scale of 10 on each subject and a compiled rating of each company based on the examinations is herewith enclosed.

From one and one half to three hours was devoted by the several companies in the instruction in extended order.\* The proper performance of this important branch of tactics depends entirely on the knowledge of the officers and non-commissioned officers, and although there is not an armory in the state large enough to correctly exemplify this drill, if the officers and non-commissioned officers understand *their* respective parts thoroughly, which knowledge can be gained at the armory, there will be little trouble in handling the men on the field. The condition, general efficiency and discipline in each command was very good. In not a single instance was there any disorderly or unsoldierly conduct. The men gave close attention to instructions and in every way showed a purpose to perform their duties in a proper manner. Great credit is due the officers and members of Company D, which company was mustered into the Connecticut National Guard on January 12, 1900, with only two men who had ever seen service at all and of the officers there are none who ever had. The officers and men of this company have worked faithfully during their short time in service and they expect to drill weekly until camp. The company made a very creditable showing and will surely be a credit to the regiment by the time they will go into camp.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Following is the statement of the total number in each company present and performing duty, including the ratings on the examinations, in accordance with the inspection reports :

	Total number present.	RATINGS. Extended Order.	GUARD DUTY. General Orders.	General Knowledge.
Company A,	57			
Non-Com. Officers,		7.4	8.4	8.6
Privates,			6.6	6.2
Company B,	46			
Non-Com. Officers,		7.7	8.8	7.8
Privates,			8.5	7.1
Company C,	53			
Non-Com. Officers,		8.4	9.4	7.9
Privates,			7.3	6.4
Company D,	64			never
Non-Com. Officers,			9.1	performed
Privates,			4.5	duty.
Company E,	46			
Non-Com. Officers,		7.3	9.4	9
Privates,			8.3	7.
Company F,	47			
Non-Com. Officers,		8.4	9.1	8.9
Privates,			8.9	8.9
Company G,	44			
Non-Com. Officers,		9.	8.5	8.5
Privates,			8.1	8.4
Company H,	52			
Non-Com. Officers.		7.9	8.9	8.9
Privates,			7.2	7.3
Company I,	57			
Non-Com. Officers,		9.6	9.2	8.5
Privates,			7.9	7.5
Company K,	57			
Non-Com. Officers,		9.7	10.	9.8
Privates,			9.	8.3
Hospital Corps, including steward,	6			

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD SCHULZE,

*Colonel Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., May 23, 1900.

*Colonel Edward Schulze.*

*Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

In accordance with G. O. No. 5, R. H., dated May 4, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following report and enclosed cards as my report of the field day of Company K, held at Hartford on Friday, May 18, 1900.

1st. Condition and efficiency of the company, very good indeed.

2d. Number of men present, officers 3, sergeants 5, corporals 7, musicians 3, privates 39, total 57.

3d. Time devoted to rifle practice,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours ; time devoted to guard duty,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours ; time devoted to extended order, 1 hour.

The company left the armory at 8.13 a. m., arriving at the range at 8.40 a. m., and returned to armory at 5.30 p. m.

The result of the examinations is very pleasing to me personally.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. MOORE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel First Regiment, C. N. G.*

"B."

HARTFORD, May 26, 1900.

*Colonel Edward Schulze,*

*Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that I inspected Company E, First Regiment, C. N. G., in accordance with G. O. No. 5, dated R. H., Hartford, May 4, 1900. Captain Frank H. Smith reported at the Hartford Armory at 8.45 A. M., May 19th, 1900, for duty. Captain Smith stated it was impossible for him to postpone the field day as the men could not get away from their work. Owing to the condition of the weather I assigned him to duty at the Armory.

Instruction in Guard Duty was held from 8.55 A. M. until 12.15 M. I examined the privates in general orders and guard duty in the morning and I was much surprised to find the men so well posted in the general orders and in guard duty. During the morning Captain Moseley instructed the new men in sighting and aiming the rifle ; from 12.15 to 1.30 P. M., dinner, roll-call at 1.30 showed every man present. During the afternoon myself and Captain Moseley examined the non-commissioned officers in general orders, guard duty and extended order and found them very well posted. From 1.30 to 2.30 P. M., squad and section drill in extended order, which was done fairly well ; 2.30 up to 3.45 P. M., extended order and company drill by Lieutenants Scheuy and Mycroft. The movements were executed fairly well. Captain Smith took the company for the remainder of the afternoon and drilled them in extended order movements which were executed very good, there being more snap in the drill. On the whole, I think Company E is in better shape to-day than it ever was. The roll-call showed 46 present for duty and 7 absent, total 53. The discipline and military courtesy is very good.

I inspected Company B, Tuesday, May 22d. Captain Frank E. Shea reported at the Hartford range at 8.30 A. M. The roll-call showed 46 present, 14 absent, total 60. Guard duty was held from 8.45 A. M. till 12.20 P. M. The guard duty on the whole was not what it should be after an entire drill season being devoted to instruction in guard duty by one or two officers. From 1.30 P. M. till 4.30 P. M. was devoted to extended order in squad, section and platoon which was fairly well executed. Rifle practice was held from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., 25 men qualifying as marksmen. Discipline, fair ; military courtesy is very much lacking in this command.

Saturday, May 26, 1900, I inspected Company C. Captain James H. Barnett reported with his command at their range in Rockville at 8.45 A. M. Guard duty was held from that time until 12.15 P. M. Guard duty as done by this company was fairly well executed and showed that the officers have worked hard with the men through the drill season at guard duty. Rifle practice was continued from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., but only seven men qualified as marksmen owing to the strong wind. Extended order was held from 1.30 P. M. until 4.30 P. M., in squad, section and platoon, and was very well executed. The discipline and military courtesy of



the company is good. The morning report of the company showed 53 present, 7 absent, total 60.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. BAILEY,

*Major Commanding First Battalion, First Regiment, C. N. G.*

"C."

HARTFORD, May 16, 1900.

*Colonel Edward Schulze,*

*Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to herewith enclose the result of my examinations conducted this day in compliance with communication dated May 5, 1900. In addition to the above I would state that Company I arrived and reported to me at 8.15 A. M., coming from New Britain by trolley to within one quarter mile of the range, was immediately subdivided and one-third started to qualify for marksmen's badges, while two-thirds were constituted a guard which was subdivided into reliefs and were commanded by one commissioned officer, one sergeant and three corporals. The afternoon was devoted to extended order by such as had been examined and had qualified, and at 4.15 P. M., markers were called in and the entire company drilled in the extended order.

The result of the target practice disclosed 51 shooting, 32 qualifying at 200 yards, and 18 at both ranges, 200 and 500 yards.

The examinations conducted by me Wednesday, May 23, 1900, in Company F, I would state that the company left the Armory for the range at 8.03 A. M. Upon arriving on the field I ordered the entire company to be constituted into a guard, had it subdivided into reliefs and immediately mounted the first relief for examination, the other reliefs took up qualifying as marksmen, 46 qualifying at 200 yards and 14 at 500 yards.

Those men not immediately engaged in shooting or on post were drilled and instructed in extended order by the corporals of



squads, after which the entire company was drilled in extended order under the officers, leaving for the Armory at 5.30 P. M.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MORAN,

*Major Commanding Second Battalion, First Regiment, C. N. G.*

The following table shows the attendance in each company :

	Present.	ABSENT.		Total Absent.	Total Present and Absent.
		With Leave.	Without Leave.		
Company A,	57	--	8	8	65
Company B,	46	--	14	14	60
Company C,	53	--	7	7	60
Company D,	64	--	3	3	67
Company E,	46	--	7	7	53
Company F,	47	--	8	8	55
Company G,	44	--	12	12	56
Company H,	52	--	11	11	63
Company I,	57	--	4	4	61
Company K,	57	--	3	3	60
Hospital Corps,	6	--	--	--	6
Total	529	--	77	77	606

Report of Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, Commanding Second  
Regiment, C. N. G.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 1. 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith reports of Majors T. H. Sucher and James Geddes of this regiment concerning the spring field day parade of Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I and K. On account of the inability of Major Geddes to attend, I attended the field day parades of Companies C and F in person. Said companies paraded on Tuesday, May 22d, and Wednesday, May 23d, respectively. Each company formed for parade and duty promptly at 7 o'clock A. M. on the day assigned to it. A roll call showed but one absentee in each company. Each promptly proceeded to the rifle range where the morning was spent in rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Daniel L. Barber, Inspector Small Arms Practice, whose report will be forwarded later. The afternoon of each of said days was spent by said companies in guard duty, extended order and battle formation. Both of said companies' officers and men showed discipline and thorough knowledge of the essentials in the various movements and exercises performed; in fact it has been seldom my pleasure to witness a more satisfactory performance of all the duties incident to a spring field day. Company C paraded 66 and Company F paraded 63 men.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY F. CALLAHAN.

*Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.,*

"A."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 1, 1900.

*Colonel Timothy F. Callahan,**Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the spring field days of Companies B, D, E, H and K, in accordance with General Orders No. 10, A. G. O., and General Orders No. 2, Regimental Headquarters. The companies paraded as follows :

Company B, May 23, present 57, absent 7.

Company D, May 24, present 68, absent 0.

Company E, May 17, present 58, absent 8.

Company H, May 29, present 55, absent 2.

Company K, May 26, present 64, absent 3.

A portion of the day was devoted to rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Daniel L. Barber, I. S. A. P., whose report you will receive later. The balance of the day to extended order and guard duty. Extended order, although fairly well executed, shows that this duty can only be properly performed in the field, where there is plenty of room to take the required intervals. When intervals are reduced in armories for a whole drill season and extended for a portion of a day only in the field, it is very evident that the proper advancement in this drill cannot be expected. Guard duty was performed much better than in previous years, especially by the new men who seemed to have made it a special study. The greatest improvement was noticeable in Companies D and K, while the work performed by Companies E and H was good. Company B did well considering that two sergeants had just been unexpectedly discharged, which left the company, with three corporals absent, short in non-commissioned officers.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE H. SUCHER.

*Major Commanding First Battalion Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

"B."

WATERBURY, CONN., May 31, 1900.

*Colonel Timothy F. Callahan,**Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to state that in compliance with General Orders No. 2, Regimental Headquarters, dated May 9, 1900, I attended the parade of Companies G, A and I, of the Second Battalion and report as follows :

Company G paraded Saturday, May 19, 1900. Assembling at their Armory at 7.30, owing to the heavy rain, the company did not leave the Armory all day. The company was drilled during the morning in extended order by squad and platoon, and a short company drill ; after that the remainder of the morning was devoted to guard duty consisting of guard mounting and instructions in posting and relieving sentinels, also sentinels in guard duty. By my direction the new sentinels were posted and I found the majority fairly well informed. At 12.30 dinner was served in a hall across the street. At 1.45 the company assembled again and after a short drill in extended order drill by signals, the remainder of the day, until 5.30, was spent executing " Battle Formation," which was well performed, considering the small space in the Armory to conduct such a drill. Every man was present for duty ; present 65, absent 0, present and absent 65.

Company I paraded May 26, 1900. Arrived at the field about 8 o'clock. The company was divided into squads, one squad commenced firing at the 200 yard target, one squad signed pay roll, the other squads were taken into the field and instructed in extended order. As soon as one squad got through firing it was sent into the field and another squad commenced to shoot. Instruction in guard duty commenced at 10.30, which consisted in posting and relieving sentinels, also instruction in sentinels' duties. Some of the sentinels were very good, others were not ; at 12.30 dinner was served in the field. After dinner the company was drilled in extended order by squad and platoon, and in the " Battle Formation." The " Battle Formation " was very well done considering new officers and non-commissioned officers. After going through the exercises several times the company assembled and marched

to Armory. Number of men present 53, absent 9, present and absent 62.

Company A paraded May 30, 1900. Arrived at rifle range in Hopeville at 7.45. The new men were taken to the range and given an opportunity to qualify as marksmen. The remainder of the company was taken to the meadows below and drilled in company and extended order. Permission having been granted by you, the company assembled and took part in the Memorial Day parade, after which they returned to the field and commenced instructions in guard duty which consisted of posting and relieving sentinels and instructions of sentinels.

I found them well informed as to their duties and nearly all could repeat the General Orders. At 4 the company assembled for the "Battle Formation," which was well executed. At 6 they returned to the Armory. Every man was present for duty. Present 68, absent 0, present and absent 68.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GEDDES,

*Major Commanding Second Battalion, Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

"C."

WALLINGFORD, CONN., JUNE 1, 1900.

*Colonel Timothy F. Callahan,*

*Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 2, R. H., dated at New Haven, May 9th, 1900, I have the honor to report that I was present on the field days of the several Companies on dates named in General Orders, No. 2, except Company A, which date was changed by Special Order, R. H., from May 18th to May 30th.

May 17th, I inspected Co. E. The officers are well posted in the use of the rifle and good instructors, they used one-half day only, qualifying ten (10) men.

May 19th, I was present with Co. G. Unfortunately it was a very stormy day, so that the company could not leave their Arm-

ory. All that could be done was to instruct in position and holding, aiming and pulling, which I think quite essential. I do not think this day spent without profit.

May 22d, I inspected Co. C and Hospital Corps. The officers and non-commissioned officers seemed to be fully alive in their work. The officers are well informed in the use of the rifle and instructed well, they used but half a day for shooting, qualifying twenty (20) men.

May 23d, I was with Companies B and F. Co. B spent the forenoon in rifle practice, and while they did not qualify but nine (9) men, the Captain assured me that he intended to continue practice during the shooting season with the view of giving his men all the instruction possible.

I found the officers Co. F, thoroughly instructed, as were the men, the two Lieutenants acting as instructors, and under their supervision the men received the best of instruction. They used the greater part of the day at the firing point, qualifying thirty-two (32) men.

May 24th, I was with Co. D. I found the non-coms. acting as instructors at the tripods, and working with zeal. They used the greater part of the day qualifying thirty-eight (38) men.

May 26th, I was with Companies I and K. A part of the forenoon was with Co. I. I find their officers good instructors. They used the forenoon for rifle practice qualifying thirty-one (31) men, a very creditable showing.

Co. K was instructed by Captain Norton in the use of the rifle. They used only half a day at the range qualifying twenty-nine (29) men.

May 29th, I inspected Co. H. I found Captain Markham quite well qualified to instruct in the use of the rifle, and his men were willing and anxious to learn. They used the greater part of the day at the range qualifying twenty (20) men.

May 30th, I was with Co. A. Unfortunately, through some error, they had no 200 yard target. The time was used instructing in position, sighting and pulling, allowing the men practice over the 500 yard range for instruction. While there were no qualifications, I think that the time was used with profit. Captain Carter informed me that he intends to qualify all of his men before the end of the season.



There seems to be a large degree of enthusiasm among the officers and men in nearly every company to do good work with the rifle this year. I think there will be a larger number of men winning the State Decorations this year than in some years past.

From the first company visited to the last I found to a larger or smaller degree a want of Armory instructions in the position of holding and sighting. I would respectfully recommend that the tripod or some other device be used during the next drill season, and that a portion of the time be taken up with this very important branch of the service. Lieutenant Isbell has a very simple device which he uses and the men of Company D gave proof of it.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL L. BARBER,

*Captain, Inspector Small Arms Practice,*

*Second Regiment, C. N. G.*



**Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer, Commanding Third  
Regiment, C. N. G.**

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HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
PUTNAM, CONN., JUNE 4, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., c. s., I issued G. O. No. 3, dated May 7, 1900, ordering parades of Companies and Hospital Corps of this Regiment and directing Commandants of Battalions to attend parades of Companies of their commands and Major Thomson, Surgeon to be present at the parade of the Hospital Corps.

All rifle practice was ordered to be under the immediate supervision of Captain William M. Stark, Inspector Small Arms Practice. Owing to the serious illness of Major Hamilton, making it impossible for him to attend any of the parades of his battalion, S. O. No. 14½, R. H., c. s., was issued, directing Major Dorsey to attend the parades of the Companies of the Second Battalion.

I forward herewith the report of Major Dorsey on the condition and efficiency of the several companies and the report of Major Thomson, Surgeon, on the Hospital Corps. I also forward the report of Captain Stark, I. S. A. P., giving in detail the result of the rifle practice. I respectfully call your especial attention to the report of Major Dorsey on the condition of Company B, and I recommend that this company be immediately disbanded.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. THAYER,

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 30, 1900.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer,*  
*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with G. O. No. 3, R. H., c. s., I attended the field day drills of Companies A, D, I and B, at their respective stations, and respectfully submit the following :

May 15th Company A assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., Second Lieutenant and 32 men reporting. Arrived at range 8.35, at which time the Captain reported, later the First Lieutenant (who was detained by business) and three more men reported, making a total of 3 officers and 35 enlisted men of a membership of 54. The day was spent at target practice and company drill, extended order, guard mounting and guard duty.

I found the general condition of the company fair, discipline poor, military courtesy poor, company drill good, extended order good, guard mounting poor, guard duty good.

May 18th Company B assembled at 8 A. M., 16 men and First Lieutenant reporting. The day was spent at rifle practice and drill. I regret to say that this company is in a very bad condition, having only a membership of 28 men and with no prospect of recruiting. It seems as if there was no interest being taken. The First Lieutenant, although having received his appointment several days before, appeared in his Q. M. Sergeant's uniform and was in command. The Second Lieutenant was (I am informed) in the city on that day but did not appear for drill.

I recommend that immediate action be taken with this company.

May 22d Company D assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., two officers and 24 men reported. Commenced shooting at 8.40, which was continued until 2.30, stopping an hour for dinner. Company drill three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard mounting and guard duty one and a half hours.

I found the general condition of this company good, discipline fair, military courtesy fair, company drill good, extended order good, guard duty and guard mounting poor.

May 25th Company I. Assembly at 8 A. M., two officers and 28 men reported. Arrived at range at 8.35 and commenced shooting, which was continued until 2.30, after which company drill was taken up which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard mounting and guard duty one and a half hours.

I found the general condition of the company good, discipline good, military courtesy good, company drill good, extended order good, guard duty and guard mounting very good.

In compliance with S. O. No. 14½, R. H., I inspected Companies G, C, E and F, at their respective stations, and respectfully submit the following report :

May 17th, Company G. Assembly at 8 A. M., 3 officers and 27 enlisted men reported. Arrived at range at 8.35, shooting commenced at once and lasted until 2.30, after which company drill three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard mounting and guard duty one and a half hours.

I found the condition of the company good, extended order very good, company drill good, guard mounting and guard duty fair, discipline very good, military courtesy good.

May 23d, Company C. Assembly at 8 A. M., 3 officers and 42 men reported. Arrived at range 8.30, commenced shooting at once and continued until 2.30, after which company drill for three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard mounting and guard duty one and a half hours.

I found the general condition of the company to be very good, military courtesy good, discipline good, company drill very good, extended order excellent, guard mounting fair, guard duty very good.

May 29th, Company E. Owing to a misunderstanding of orders this company assembled at 7.30 and marched direct to the Rifle Range. I being unable to attend in the morning on account of business, Captain William M. Stark, I. S. A. P., assembled the company at the range at 8.33 A. M. Two officers and 42 men reported. Commenced shooting at once and continued until 2.30 after which, company drill lasting three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard mounting and guard duty one and a half hours.

I found the general condition of the company to be good, discipline fair, military courtesy poor, company drill good, guard duty and guard mounting fair.

May 30th, Company F. Assembled at 8 o'clock. Two officers and 30 men reported. Arrived at range at 8.25. Commenced shooting at once and continued until 2.50, after which, company drill, lasting three-quarters of an hour, extended order half hour, guard duty and guard mounting one and a half hours.

I found the general condition of the company to be good, discipline fair, military courtesy poor, company drill good, extended order good, guard duty and guard mounting fair.

The number of men qualifying at the different ranges will be reported by Captain William M. Stark, I. S. A. P., Third Regiment, C. N. G.

It was noticeable that many of the companies had new officers, but in most cases they seem to be anxious to learn their new duties. The small membership of the companies is a detriment to good results, but in every company except one both officers and men are working earnestly to recruit their companies to the full membership.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY S. DORSEY,

*Major Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

"B."

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 31, 1900.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer,*

*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report in compliance with Paragraph V., General Orders No. 3 Regimental Headquarters, c. s., that I attended the parade and supervised the rifle practice of each company of your command on their respective field days as set forth in Paragraph I. of the above mentioned General Orders, I have also the honor to report as follows :

Company A—Number shooting, 3 officers and 30 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, none; as first class marksmen, 3; as marksmen, 8.

Company G—Number shooting, 3 officers and 24 enlisted men, number qualified as sharpshooters, 1; as first class marksmen, 4; as marksmen, 6.

Company B—Number shooting, 1 officer and 16 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, none; as first class marksmen, 3; as marksmen, 6.

Company D—Number shooting, 2 officers and 21 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, none; as first class marksmen, 1; as marksmen, 8.

Company C—Number shooting, 3 officers and 40 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, 1; as first class marksmen, 3; as marksmen, 11.

Company I—Number shooting, 2 officers and 26 enlisted men number qualified as sharpshooters, 2; as first class marksmen, 3; as marksmen, 12.

Company E—Number shooting, 2 officers and 42 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, none; as first class marksmen, 3; as marksmen, 6.

Company F—Number shooting, 2 officers and 27 enlisted men; number qualified as sharpshooters, none: as first class marksmen, 1; as marksmen, 8.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. STARK,

*Captain and Inspector Small Arms Practice, Third Regiment,*

*C. N. G.*

“C.”

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 22, 1900.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer,*

*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that pursuant to G. O. No. 3, R. H., May 7, 1900, the Hospital Corps of the Third Regiment paraded on this date. Assembly sounded at 8 o'clock, roll was

called and the detachment marched to the local rifle range where the day was passed in rifle practice, marching and litter drill. Instruction was given in First Aid to the Injured, etc.

A full corps was in attendance, i. e., one Hospital Steward, one Acting Hospital Steward and four privates.

Very respectfully,

HIRAM B. THOMSON,

*Major and Surgeon, Third Regiment, C. N. G.*



Report of Captain William J. O'Brien, Commanding Battery A.,  
C. N. G.

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HEADQUARTERS BATTERY A,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
BRANFORD, CONN., May 31, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that pursuant to G. O. No. 10, A.-G O., I attended the spring parade of First Platoon Battery A, C. N. G., at Guilford, Ct., May 26, 1900. Platoon assembled at 7 A. M. Present for duty, 1 officer and 23 enlisted men; absent, 2 corporals and 7 privates. At 8 A. M. the platoon marched to the field and four hours were devoted to various mounted movements which were fairly well performed. At 2 P. M. the platoon occupied a position on a hill overlooking the shore on which a 12 x 12 target was erected at a distance of one mile. Target practice was resumed and of the number of projectiles used, eight passed through the canvas. The platoon though in a somewhat demoralized condition at the opening of the drill season has improved considerably and if both platoons were equipped with modern guns the entire Battery would be fit for service in a very short time.

The Second Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., paraded May 19, 1900. Platoon assembled at the Armory at 7 A. M. Present for duty, 2 officers and 34 enlisted men; absent, 2 privates. At 8 A. M. the platoon marched to the field and one and one-half hours were devoted to field movements which were creditably performed. Owing to the inclement weather field work had to be abandoned and indoor work consisting of school of the soldier dismounted



occupied the remainder of the forenoon. In the afternoon the weather being more favorable, the platoon took up target practice. The platoon occupied a position on the shore overlooking an island at a distance of one and one-quarter ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) miles on which a target had been placed. Excellent knowledge of tactics was shown during drill and target practice. Officers and men made a very creditable appearance and I feel sure will fully do their share in keeping up the standard of the Battery.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN,

*Captain, Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain William F. M. Rogers, Commanding Brigade  
Signal Corps, C. N. G.**

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NEW LONDON, CONN., June 9, 1900.

*Brigadier-General Russell Frost,  
Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with S. O. No. 6, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G. c. s. and pursuant to Orders No. 4, issued from this office May 14, 1900, the several sections of the Brigade Signal Corps assembled at the State Armory at New Haven on the 25th day of May, 1900, at 9.35 o'clock A. M., and performed one day's field duty as provided by law and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Corps was divided into two parties, the first consisting of the Third and Fourth Sections under the command of Lieutenant Samuel A. Gager, which proceeded to Light House Point on the east side of New Haven Harbor and the second consisting of the Second and First Sections under the command of Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss which proceeded to Savin Rock on the west side of the harbor.

The Brigade Signal Officer could not be at any time with both of these parties and supervised the working of the Corps from Savin Rock.

Four stations were established on each side of the harbor, they being about three miles apart. During the day beside the preliminary work of establishing stations and opening up communications forty-eight messages were sent and received by the various signalling parties.

The day was overcast precluding the use of heliographs and all messages were sent by flag. The atmosphere was so thick that most of the messages were read with the aid of telescopes.

The work of the whole Corps was very satisfactory to the Brigade Signal Officer and emphasized the advisability of the whole Corps being assembled for signalling between parties from different sections as often as practicable.

I have to report that the Pope Manufacturing Company has called in all the bicycles which they had consigned to the Corps and announced their intention not to consign any more bicycles. The Corps being thus without mounts, assembled dismounted.

The Signal Corps, in the opinion of the Brigade Signal Officer is in condition, so far as its personnel is concerned, to take the field at any time to meet any emergency.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. M. ROGERS,

*Captain and Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain William H. Sears, Commanding Machine-Gun  
Battery, C. N. G.**

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HEADQUARTERS MACHINE-GUN BATTERY,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 31, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the May parade of the Machine-Gun Battery, Connecticut National Guard, held by Section in compliance with General Orders No. 10, A.-G. O., Hartford, April 28, 1900, and General Orders No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, South Norwalk, April 30, 1900, which I personally attended. The Sections paraded as follows: First Section, Hartford, Thursday, May 24, 1900, 1 Lieutenant, 8 men; Second Section, New Haven, Friday, May 25, 1900, 1 Lieutenant, 9 men; Third Section, New London, Tuesday, May 29, 1900, 1 Lieutenant, 9 men; Fourth Section, Bridgeport, Wednesday, May 23, 1900, 1 Lieutenant, 9 men.

The Battery average for attendance was 99.40 per cent.

The First Section assembled at the Armory at 7 A. M. and started for the range about 8 where the day was spent in revolver practice and section drill mounted; the time spent in revolver practice was five hours; five men qualifying; time spent in drill, four hours. The Section returned to the Armory and was dismissed at 6 P. M.

The Second Section assembled at the Armory at 7 A. M. and about 8 started for Light House Point where the day was spent in revolver practice and section drill mounted: time spent in drill, four hours; time spent in revolver practice, five hours, nine men qualifying. The Section returned to the Armory and was dismissed at 6.30 P. M.

The Third Section assembled at the Armory at 7 A. M. and drilled there until my arrival when they started for the Third Regiment rifle range where revolver practice was held until about 3 P. M., eight men qualifying. This Section started for the base ball grounds shortly after three o'clock where the remainder of the day was spent in Section drill mounted; time spent in revolver practice, five hours; time spent in drill, 4 hours. The Section returned to the Armory and was dismissed at 6.30 P. M.

The Fourth Section assembled at the Armory at 7 A. M. and on my arrival started for a lot about three miles from the city where the day was spent in revolver practice and Section drill mounted; time spent in revolver practice, five hours, ten men qualifying; time spent in drill, four hours. The Section returned to the Armory and was dismissed at 6.30 P. M.

All members of the Battery were well posted as to their respective positions, and the drills were good. The revolver practice was much better than I expected and the men took great interest in it. I found one or two revolvers out of order and ordered them to be turned in for repair or exchange. I consider the general condition, efficiency and conduct of the Battery to be excellent.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEARS,

*Captain Commanding Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G.*

**Report of Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, Commanding Second  
Regiment, C. N. G., for Parade of First Separate  
Company, C. N. G.**

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., JUNE 1, 1900

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

In compliance with General Orders No. 10, A-G. O., dated Hartford, April 28th, 1900, I have the honor to report that owing to the inability of each and all of my field officers to attend, I attended the spring field day parade of the First Separate Company, C. N. G., held at New Haven, May 24th, 1900. Said Company formed for duty at 7 A. M. A roll call showed fifty-seven men present and five men absent. The morning was spent by said Company in guard duty and extended order. The guard duty was particularly well performed, the officers and non-commissioned officers showing a very good knowledge of their respective duties, and the men being unusually well instructed both in day and night duties of sentinels. After dinner the company proceeded to the rifle range at Westville where the afternoon was spent in rifle practice, a number of men qualifying at two hundred yards. Although this company has been reorganized but a short time, yet the appearance of the officers and men, the manner in which the various duties were performed and the apparent willingness, in fact eagerness, of each and all to learn, warrant me in reporting that in the near future the First Separate Company will be able to render the State good and efficient service as soldiers.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY F. CALLAHAN,

*Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

[8]

**REPORTS OF COMMANDER FREDERICK L. AVERILL, COM-  
MANDING NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., JUNE 1, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with G. O. No. 10, A-G. O., c.s., General Orders No. 2, were issued from these headquarters, dated May 12th, 1900. Pursuant thereto the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., assembled at New Haven, on Wednesday, May 23d, for one day's field service.

The First division assembled at the Second Regiment Armory at 7.15 A. M. The second and third divisions reached New Haven at 7.54 and 7.35 A. M., respectively, reporting at the armory immediately on their arrival. The battalion was formed at 8.15 A. M., and at 8.20 A. M., proceeded by cars to West Haven, arriving there about 9.00 A. M., and marched to the drill grounds, located on the property of Israel A. Kelsey, Esq., the use of which had been kindly tendered for the day. Camp was established and the following itinerary carried out :

On arriving at drill grounds establish battalion headquarters and division quarters ; all enlisted men not detailed remain in ranks at ease until :

9.15 A. M. Drill in manual of physical exercise, without arms, as perscribed for the United States Navy. All enlisted men must drill except signal squads, chief boatswain's mate, chief gunner's mate, and three chief machinists.



- 9.40 A. M. Details for first guard (from 1st division) excused from physical drill; prepare immediately for guard mount.
- 9.45 A. M. Guard mount.
- 10.00 A. M. Recall from physical drill.
- 10.10 A. M. Drill; 1st Division, artillery; 2d and 3d divisions, infantry.
- 10.50 A. M. Recall from drill; second guard details (from 2d division) prepare for guard mount.
- 10.55 A. M. Guard mount.
- 11.10 A. M. Drill; 2d division, artillery; 1st and 3d divisions, infantry.
- 11.50 A. M. Recall from drill; third guard details (from all three divisions) prepare for guard mount.
- 11.55 A. M. Guard mount.
- 12.10 P. M. Mess call; dinner.
- 12.50 P. M. Fourth guard details (from 3d division) prepare for guard mount.
- 12.55 P. M. Guard mount.
- 1.10 P. M. Drill; 3d division, artillery; 1st and 2d divisions, infantry.
- 1.50 P. M. Recall from drill; guard called in; prepare for Battalion formation.
- 2.10 P. M. Battalion drill, as infantry.
- 3.00 P. M. Recall from battalion drill; break camp.

Signal work is not mentioned in this itinerary, but was carried on under the direction of the navigator, assisted by the chief quartermaster, the quartermasters and signal men detailed from each division reporting to the navigator on arriving at the drill grounds.

Signal stations were established at Savin Rock and on a hill behind Waverly Grove, distanced about one-half mile and two miles respectively. The work was continuous throughout the day and was fairly accurate. The quartermasters are reasonably familiar with their work, but should give signal men more practice in receiving, as the tendency is too much toward sending messages correctly and neglecting the receiving part.

As to the general work of the day, the drill in the manual of physical exercises proved very beneficial and instructive and should be ordered as a part of the required weekly drills by div-

isions during the drill season. Between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. four separate guards were mounted and posted about the camp, thereby giving as many officers and men as possible some instruction and practice in guard duty. Between 12 M. and 1 P. M., the dinner period, the guard consisted of an equal number of men from each division, the other guards were each taken from a single division. During the drill periods the division furnishing the guard drilled as artillery with the balance of its men, the other two divisions drilling as infantry, including squad, section and company movements. Thus each division had two periods of infantry drill and one of artillery. The work done in infantry was satisfactory in all three divisions. The artillery drill was very good in the first and second divisions; the third division not having guns to drill with during the drill season spent the time assigned for artillery in working up the rudiments of the drill. This being the first occasion upon which the battalion had drilled as a battalion unit, no complicated movements were attempted during the period between 2 and 3 P. M., assigned for battalion drill as infantry, but the battalion under command of the Lieutenant-Commander, executed a number of the simpler and fundamental battalion movements in a very satisfactory manner.

At 3.30 P. M., with the first division equipped as artillery, the second and third divisions as infantry, the battalion returned by cars to New Haven. On arriving at Howard avenue the battalion was re-formed and after a short street parade, headed by the Second Regiment Band, returned to the armory, where the battalion was dismissed at 5.20 P. M.

The following is an abstract of the consolidated morning report :

	PRESENT.		ABSENT.		TOTAL.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Line, Staff, and Petty Staff,	8	10	1	—	19
First Division,	4	49	—	3	56
Second Division,	4	51	—	13	68
Third Division,	4	41	—	16	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	151	1	32	204

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

*Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

## HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 1, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the eight days' duty performed by the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., on board the U. S. S. *Prairie*, from July 28th to August 4th inclusive, pursuant to G. O. No. 14, A.-G. O. dated June 13th.

In accordance with G. O. No. 3, Battalion Headquarters, dated June 30th, 1900, the Battalion reported at New Haven on the morning of July 28th and were transported to the U. S. S. *Prairie* on the Steamer *Nonawantuc* with their stores and baggage, arriving on board at 10.45 A. M.

The arrangements for the organization of the Battalion as a ship's company having been previously perfected, the officers and men of the Battalion were immediately assigned to their respective stations. The ship weighed anchor at 11 30 A. M. and proceeded to the eastward, anchoring in Gardiner's Bay with the North Atlantic Squadron, U. S. Navy, Rear Admiral Farquhar, U. S. N. commanding, at about 4.30 P. M.

During the afternoon of the 28th, the work of instruction as a part of the ship's company was completed. On the morning of the 29th, Sunday, the opportunity was afforded to man the ship's small boats and visit the different men-of-war. Monday morning, the 30th, the ship got under way at 8.30 A. M. and heading again to the eastward, passed through Vineyard Sound and proceeded up the coast anchoring in Penobscot Bay, off Belfast, Me., on Tuesday, the 31st, where she lay at anchor until Thursday, August 2d. On Thursday morning the ship again put to sea and passing outside of Nantucket Shoal light ship, anchored off New Haven at 9 A. M. On Saturday, August 4th, the Battalion was disembarked on the Steamer *Luzerne Ludington*, reaching the city about 11 A. M. The chiefs of divisions assuming command of their divisions on landing. During the disembarkation of the Battalion, a board of officers from the U. S. S. *Prairie*, made a thorough inspection of the U. S. S. *Elfrida*, loaned to the State by the Navy Department, for the purpose of reporting to the Secretary of the Navy as to her condition.

Following are copies of the instructions issued as to the duties of the naval militia on board, the sea routine and the drill routine. In the latter the day of embarking and Sunday are not included, no drills being held on those days.

# I. DUTIES OF NAVAL MILITIA ON BOARD, OTHER THAN DRILLS.

## OFFICERS.

- Commander: In general charge.
- Executive: Sees orders of Commander are carried out and receives reports of Watch Officers at quarters, reporting to his Commander and also Executive Officer of *Prairie*.
- Watch Officers: Stands regular watch under Naval Officers except during drill when he goes to quarters. Is responsible that Naval Militia of watch are on deck and routine is carried out. Musters and reports to regular officer of the deck.
- Engineer Officers: Will do duty as assigned by the Chief Engineer of the ship.

## PETTY OFFICERS.

- Boatswain's Mates: Have charge of Naval Militia in their part, and carry on necessary work of cleaning, etc.
- Quartermasters: Stand watch with regular Quartermaster, assisting him in all work.
- Master at Arms: Same duties with Naval Militia as regular Master-at-Arms has with crew. Has charge of cleaning lower decks under regular Master-at-Arms.

## MEN.

Stand watch and watch day and night except the mid-watch, which is omitted. Remain on deck during watch and help regular crew with all work except during drill periods. Immediately on retreat from drill all on watch go on deck except those specially detailed for cleaning guns, etc.

Two lookouts, one on each bow, will be stationed from sunset to sunrise except during mid-watch. When not at drill and during meal hours, and when the regular crew are not in the chains, two men will heave the lead from sunrise to sunset, taking turns of twenty minutes each and working through the watch on deck.

Engineer force will be watched and stationed by their own officers under the general directions of the Chief Engineer of the ship.

#### II. DECK ROUTINE AT SEA.

Immediately after mustering the morning watch, cooks get coffee for their messes. Coffee and smoking until 4.30 A. M.

4.30 A. M. Sweep down, scrub clothes every morning except Sunday.

6.30 A. M. Call Executive Officer.

7.00 A. M. Up all hammocks.

7.15 A. M. Arrange mess tables.

7.30 A. M. Breakfast, "all hands" when weather permits. Light smoking lantern.

8.15 A. M. Turn to. Out smoking lantern. Clean guns and deck bright work.

8.45 A. M. Sick call.

9.00 A. M. Retreat from bright work.

9.30 A. M. Quarters for inspection. After exercises, sweep down, clean any neglected bright work and finish any work not completed before quarters. Reports and requests at mast.

11.45 A. M. Arrange mess tables.

12.00 M. Dinner, "all hands," if weather permits. Light smoking lantern.

1.00 P. M. Begin afternoon exercises, serve out all provisions.

3.30 P. M. Down scrubbed clothes

4.30 P. M. Supper.

5.00 P. M. Turn to.

5.30 P. M. Quarters for inspection of crew and battery, except Sunday.

Sunset. Pipe down hammocks, light smoking lamp (smoke only on main deck).

8.00 P. M. Set watch for the night. Out smoking lantern and all fires. Out all lights except authorized stand-lights.

- 10.00 P. M. After 10 P. M. battery and soundings to be reported every two hours, and all accessible parts of the ship visited and reported secure until daylight.

### III. DRILL ROUTINE.

#### FIRST DAY.

- 9.30-10.15 Muster and stations at guns. Instructions about training, elevating and sighting.
- 10.45-11.45 Aiming drill.
- 1.30-2.30 Taking apart breech mechanism. Instruction concerning parts, cleaning and returning same.
- 2.30 (after finishing above). Continue aiming drill till each man has made a target.

#### SECOND DAY.

- 9.30-10.15 Having sent men who were at 6-inch to the 6-pounder guns, and vice versa, carry out exactly the same routine as first day.

#### THIRD DAY.

- 9.30 Muster at stations. Sub calibre practice. Crews drilled as if firing regularly, but each gun acts independently. Each man fires ten shots, then "shift stations."
- 1.30 Same as forenoon.

#### FOURTH DAY.

- 9.30-10.15 Muster at stations. Sub calibre practice. First and Second Gun Captains fire. Commence firing and cease firing by bugle, as in regular division drill.
- 10.45 Aiming drill.
- 1.30-2.30 Same as forenoon. After completing gun drill finish aiming drill, each man making a target.

#### FIFTH DAY.

- 9.30 Muster at stations. Each gun fire rounds at target. Guns fire in succession.
- 1.30 Continue morning work.



## SIXTH DAY.

9.30 Muster at stations. Complete work of fifth day, and when completed the Naval Militia will be examined in all drills, signals, etc.

1.30 Continue forenoon work till finished.

The program as given above was carried out with only slight variations on account of weather conditions.

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY. The discipline was good, there being no serious cases of neglect of duty or insubordination. During the cruise drills were held in infantry movements, physical drill, single sticks and pistol drill, not for instruction but in order to exhibit the efficiency of the Battalion. The results were very satisfactory.

TARGET PRACTICE. Target practice was held on the 1st and 2d at anchor off Belfast, and on the 3d a few miles outside of Nantucket Shoal light ship. The former sub-calibre, the latter with full service charges. The practice was very satisfactory and was favorably commented upon by the officers of the ship.

MESSINGS. The mess arrangement was under the control of the paymaster of the battalion. The men were adequately and wholesomely fed at the expense within the 30 cents allowed by the State for rations.

HEALTH. The general health of the battalion was very good. There were a few cases of minor injuries and ailments as more fully appears in the report of the surgeon.

Twenty officers and one hundred and seventy-one men reported for duty and participated in the cruise. The U. S. S. *Prairie* was in command of Commander William Swift, U. S. N., a native of Connecticut. The battalion is greatly indebted to him and his officers for the courtesies and painstaking instruction received.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

*Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*



[9]

**REPORTS OF EXAMINING BOARD.**

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HARTFORD, CONN., December 26, 1899.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

The members of the examining board appointed by General Orders, No. 26, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Hartford, November 18, 1899, have the honor to report that in compliance with said orders, the Board convened at Hartford, December 4th and 5th; New London, December 7th and 8th; New Haven, December 11th and at Bridgeport, December 12th and 13th; each member being present at each session and examined all the officers named in said order who appeared for examination, and in addition, First Lieutenant James Smith, Company H, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, ordered to appear by Special Orders, No. 291, A.-G. O., c. s.

Commander Edward V. Raynolds, retired, acted with the Board in the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

The following named officers passed an examination satisfactory to this board, and we recommend that they be duly commissioned:

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Inspector.

Captain Robert G. Mitchell, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Frederick A. Hill, Aide-de-Camp.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Edward Schulze,

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Moore.

Major James C. Bailey.

Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant.  
 First Lieutenant Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster.  
 First Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith, Paymaster.  
 First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant.  
 First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon.  
 Captain Charles F. Wolf.  
 Captain Frank E. Shea.  
 Captain James H. Barnett.  
 Captain Samuel E. Magson.  
 Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine.  
 First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.  
 First Lieutenant Charles B. Milne.  
 First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.  
 First Lieutenant William H. Talcott.  
 First Lieutenant Alfred H. Griswold.  
 First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater.  
 First Lieutenant James Smith.  
 Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie.  
 Second Lieutenant George W. Covey.  
 Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Gyngell.  
 Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy.  
 Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey.  
 Second Lieutenant William F. Madden.  
 Second Lieutenant William B. Montague.  
 Second Lieutenant Henry T. Holt.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Matthew A. Reynolds, Quartermaster.  
 Captain John Q. Tilson.  
 Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.  
 First Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell.  
 First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.  
 First Lieutenant George C. Abbott.  
 Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer.  
 Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted.  
 Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan.  
 Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer.  
 Major Hiram B. Thomson, Surgeon.

Captain William M. Stark, Inspector Small Arms Practice.  
First Lieutenant Walter Fitzmaurice, Paymaster.  
First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Battalion Adjutant.  
First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant.  
Captain John J. Lawless.  
Captain Charles A. Polsten.  
Captain Frank V. Chappell.  
Captain Kent A. Darbie.  
First Lieutenant Henry H. Morrell.  
First Lieutenant George E. Ryley.  
First Lieutenant Frank E. Young.  
First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver.  
Second Lieutenant Joseph Herbst.  
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Burton.  
Second Lieutenant, Jean B. Paulhus.  
Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Racine.  
Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White.  
First Lieutenant Robert N. Burroughs, Battalion Adjutant.  
First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon.  
Captain George D. Shelton.  
Captain Howard J. Bloomer.  
Captain William I. Comstock.  
Captain Stephen P. Cronan.  
First Lieutenant James J. Halligan.  
First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee.  
First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed.  
Second Lieutenant John J. McBride.  
Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward.  
Second Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey.  
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll.  
Second Lieutenant Louis J. Herrmann.

## FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Captain Lewis P. Wood.  
Second Lieutenant William L. Jones.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell.  
First Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss.  
First Lieutenant Samuel A. Gager.  
First Lieutenant William Lounsbury.

BATTERY A.

First Lieutenant John F. Kinney.  
Second Lieutenant George C. Walsh.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Stephen J. Downey.  
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cone.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Levi Bennett Cochran, Surgeon.  
Lieutenant Lyman Root.  
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Forrest Shepherd.  
Ensign Fred E. Bosworth.  
Ensign David M. Trecartin, Assistant Surgeon.  
Ensign Frederic A. Bartlett.  
Ensign Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr.

The following named officers failed to pass an examination satisfactory to this board, but we recommend that a second examination be allowed to each of them:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major John F. Moran.  
Captain George W. Ripley.  
First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Henry S. Dorsey.  
Major William H. Hamilton.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.

First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Andrew A. Russell.

Ensign James Ward McManus.

The following named officers failed to pass an examination satisfactory to this board:

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavitt.

Second Lieutenant John J. Butler.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major William Houlihan.

The following named officers failed to appear before the board for examination, or to furnish any excuse for such failure:

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan.

First Lieutenant William Kelly.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Frank R. Coates, Regimental Adjutant.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Bishop.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles A. Smith.

The following named officers were discharged subsequent to the issuing of General Order No. 26, A.-G. O. convening this board.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain James Cochrane.

Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Morton.

Second Lieutenant Richard B. Smith.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Hermann F. Cuntz.

The board is reliably informed that Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Bishop, Naval Battalion, was so seriously ill that the orders for his examination could not be brought to his attention.

RUSSELL FROST,

*Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

WILLIAM E. CONE,

*Colonel, C. N. G., retired.*

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

*Commander, C. N. G., retired.*

GILBERT L. FITCH,

*Major, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. Recorder.*

HARTFORD, CONN., February 7, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

The members of the Examining Board appointed by General Orders, No. 26, Adjutant-General's Office dated November 18, 1899, have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders, No. 2, Special Orders, Nos. 8 and 10, A.-G. O., c. s., the Board reconvened at Headquarters' Room Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, February 1, at 10 A. M., and reexamined all the officers named in said orders, and in addition, First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan, Company A. Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, ordered to appear by Special Orders, No. 11, A.-G. O., c. s.

Commander Edward V. Reynolds retired, acted with the Board in the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

The following named officers passed an examination satisfactory to the Board and we recommend that they be duly commissioned.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Major John F. Moran.

Captain George W. Ripley.

First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Henry S. Dorsey.

Major William H. Hamilton.

First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.

First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Andrew A. Russell,

The following named officer failed to pass an examination satisfactory to this board:

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign James Ward McManus.

RUSSELL FROST,

*Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, C.N.G.*

WILLIAM E. CONE,

*Colonel, C. N. G., retired.*

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

*Commander, C. N. G., retired.*

GILBERT L. FITCH,

*Major, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., Recorder.*



[10]

**REPORTS OF BOARD OF INSPECTION, STATE AND  
UNITED STATES PROPERTY.**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, February 21, 1900.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 25. }

I. A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at State Arsenal, to inspect military stores, property of the State, reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

II. The Board of Inspection will also inspect the property of the United States reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

III. The Board will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Captain Charles W. Newton, retired, and First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, 1st Regiment, C. N. G.

IV. The Board will convene on such dates as the President Colonel William E. Cone may designate. Upon completion of their duties they will make separate reports of the State and United States property in duplicate, of the articles inspected, with their recommendations in each case as to what disposition should be made of same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

Official :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Pursuant to foregoing orders the Board of Inspection convened at State Arsenal, Hartford, on March 7, 1900, at 9.30 A. M. Present, all the members. The Board proceeded to inspect certain

property of the State reported to us by the Quartermaster-General's Department as being obsolete or unserviceable.

The result of the inspection and our recommendations are as follows :

The following articles are unserviceable to the State, viz :

- 1 Uniform Coat.
- 519 Trousers, prs.
- 465 Overcoats.
- 275 Campaign Hats.
- 254 Caps.
- 39 Blankets.
- 849 Canteens.
- 12 Gauntlets, prs.
- 13 Canvas Jumpers.
- 8 Canvas Trousers, prs.
- 9 Canvas Hats.
- 1 Blue Shirt.
- 1 Hammock.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Paulin for Machine-Gun.
- 41 Waist Belts.
- 85 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 16 Nose Bags.
- 1 Clock.
- 2 Bugles.
- 1 Webb Waist Belt.
- 2 Medicine Chests.
- 1 Hospital Knapsack.
- 1 Ensign.
- 1 Guidon, Artillery.
- 24 Music Pouches and Shoulder Belts (Band)
- 25 Waist Belts and Plates (Band)
- 4 Drum Sticks, prs.
- 1 Artillery Waist Belt.
- 1 Lot Chevrons.
- 3 Wall Tents.
- 4 Wall Tent Flies.
- 1 State Flag.
- 16 Prs. Signal Corps Arm Devices.

The following articles are in fair condition but obsolete and of no use to the State, viz :

- 164 Mess Jackets.
- 73 Haversacks, white.
- 860 Knapsacks.
- 32 Cartridge Boxes.
- 21 Cadet Muskets, Muzzle Loaders.
- 20 Cadet Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Signal Kits.
- 1 Lot Chevrons, new.

We would respectfully recommend that the entire property above listed be disposed of by sale or otherwise, to the best interest of the State.

WILLIAM E. CONE,

*Colonel, C. N. G., retired, President.*

CHARLES W. NEWTON,

*Captain, C. N. G., retired.*

RICHARD W. DELAMATER,

*First Lieutenant, Company K,*

*First Regiment, C. N. G., Recorder.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The following articles belonging to the United States Government are unserviceable to the State of Connecticut, viz :

- 585 Blouses.
- 130 Leggings, prs.
- 3 Overcoats.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 580 Imp. Common Tents.
- 5 Bugle Cords.
- 336 Blanket Bags.
- 336 Blanket Bag Straps, prs.

- 906 Haversacks and Straps.
- 18 Canteens and Straps.
- 3 Musician's Belts.
- 45 Arm Chests.
- 5 Post Flags.
- 6 Storm Flags.
- 2 Color Belts.
- 2 Color Cases.

The following articles belonging to the United States Government are in fair condition but obsolete and of no use to the State of Connecticut, viz :

- 154 Coats, Foot, made.
- 1 Merriam Pack.

We would recommend that the entire property listed be disposed of as the United States Government may direct.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. CONE,

*Colonel, C. N. G., retired, President.*

CHARLES W. NEWTON,

*Captain, C. N. G., retired.*

RICHARD W. DELAMATER,

*First Lieutenant, Company K,*

*First Regiment, C. N. G., Recorder.*

## [11]

**REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. FRANCIS CALEF, SURGEON-GENERAL, RELATING TO THE MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS, NEW YORK CITY.**

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
MIDDLETOWN, JULY 1, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 76, A.-G. O., c. s, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Major George B. Cowell, and the undersigned, reported at the New York Academy of Medicine, on the morning of May 31st for a three days' tour of duty as representatives of the Medical Department of the Connecticut National Guard, at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. This Association now numbers more than 600 military surgeons representing the Army, Navy, National Guard and Marine Hospital Service. Many members were at the front in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Phillipines, yet this meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the Association. The literary program required four long sessions and consisted of forty-two papers, classified under the following general headings :

1. Examination of Recruits.
2. Camp Sanitation.
3. Rations.
4. Transportation of Wounded.
5. Field and Service.
6. Miscellaneous.

A new feature of this meeting introduced by the chairman of the literary committee was a series of carefully prepared discussions of the several papers by such men as Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A.; Colonel Nicholas Genri, I. N. G.; Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N., Fleet Surgeon at Manilla on May 1, 1898, and many other members of great experience and attainments.

A resolution was passed favoring uniformity in the physical standard for National Guardsmen throughout the United States, and at the next meeting a report on that subject will be presented.

Officers elected for the ensuing year :

President, Brigadier-General A. J. Stone.

First Vice-President, Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.

Second Vice-President, Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef, Surgeon-General of Connecticut.

Place of next meeting, St. Paul, Minn., in May 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FRANCIS CALEF,

*Surgeon-General*

[12]

**REPORT OF PROFESSOR HERBERT E. SMITH, STATE CHEMIST, BOARD OF HEALTH. IN REGARD TO THE ANALYSIS OF WATER AT STATE MILITARY RENDEZVOUS, NIAHTIC, CONNECTICUT.**

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YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., AUGUST 21, 1900.

*Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef,*

*Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I herewith send report of my examination of the sample of water which I took from the pump supplying the camp grounds from the new wells on August 15, 1900.

From the chemical standpoint the results show: that the water contains a small amount of mineral matter; that it is soft for a ground water; that it is of excellent organic purity; and that it contains little or no past contamination. The normal for chlorine is a little difficult to fix at a point so near the shore, and I am, therefore, not quite sure what it should be. I am sure, however, from my familiarity with the wells of that region that 8. is not much above the normal, and may be within the normal range. The figures for nitrates also show that the water is practically free from past contamination. The amount of nitrites indicated by the figures, is in my opinion, of no significance in a well of the character of this one.

The bacteriological examination gave an average of 42 colonies per C. C. No acid growing forms were found and consequently the colon bacillus was excluded. This examination was, therefore, favorable to the purity of the water and corroborated the results of the chemical tests.



It seems to me that the method of pumping the water is likely to increase somewhat the number of bacteria in the water, as the air which is blown into the well is very large in volume as compared with the water pumped and is taken through an opening in the air pumps near the floor of the pumping house. It is quite possible that the number of bacteria would be smaller if the air were taken from the outside at some distance from the ground.

Trusting that the examination has been satisfactory,

I am,

Very truly yours,

HERBERT E. SMITH

### Results of Examination of Water.

SAMPLE, No. 2672.

Received from Niantic, August 15, 1900.

Marked Niantic Camp Wells.

Turbidity, distinct. Color, .10. Odor, distinct.

	Parts per Million.
1. Residue on Evaporation, total at 100° C., - -	63.5
2. Residue on Evaporation, Volatile on heating in ignitor, - - - - -	8.0
3. Chlorine in combination as Chlorides, - -	8.30
4. Nitrogen of free Amonia, - - - - -	.003
5. Nitrogen of Albuminoid Amonia, - - - - -	.006
6. Nitrogen of Nitrites, - - - - -	.032
7. Nitrogen of Nitrates, - - - - -	.38
8. Oxygen consumed from acid Permanganate, 30 m, at 100° C, - - - - -	.65
9. Hardness, equivalent to Calcium Carbonate, -	21.
10. Poisonous metals, - - - - -	—

						Per Cub Centimeter.
11.	Bacteria growing in Peptone-Gelatine at 70°C., for					
	72 hours,	-	-	-	-	42
12.	Bacteria giving acid growths in Lactose-Litmus-					
	Agar at 38° C.,	-	-	-	-	0
13.	Gas formation in Glucose-Bouillon,					—

These results show that the water contains a small amount of mineral matter ; that it is soft for a ground water ; and that it is of excellent organic purity.

Both the chemical and bacteriological results indicate that the water is free from drainage or sewage contamination.

HERBERT E. SMITH,

*Chemist State Board of Health.*

[13]

## REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

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**Report of Major Louis R. Cheney, Commanding First Company,  
Governor's Foot Guard.**


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HEADQUARTERS, FIRST COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my command for the year ending September 30, 1900.

1. Strength, Commissioned Officers,	-	6
Non-Commissioned Officers,	-	16
Privates,	- - - -	96
		<hr/>
Total,	- - - - -	118
Recruits awaiting enlistment,		10
		<hr/>
		128

2. Parades—October 19, 1899, Fall field day. Present, commissioned officers, 6 ; enlisted men 67. The day was devoted to instruction in target practice. Late in the afternoon, the command paraded in full dress uniform and commemorated its 128th anniversary with a church service at Trinity Church, followed by a supper and smoker in the armory during the evening.

3. November 28, 1899. Semi-annual competitive drill for the prize drill medal, followed by a social for the members and their friends.

4. January 22-27, 1900. A Grand Military Carnival was given by the command at its armory to raise a fund for reducing the indebtedness on the armory, and to pay for the making of some necessary changes in the equipment rooms and lockers. The Carnival was a grand success financially and socially and reflected a great deal of credit on the members who worked so hard and so indefatigably for it.

5. May 7, 1900. Guests of the Putnam Phalanx at its armory to participate in a target shoot. The range was entirely given over to our men, some of whom made very good scores.

6. May 28, 1900. Semi-annual competitive drill for the prize drill medal.

7. May 30, 1900. Spring field day on the Retreat grounds. Present, commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 91. The day was spent in instructing men in sentinel duty, battalion drill, guard mount, etc. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the battalion acted as escort to the Grand Army posts of the city on the occasion of their decorating the graves of the deceased soldiers.

8. June 6, 1900. Escort duty to the Sons of the Revolution, in East Haddam, on the occasion of the presentation exercises in connection with the Nathan Hale school-house. These were most interesting ceremonies and enjoyed by all who were present.

9. June 19, 1900. This command entertained, informally, Company E, of the Providence Light Infantry Regiment, at the armory during its visit in this city.

10. The drills during the year have been well attended and the men have taken a great interest in them. The command was highly commended for its proficiency by officers of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, who acted as judges at the two prize drills.

11. Changes in the armory of this command during the past year consist of new and commodious lockers in the basement for the storing of uniforms, with a fine company room on the first floor for business and social purposes, together with an elegant drill hall, have made improvements to such an extent that it is now considered that this command has the finest complete armory in the State, and one that will compare favorably with any in the United States that is devoted to the use of a single command.

12. In conclusion, I would say that the Company is steadily improving in quality and quantity. Our ranks are full to over-

flowing with good, clean recruits and more coming in all the time. The drill is up to date in all particulars and should the company be called out for active service at any time, to which it is, of course, liable, the present United States Army drill regulations, used by this command, would put it in close touch with the National Guard of the State.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS R. CHENEY,

*Major Commanding First Company, Governor's Foot Guard.*

**Report of Major Gilbert P. Hurd, Commanding First Company,  
Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to herewith respectfully submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

MEMBERSHIP.

Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	-	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates,					63
					—
Total,	-	-	-	-	68
Number discharged,	-	-	-	-	22
Number deceased,	-	-	-	-	1
					—
Total,	-	-	-	-	23
Number enlisted,	-	-	-	-	20
					—
Loss,	-	-	-	-	3

On October 18, 1899, occurred our annual fall field day which was held at First Regiment Rifle Range, where revolver practice and platoon drill were indulged in as duties of the day. The command turned out strong and made a good appearance in the parade on return to the armory.

The spring field day was held on May 22, 1900, the company turning out with nearly full ranks, making an excellent appearance in new campaign hats, trousers and belts. The day was spent on

a large field of Ex-Lieutenant Griswold's in Wethersfield. The duties of the day consisted of platoon drill, skirmish and company maneuvers in which the members took a lively interest.

Troop memorial services were held on the second Sunday in June. Graves of deceased members and ex-members were decorated with Troop Markers and flowers during the day by details, at 7 P. M., troop assembled and marched in a body to Washington Street, Memorial Baptist Church, where the memorial sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. H. M. Thompson.

The troop, on invitation, attended the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in New Britain, on September 19, 1900, leading the line of parade and enjoying the extensive hospitality tendered by the city and its military organizations.

The average attendance has been decidedly better than for past years and a general improvement in the make-up of the troop is existing at present, making the prospect for the near future more promising than for years, regarding the military and social standing of the organization.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. HURD.

*Major Commanding First Company, Governor's Horse Guard.*



**Report of Major Edward M. Clark, Commanding Second Company  
Governor's Foot Guard.**

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,

NEW HAVEN, September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this command for the year ending September 30, 1900.

This company has a membership of 6 officers and 112 enlisted men, with additional membership of 37 men, most of whom own their own uniforms.

October 12, 1899, the arms and equipments were inspected by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who pronounced everything satisfactory and accounted for.

Drills for the year have been well attended, and as this command is composed almost entirely of men who have grown gray, either in real service, or who have made good records in the National Guard, they enjoy the military atmosphere of the armory and take great interest in their drills.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of this command was celebrated March 2, 1900, by a banquet, at which, our Captain-General, His Excellency, Governor Lounsbury, and Staff, were honored guests of the company. Delegations from the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, the Putnam Phalanx, and a number of prominent state officials were also present.

On March 21, 1900, the company lost its beloved Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Twichell, D. D. Thirty-six members attended his funeral in Northampton, Massachusetts, conveying with them wreaths and other tributes of affection and respect.

May 23, 1900, occurred the Spring field day, pursuant to General Orders, No. 10, A.-G. O., c. s. The command assembled at the armory at 8.30 A. M. Present 5 officers and 96 enlisted men. The day was profitably spent at the ball grounds, in West Haven. Guard mounting, battalion drill, and review were practiced. Returned to the armory, dismissed at 6 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, May 28, 1900, company assembled at the armory at 6.30 P. M., for their annual sermon, which was preached by our new Chaplain, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D. D., at his own church, the Church of the Redeemer. A stirring, patriotic address, urging the citizen soldiery to be defenders and champions of whatever makes for the peace and prosperity of the State.

June 17, 1900, according to the yearly custom, the company assisted the Sons of the Revolution in decorating the graves of the heroes who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

September 29, 1900, the famous "Old Guard," of New York, was entertained by this company, and it was a most interesting event in the military history of the State. The city presented an appearance as on a fete-day; all the merchants and many owners of private residences decorated their houses in the most lavish way.

President Hadley, of Yale University, had the College buildings handsomely decorated with National Colors. The first time in local history that Town and Gown united. Stars and Stripes everywhere.

At 3 o'clock there was a parade of both the "Old Guard" and "Foot Guard" through the principal streets, and while passing the reviewing stand, at City Hall, it was reviewed by Mayor Driscoll and other city officials.

Thousands of people were gathered to witness the parade; the press and public united in declaring the military pageant the finest ever witnessed in the city—an inspiration to the younger men of the community.

After the parade, the two companies rested at the armory until 6.30, when they marched to the Tontine Hotel, where a banquet was served to three hundred members of both commands.

During the dinner each member of the "Foot Guard" was presented with a bronze medal of the famous New York Veteran Organization.

Dinner ended, the "Old Guard" was escorted to the station, and as their special train hauled out, the distinguished guests were followed by the hearty cheers of the "Foot Guard."

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. CLARK,

*Major Commanding Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard.*

**Report of Major Luzerne Ludington, Commanding Second  
Company, Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,

NEW HAVEN, September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my command for the year ending September 30, 1900.

STRENGTH, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Commissioned Officers and Staff,	14
Enlisted men,        -        -        -        -	78
	—
	92

OCTOBER 17, 1899, FALL PARADE.

The company turned out with full ranks and spent the day in marching and drilling in the vicinity of New Haven. Rough riding exercises occupied a large part of the afternoon. The drilling and discipline were excellent.

MAY 30, 1900, SPRING PARADE.

The company was formed early in the morning and proceeded to Orange Center, about seven miles from this city, arriving at that point at about 9 A. M. Company headquarters and guard headquarters were at once established and guards mounted, who were relieved at intervals of one hour during the day. Several hours were occupied in squad drills and company drill. The company returned to New Haven at 5 P. M.

## DRILLS.

During the drill season of 1899-1900, a drill was held on every Monday evening. The attendance at these drills was very good and the greatest interest seemed to be taken in them. The company has been favored by the State in the matter of uniforms, and overcoats of United States Army regulation pattern were issued to the company. The men are now fully equipped in regulation cavalry uniform.

During the past year we have lost by death our Quartermaster, Lieutenant H. A. Stevens, and by resignation our second Lieutenant J. H. Gebbie.

Sergeant W. J. Bradnack was elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Gebbie and Staff Officer Charles H. Weber was elected Quartermaster.

The prospect for the next season is very bright, the only drawback being in the present poor armament of my command. This, however, we hope to see improved soon.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LUZERNE LUDINGTON.

*Major Commanding Second Company Governor's Horse Guard*

[14]

**REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, ASSISTANT  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL AS PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.**

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN., September 30, 1900.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth annual report as prosecuting attorney for pension claims, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Number of pension and bounty claims filed through this office.

Original Claim, soldiers,	71
“ “ widows,	78
“ “ mothers,	4
“ “ minors,	3
“ “ helpless child,	1
“ “ wife (one-half)	1
Increased Claims, - -	100
Accrued, - - -	53
Bounty, back pay, etc., -	5
Reimbursement, - -	13
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	
Total, - - -	329

There have been 125 claims allowed with a total of first payment of \$11,395.58.

The following will show the number and cash amount of the vouchers executed at this office during the term mentioned.

December 4, 1899.	373	Vouchers	Cash Amount,	\$11,629.80
March 4, 1900.	368	"	" "	11,377.00
June 4, 1900.	393	"	" "	14,258.41
September 4, 1900.	356	"	" "	11,756.77
Total, - - - - -				<u>\$49,021.98</u>

Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June 1871, \$1,071,723.23.

The following amendment to Public Acts of 1890, approved May 9, 1900, provides that every veteran whose aggregate disabilities incapacitate him from manual labor to a pensionable degree (if the record is clear) shall receive a pension amounting from six to twelve dollars per month according to said incapacity.

(PUBLIC ACT NO. 94.)

"An Act in amendment of sections two and three of an Act entitled 'An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that sections two and three of an Act entitled 'An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

'SEC. 2. That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Inter-



ior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions, after passage of this Act, upon proof that the disability or disabilities then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: Provided, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this Act, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special Act: Provided, however, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this Act.

‘SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per year, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this Act, at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid two dollars per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disabil-

ity; and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this Act: And provided further, That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of the said Act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety. Approved May 9, 1900."

It will also be noticed that the foregoing act provides that the widow of the deceased soldier who has been unable to obtain a pension on account of possessing an annual income of ninety-six dollars, is, by this law, entitled to a pension, unless her annual income exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars.

As stated in my last report, a non-compliance with requirements called for, (all of which every applicant has due notification) results in delay for the consideration of the claim until evidence called for is furnished.

There have been eighteen claims for pensions for disabilities accruing from the Spanish-American War, only two of which have been allowed at the present date.

#### THE PENSION QUESTION.

It is conceded by high officials of the Grand Army of the Republic and others who have studied the matter that our Pension Laws are most liberal and in the main satisfactory. Commander-in-Chief Shaw, at the 34th National Encampment, G. A. R., makes the following statement: "Most of the complaints made are against the interpretation of said laws by those charged with their execution. It is believed that with a liberal and just execution of said pension laws, little further in the way of pension legislation would be necessary to secure for the great majority of the dependent saviors of the Nation, the fulfilment of the pledge of the faith of people in behalf of those who periled their all in the morning of their lives for Liberty and Union." Commander Shaw further adds that "the great weakness undoubtedly to be found is the faulty present system in force in the Pension Office. Nothing should be left to individual interpretation. It is not so much the question of officials as it is a proper judicial system in the execution of the generous pension laws. There should be a Court of Appeals to provide for the interpretation of the law in a competent court with high judicial functions so that there shall hereafter be no

charging that political consideration and party politics, or the personal idiosyncracies of pension officials pervert the true purpose of the pension laws from being impartially carried out."

From data furnished by the pension office there were issued in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, pension certificates as follows :

Invalids 23,867; allowed widows, etc., 16,118; making a total of originals issued 40,645. Total restoration, 4,693; making the number of names added to the rolls, 45,338. July 1, 1900, number of pensioners on rolls, 993,529; increase for the year, 20,610; number of claims of all kinds, originals, increase, re-rating, etc., pending July 1, 1900, 437,104.

On January 13, 1900, by your direction the writer visited Washington for the purpose of ascertaining the status of seventy-five (75) pension claims, with a view of obtaining an early adjudication of the same. By the courtesy of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Pension Commissioner, supplemented by the assistance of his subordinates, Mr. Marsh and Captain Yergason, who were more than kind, your representative was enabled to investigate each particular claim mentioned, ascertain what was needed to complete the evidence required, and in several instances secure final action. Since my visit a very large percentage of the claims have been adjudicated, and those still held in abeyance are waiting for the missing links in the chain of evidence called for.

Each succeeding year that it has been my duty to call upon the pension bureau, the fact has become more and more impressed upon my mind that the officials are disposed to do what they consider just and equitable in the adjudication of worthy claims.

Under the present ruling of the Commissioner of Pensions, veterans who have reached the age of sixty-five years are entitled to at least the minimum rate of six dollars (\$6.00) per month under the Act of June 27, 1900. Veterans of seventy-five years of age are entitled to the maximum rate of twelve dollars (\$12.00) per month under the same law.

The business of the pension bureau has increased to such an extent that applications for increase of pension cannot be arrived at until nearly a year from date of filing; payment however, is made from date of last favorable medical examination. With the granting of pensions to the worthy veteran and provision for his maintenance in the various soldiers' homes, it would seem as if

our Government was suitably rewarding the old soldier and his dependents for sacrifices made in the dark days when patriotism and fidelity were needed.

In closing this report I wish to extend my thanks to you personally for many courtesies received during our official relations. The pleasant acquaintance formed some years since has with association ripened into respect for your business qualifications, and military ability. I know that I voice the sentiment of your many friends *a la militaire* when I say that by prescribing a higher standard for our national guard, your rigid observance of the law, and regulations pertaining to the same, together with a uniform courtesy to all, has in every respect enhanced and dignified the honorable position which you occupy as Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[15]

## MILITARY ENROLLMENT, 1900.

## HARTFORD COUNTRY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	10,344	3,050	10,167	7,294
Avon, . . .	106	15	105	91
Berlin, . . .	317	32	307	285
Bloomfield, .	156	21	153	135
Bristol, . . .	1,219	534	1,160	685
Burlington, .	126	15	118	111
Canton . . .	356	53	338	303
East Granby, .	83	10	80	73
East Hartford, .	612	302	612	310
East Windsor, .	325	58	320	267
Enfield, . . .	835	187	828	648
Farmington, .	443	114	438	329
Glastonbury, .	442	98	411	344
Granby, . . .	196	34	183	162
Hartland, . .	56	5	56	51
Manchester, .	1,109	449	1,089	660
Marlborough, .	29	3	29	26
New Britain, .	2,961	537	2,867	2,424
Newington, .	130	40	119	90
Plainville, . .	278	79	273	199
Rocky Hill, . .	148	23	141	125
Simsbury, . .	216	26	216	190
Southington, .	876	294	846	582
South Windsor, .	253	43	249	210
Suffield, . . .	337	65	337	272
West Hartford, .	188	51	188	137
Wethersfield, .	206	96	193	110
Windsor, . . .	468	94	460	374
Windsor Locks, .	467	82	458	385
Total, . . .	23,282	6,410	22,741	16,872

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Tolland, . .	87	18	78	69
Andover, . .	46	11	46	35
Bolton, . .	61	10	57	51
Coventry, . .	231	31	216	200
Columbia, . .	82	24	72	58
Ellington, . .	212	28	204	184
Hebron, . .	94	6	94	88
Mansfield, . .	226	41	214	185
Somers, . .	218	37	213	181
Stafford, . .	476	78	476	398
Union, . .	41	2	40	39
Vernon, . .	1,032	231	1,012	801
Willington, . .	99	20	90	79
Total . .	2,905	537	2,812	2,368

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New Haven, .	15,345	1,609	15,108	13,736
Ansonia, . .	2,013	603	1,820	1,410
Branford, . .	645	169	619	476
Bethany, . .	77	9	75	68
Beacon Falls, .	106	18	102	88
Cheshire, . .	196	17	191	179
Derby, . . .	1,156	466	1,061	690
East Haven, .	110	22	107	88
Guilford, . .	364	194	342	170
Hamden, . . .	557	98	557	459
Madison, . . .	150	29	137	121
Meriden, . . .	3,702	594	3,662	3,108
Middlebury, .	100	10	100	90
Milford, . . .	470	176	438	294
Naugatuck, . .	1,612	304	1,600	1,308
North Branford, .	106	26	98	80
North Haven, .	244	43	232	201
Orange, . . .	977	314	964	663
Oxford, . . .	111	14	97	97
Prospect, . . .	47	10	43	37
Seymour, . . .	391	147	382	244
Southbury, . .	152	31	145	121
Wallingford, .	1,476	517	1,383	959
Waterbury, . .	4,792	727	4,715	4,065
Woodbridge, . .	112	18	107	94
Wolcott, . . .	66	12	66	54
Total, . . .	35,077	6,177	34,151	28,900



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Middletown, .	1,433	398	1,382	1,035
Chatham . .	293	41	293	252
Chester, . .	185	29	185	156
Clinton, . .	160	35	147	125
Cromwell, . .	316	37	313	279
Durham, . .	120	14	118	106
East Haddam, .	328	65	316	263
Essex, . .	318	96	286	222
Haddam, . .	248	53	241	195
Killingworth, .	64	11	59	53
Middlefield, .	102	17	102	85
Old Saybrook, .	170	41	147	129
Portland, . .	324	90	324	234
Saybrook, . .	210	51	204	159
Westbrook, .	107	18	102	89
Total, . .	4,378	996	4,219	3,382

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New London, .	2,628	1,245	2,248	1,383
Bozrah, . .	140	33	133	107
Colchester, .	213	51	209	162
East Lyme, .	224	47	210	177
Franklin, . .	79	18	76	61
Griswold, . .	557	159	519	398
Groton, . .	673	333	610	340
Lebanon, . .	191	28	181	163
Ledyard, . .	152	23	150	129
Lisbon, . .	69	15	60	54
Lyme, . .	84	7	81	77
Montville, . .	348	53	345	295
Norwich, . .	2,972	1,262	2,809	1,710
North Stonington,	165	47	151	118
Old Lyme, . .	117	15	117	102
Preston, . .	333	141	307	192
Salem, . .	65	15	58	50
Stonington, .	1,163	529	1,099	634
Sprague, . .	177	58	168	119
Voluntown, .	104	23	93	81
Waterford, .	257	52	256	205
Total, . . .	10,711	4,154	9,880	6,557

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempt.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Windham, . .	1,413	497	1,368	916
Ashford, . .	116	20	108	96
Brooklyn, . .	189	46	179	143
Canterbury, . .	134	24	131	110
Chaplin, . .	71	18	68	53
Eastford, . .	69	9	68	60
Hampton, . .	104	20	94	84
Killingly, . .	917	263	880	654
Plainfield, . .	591	155	574	436
Pomfret, . .	185	24	178	161
Putnam, . .	882	273	853	609
Sterling, . .	174	30	165	144
Scotland, . .	62	9	61	53
Thompson, . .	445	96	438	349
Woodstock, . .	241	48	232	193
Total, . .	5,593	1,532	5,397	4,061

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Fairfield, . .	430	189	410	241
Bethel, . .	603	271	562	332
Bridgeport, .	9,633	2,015	9,177	7,618
Brookfield, .	82	14	77	68
Danbury, . .	2,262	842	2,254	1,420
Darien, . .	353	126	343	227
Easton, . .	73	9	68	64
Greenwich, .	1,647	508	1,615	1,139
Huntington, .	646	134	625	512
Monroe, . .	80	10	74	70
New Canaan, .	365	172	327	193
Newtown, . .	386	73	370	313
New Fairfield, .	55	10	51	45
Norwalk, . .	1,983	744	1,974	1,239
Redding, . .	136	44	110	92
Ridgefield, .	301	84	285	217
Stamford, . .	2,004	601	1,970	1,403
Stratford, . .	430	147	429	283
Sherman, . .	60	5	60	55
Trumbull, . .	137	10	137	127
Weston, . .	87	15	78	72
Westport, . .	513	268	485	245
Wilton, . .	176	37	164	139
Total, . .	22,442	6,328	21,645	16,114

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Litchfield, . . .	426	113	411	313
Barkhamsted, . .	105	18	101	87
Bethlehem, . . .	54	16	50	38
Bridgewater, . .	84	9	79	75
Canaan, . . . .	91	11	91	80
Colebrook, . . .	91	15	86	76
Cornwall, . . . .	170	44	152	126
Goshen, . . . . .	125	25	125	100
Harwinton, . . .	119	13	116	106
Kent, . . . . .	122	9	122	113
Morris, . . . . .	63	4	63	59
New Hartford, . .	332	80	310	252
New Milford, . .	522	150	457	372
Norfolk, . . . .	219	24	218	195
North Canaan, . .	194	2	193	192
Plymouth, . . . .	383	73	368	310
Roxbury, . . . .	95	21	90	74
Salisbury, . . . .	415	99	394	316
Sharon, . . . . .	252	59	241	193
Torrington, . . .	1,824	523	1,762	1,301
Thomaston, . . .	487	184	478	303
Washington, . . .	240	36	216	204
Warren, . . . . .	52	13	48	39
Watertown, . . .	321	94	308	227
Winchester, . . .	1,257	456	1,218	801
Woodbury, . . . .	194	46	179	148
Total, . . . . .	8,237	2,137	7,876	6,100

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	23,282	6,410	22,741	16,872
Tolland, . .	2,905	537	2,812	2,368
New Haven, .	35,077	6,177	34,151	28,900
Middlesex, . .	4,378	996	4,219	3,382
New London, .	10,711	4,154	9,880	6,557
Windham, . .	5,593	1,532	5,397	4,061
Fairfield, . .	22,442	6,328	21,645	16,114
Litchfield, . . .	8,237	2,137	7,876	6,100
Total . .	112,625	28,271	108,721	84,354

[16]

GENERAL ORDERS,  
IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS,  
—AND—  
CIRCULAR.





## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 22. }

*Hartford, October 14, 1899.*

I. In accordance with Sec. 58, Militia Law, of this State, weekly evening drills are hereby ordered for the different organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, commencing November 1st, proximo, and continuing to May, 1900, inclusive.

II. Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, will, upon the receipt of the foregoing, issue orders for weekly evening drills, of one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month for each Company, Hospital Corps, Section Signal Corps, Machine-Gun Battery, and Platoon Artillery, Connecticut National Guard. It is optional with him to direct fortnightly drills of organizations other than infantry companies, if in his judgment the same proficiency can be obtained. He is also authorized to use his discretion in utilizing such portion of the Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., for specialty work, as in his judgment will be for the best interest of the service.

III. Attention is called to Par. IV, G. O. No. 3, A.-G. O., dated Hartford, February 20, 1895: "The drill of any organization in the brigade, occurring on the evening of a legal holiday may be omitted, provided that the 'time' required is made up on the drill nights of the month in which the holiday occurs."

IV. The figure of merit will be determined as heretofore, in accordance with Par. III, G. O. No. 27, A.-G. O., series 1891. "The drill reports will be made as usual, in triplicate, and forwarded through regular channels with one copy of the gain and loss report, not later than the second day of the month following that reported upon." The blanks for this report will be furnished from this office upon requisition, and will call for the following data, from which will be computed the "figure of merit:" 1st.—Time consumed at each drill, which must be at least five hours per month. 2d.—Officers and men in uniform at roll-call. 3d.—Officers and men actually drilling. 4th.—Total strength of organization. A careful verification of these reports with returns of Staff officers will be made at Regimental Brigade and General Headquarters. Officers making the reports will be held to a strict accountability for discrepancies if any are found to exist. Delay in forwarding, or careless compilation of these reports, that may prevent prompt issue of orders from this office, giving results of the month's work, will be deemed sufficient cause for censure of the officer responsible, in orders."

V. The Annual Muster and Inspection of the Connecticut National Guard, as required by law, will be made during the month of November, 1899, by Brigade Commander, C. N. G., who will detail such officers of his Staff as may be required to do the work. Traveling and hotel expenses

incurred by officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General, upon approved vouchers from this office—no other compensation will be allowed. Duplicate muster-rolls will be made by commanding officers, and *both copies* forwarded to this office. They will also see that the requirements of existing orders are strictly followed.

VI. The following is again published for the information of commandants of the different organizations, in accordance with Par. VI, G. O. No. 23, A.-G. O., October 22, 1889: "Hereafter orders, discharging men from the military service of the State, will be issued on the fifteenth and last days of every month; such orders will include all men for whose discharge application has been made for reasons satisfactory to this office."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS. }

*Hartford, October 14, 1899.*

No. 23. }

I. The publication of the following reports for revolver decorations has been withheld by reason of lack of appropriations from the General Assembly.

II. The following officers of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1897, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders, No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1896, and are awarded the State decoration for revolver practice, which is to be worn whenever the uniform is worn.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1897 and 1898, as published in this order.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer .....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
Major Tracy Waller, Judge Advocate.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Thompson.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Major Edward Schulze.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Captain Henry S. Redfield, Adjutant.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Captain William H. Stratton, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Jonathan M. Wainwright, Paymaster.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Frank E. Johnson, Battalion Adjutant.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Chaplain Henry H. Kelsey.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY A

Captain James C. Bailey.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year

## COMPANY B.

Captain John F. Moran.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Frank E. Shea.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY C.

Captain Martin Laubscher.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant J. Paul Haun.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Chapman.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY D.

Captain Sidney M. Leonard.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant George B. Gifford.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY E.

Captain William W. Bullen.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant G. Arthur Hadsell.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY F.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Charles W. Newton.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant George W. Ripley.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Harry W. Keeney.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Lewis J. Doolittle.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY H.

Captain William E. Mahoney.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant James Smith.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant William J. Collins.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY K.

Captain Henry H. Saunders.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Edward H. Waterman.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenaut Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## SECOND REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Captain George G. LaBarnes, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
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## COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY B.

Captain Albert F. Laudensack.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year
Captain Henry A. Kapitzke.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant August H. Molen.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant James W. Sypher.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

227

## COMPANY D.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Arthur B. Smith.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page .....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY E.

Captain George S. Wood.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY F.

Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Clarence B. Dann.....	18	Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Charles Smith.....	18	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY G.

Captain Alfred J. Wolff.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Daniel E. Fitzpatrick .....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 ye
Second Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant Walter R. Markham.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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## COMPANY I.

Captain Charles B. Bowen.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Delbert R. Jones.....	19	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY K.

Captain Robert E. Hall.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Fred E. Blake.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant Colonel George M. Cole.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Major Henry J. Thayer.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Major Daniel Keleher.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Hiram B. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon.....	19	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant David Conner, Battalion Adjutant.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year

## COMPANY A.

Captain Henry S. Dorsey.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
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## COMPANY B.

Captain Cornelius Bransfield.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant John F. Murphy.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Michael F. O'Connell.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant James Cochrane.....	30	Sharpshooter	1 year
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## COMPANY G.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson.....	18	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY I.

Captain Eugene T. Kirkland.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

229

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

### FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years

### COMPANY C.

Captain Philip W. Prior....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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### COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Joy.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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### COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant William I. Comstock.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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### COMPANY G.

Captain Vincent M. King.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant William D. Nichols.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

### COMPANY I.

Captain George M. Crossman.....	23	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Francis S. Hubbard.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Cevallus C. Walker.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

### COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett.....	18	Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant William A. Evans.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Jenkins.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year

## SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant James K. Blake.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
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## FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant Edwin W. Challenger.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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## FIRST SECTION

First Lieutenant John D. Bonner.....	13	Marksman	0 years
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## SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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## THIRD SECTION.

First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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## FOURTH SECTION

First Lieutenant George P. Rand.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

231

## NAVAL BATTALION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Quali- fications.
Commander Edward G. Buckland.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds.....	19	Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

### FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Ensign Stephen D. Baker.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

### SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Lyman B. Perkins.....	19	Marksman	1 year
Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

III. The following revolver decorations are awarded the officers of Company G, Second Regiment, C. N. G., for season of 1896. Report of same was not received at time the order was published.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

### COMPANY G.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1896.
Captain Alfred J. Wolff.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman
First Lieutenant Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman
Second Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman

IV. The following officers of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1898.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Charles L. Burdett.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year
Major Edward Schulze.....	26	Sharpshooter	2 years
Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Frank E. Johnson, Battalion Adjutant.....	19	Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Richard S. Griswold, Assistant Surgeon.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Chaplain Henry H. Kelsey.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years

## COMPANY A.

Captain James C. Bailey.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
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## COMPANY B.

Captain John F. Moran.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
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## COMPANY D.

Captain Sidney M. Leonard.....	26	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant George B. Gifford.....	23	Sharpshooter	2 years

## COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant George M. Mycroft.....	19	Marksman	0 years
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## COMPANY F.

Captain Charles W. Newton.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant George W. Ripley.....	23	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year

## COMPANY H.

Captain William E. Mahoney.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant James Smith.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

233

## COMPANY I.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Quali- fications.
Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Magson.....	18	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Waterman.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year

## SECOND REGIMENT.

### COMPANY A.

Captain James Geddes.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

### COMPANY B.

Captain Henry A. Kapitzke.....	25	Sharpshooter.	1 year
First Lieutenant August H. Molen.....	26	Sharpshooter.	1 year
Second Lieutenant James W. Sypher.....	26	Sharpshooter.	1 year

### COMPANY D.

Captain Arthur B. Smith.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

### COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant George E. Hall.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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### COMPANY F.

Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	26	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Clarence B. Dann.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Edward O. Gruener.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
Second Lieutenant Charles Smith.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant William Perry Curtiss.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY K.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1893.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Robert E. Hall.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Fred E. Blake.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years
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## COMPANY C.

Captain Charles A. Hagberg.....	18	Marksman	0 years
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## COMPANY D.

Captain David Conner .....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
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## COMPANY G.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre .....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Everett M. Carver.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY I.

Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
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FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	30 yards.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Qualifications.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Major Merritt F. White.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
Captain Charles A. Bradley.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant William A. Pratt.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year

COMPANY G.

Captain Vincent M. King.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
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SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
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FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant Franklin S. Edwards.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
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NAVAL BATTALION.

Commander Edward G. Buckland.....	29	Sharpshooter	2 years
Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds.....	19	Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 24. }

*Hartford, November 7, 1899.*

I. The Special Board, convened pursuant to S. O., No. 259, A.-G. O., c. s., to take into consideration the protest of the Commandant of the Second Regiment against the awarding, by the Brigade Commander, of the First Prize, competed for at the recent Brigade Rifle Match, to the Third Regiment, recommends in its report (filed in this department, October 31st, ultimo), "that the decision of the Brigade Commander be sustained." The report of the Board is accepted, and having completed the duties assigned it, is hereby dissolved.

II. The report of Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of State Rifle Match at the rifle range, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., October 3d, ultimo, in compliance with General Orders, No. 21, A.-G. O., c. s., is hereby accepted, and in accordance with the same, trophies are awarded as follows:

First prize, Bronze Bust of ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris. Third Regiment:—Score 200 yards, 306; 500 yards, 308; total, 614; per cent., 73.10.

Second prize, Silver Loving Cup. Second Regiment:—Score 200 yards, 309; 500 yards, 302; total, 611; per cent., 72.74.

The Trophies having been won three times by the organizations represented by the teams, as given in this order, now become their property in accordance with G. O., No. 20, A.-G. O., 1894.

First Prize, won by First Regiment team, 1894.

" " " " Second " " 1896.

" " " " Third " " 1895, 1897, 1899.

Second " " " Second " " 1895, 1897, 1899.

" " " " Third " " 1894, 1896.

III. The commanding officers of the regiments winning the trophies will receipt to the Quartermaster-General for same.

IV. The members of the Third Regiment team, to each of whom the Quartermaster-General will deliver, through the regimental commandant, the State medal awarded to members of the winning team are:

Major Henry S. Dorsey; Captain William M. Stark, Inspector Small Arms Practice; First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant; Captain Arthur D. McIntyre, Company G; First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver, Company G;

Commissary-Sergeant George E. Ryley ; Color-Sergeant John A. Monala ; Quartermaster-Sergeant Emmett L. Crowell, Company D ; Quartermaster-Sergeant John T. Sherwin, Company I ; Sergeant John H. Broadwell, Company I ; Private Arthur Putnam Woodward, Company F.

V. The attention of enlisting officers is called to the following addition to Par. V, General Orders, No. 21, A.-G. O., c. s., in regard to recruits:— Enlisting officers are hereby instructed in executing enlistment papers of recruits to omit the administering of oath of allegiance, until after the examination papers have been returned to them approved by the Surgeon-General. If said papers are returned disapproved, the enlisting officer will forward the same, with enlistment papers, to this department, where they may be filed for future reference. The names of recruits will not be entered upon the company roll book, or gain and loss reports, before the oath is administered.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 25. }

*Hartford, November 9, 1899.*

I. In accordance with Sec. 10, Chapter 211, Public Acts, General Assembly, 1899, weekly evening drills are hereby ordered for the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, commencing December 1st, proximo, and continuing to June 30, 1900, inclusive.

II. Lieutenant Hermann F. Cuntz, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will, upon the receipt of the foregoing, issue orders for weekly evening drills, of one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month for each Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.

III. The figure of merit will be determined as heretofore, in accordance with Par. III, G. O. No. 27, A.-G. O., series 1891. "The drill reports will be made as usual, in triplicate, and forwarded through Headquarters, Naval Battalion, with one copy of the gain and loss report, not

later than the second day of the month following that reported upon." The blanks for this report will be furnished from this office upon requisition, and will call for the following data, from which will be computed the "figure of merit:" 1st.—Time consumed at each drill, which must be at least five hours per month. 2d.—Officers and men in uniform at roll-call. 3d.—Officers and men actually drilling. 4th.—Total strength of organization. A careful verification of these reports will be made at Headquarters, Naval Battalion. Officers making the reports will be held to a strict accountability for discrepancies if any are found to exist. Delay in forwarding, or careless compilation of these reports, that may prevent prompt issue of orders from this office, giving results of the month's work, will be deemed sufficient cause for censure of the officer responsible, in orders."

IV. The Annual Muster and Inspection of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, as required by law, will be made during the month of December, proximo, by the Commander, Naval Battalion, C. N. G. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General, upon approved vouchers from this office—no other compensation will be allowed. Duplicate muster-rolls will be made by commanding officers, and *both copies* forwarded to this office. They will also see that the requirements of existing orders are strictly followed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 26. }

*Hartford, November 18, 1899.*

I. In accordance with Section 29, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, Public Acts 1895, amended by Section 3, Chapter 212, Public Acts, General Assembly, 1899, the following officers are hereby appointed members

of an examining board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard: Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. Commander Edward V. Raynolds, retired, is appointed an additional member of the board during the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

II. The Board will convene at the Headquarters Room, First Regiment Armory, Hartford, December 4th and 5th; Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, December 11th; Headquarters Room, Third Regiment Armory, New London, December 7th and 8th, and Headquarters Room, Fourth Regiment Armory, Bridgeport, December 12th and 13th, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, and make return to this department of the name and rank of each officer examined and the result of such examination in detail.

III. Per diem pay, in accordance with rank, and transportation only, will be allowed.

IV. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the examining board at places designated, in undress uniform with side arms:

#### HEADQUARTERS ROOM, FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, HARTFORD.

##### BRIGADE STAFF.

December 4. Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Inspector.

##### FIRST REGIMENT.

December 4. Colonel Edward Schulze; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Moore; Major James C. Bailey; Major John F. Moran; Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith, Paymaster; First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Charles F. Wolf; Captain Frank E. Shea; Captain James H. Barnett; Captain George W. Ripley; Captain Samuel E. Magson; Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine.

December 5. First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell; First Lieutenant Charles B. Milne; First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith; First Lieutenant William H. Talcott; First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.; First Lieutenant Alfred H. Griswold; First Lieutenant Richard W. De Lamater; Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie; Second Lieutenant George W. Covey; Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Gyngell; Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy; Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey; Second Lieutenant William F. Madden; Second Lieutenant William B. Montague; Second Lieutenant Henry T. Holt.

##### BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

December 5. First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

December 5. Lieutenant Hermann F. Cuntz ; Lieutenant Levi Bennett Cochran, Surgeon ; Lieutenant Lyman Root ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Forrest Shepherd ; Ensign Fred E. Bosworth ; Ensign James Ward McManus.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW HAVEN.

## BATTERY A.

December 11. First Lieutenant John F. Kinney ; Second Lieutenant George C. Walsh.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

December 11. First Lieutenant Matthew A. Reynolds, Quartermaster ; Captain John Q. Tilson ; Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick ; First Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell ; First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin ; First Lieutenant George C. Abbott ; Second Lieutenant Frederick Druhl ; Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer ; Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted ; Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan ; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen.

## FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

December 11. Captain Lewis P. Wood ; Second Lieutenant William L. Jones.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

December 11. First Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW LONDON.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

December 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer ; Major Henry S. Dorsey ; Major William H. Hamilton ; Major Hiram B. Thomson, Surgeon ; Captain William M. Stark, Inspector Small Arms Practice ; First Lieutenant Walter Fitzmaurice, Paymaster ; First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Battalion Adjutant ; First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant ; Captain John J. Lawless ; Captain Charles A. Polsten ; Captain Frank V. Chappell ; Captain James Cochrane ; Captain Kent A. Darbie ; First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan ; First Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavitt ; First Lieutenant Henry H. Morrell.

December 8. First Lieutenant William Kelley ; First Lieutenant George E. Ryley ; First Lieutenant Frank E. Young ; First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver ; Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Morton ; Second Lieutenant Joseph Herbst ; Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Burton ; Second Lieutenant John J. Butler ; Second Lieutenant Jean B. Paulhus ; Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Racine ; Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur ; Second Lieutenant Richard B. Smith.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

December 8. First Lieutenant Samuel A. Gager.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

December 8. First Lieutenant Stephen J. Downey.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, FOURTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BRIDGEPORT.

BRIGADE STAFF.

December 12. Captain Robert G. Mitchell, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Frederick A. Hill, Aide-de-Camp.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

December 12. Colonel Charles W. Hendrie; Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White; Major William Houlihan; Captain Frank R. Coates, Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant Robert N. Burroughs, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon; Captain George D. Shelton; Captain Howard J. Bloomer; Captain William I. Comstock; Captain Stephen P. Cronan.

December 13. First Lieutenant James J. Halligan; First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee; First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed; First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan; Second Lieutenant John J. McBride; Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward; Second Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey; Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll; Second Lieutenant Louis J. Herrmann.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

December 13. First Lieutenant William Lounsbury.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

December 13. First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cone.

NAVAL BATTALION.

December 13. Ensign David M. Trecartin, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Bishop; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles A. Smith; Ensign Andrew A. Russell; Ensign Frederic A. Bartlett; Ensign Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 27. }

*Hartford, November 24, 1899.*

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, who died on the 21st *instant*, the United States flag will be displayed, at half staff, on the State Armories, at the Arsenal, and Soldiers' Home at Noroton, from receipt of this order until sunset on Saturday, 25th *instant*.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 28. }

*Hartford, December 21, 1899.*

The following disabilities for exemption from Military duty, prescribed by the Surgeon-General, are hereby promulgated in accordance with Section 9 (Chapter CCCXXXIII—CCXXII—123), Public Acts, 1895-7-9, viz.: Insanity, epilepsy or mental aberration, loss of sight of an eye, or permanent defect of one or both eyes, loss of hearing, loss of speech, loss of an arm or leg, or any other injury or disease which incapacitates for manual labor. *Selectmen can only exempt on Certificates of Post-Surgeons*, as provided by Section 13 (Chapter CCCXXXIII), Public Acts of 1895.

II. Post-Surgeons will not make examinations, nor give certificates for exemptions previous to the date of this order, or later than January 31, 1900.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 29. }

*Hartford, December 21, 1899.*

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability, prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

*Hartford County*—John B. McCook, Hartford; Levi Bennett Cochran, Hartford; George Clary, New Britain; Edward B. Woodward, Bristol; Edward F. Parsons, Enfield; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury; George F

Lewis, Canton; Charles M. Wooster, Tariffville; Charles Carrington, Farmington; S. R. Burnap, Windsor Locks; Julian N. Parker, Manchester; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield; Alfred J. Weed, Granby.

*New Haven County*—Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; Frederick G. Graves, Waterbury; N. Nickerson, Meriden; George L. Beardsley, Derby; Louis E. Cooper, Ansonia; E. B. Heady, Milford; J. D. McGaughey, Wallingford; Walter H. Zink, Branford; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck; H. Walter Murlless, Guilford.

*Middlesex County*—Francis D. Edgerton, Middletown; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam; M. W. Plumstead, East Haddam; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

*New London County*—Hiram B. Thomson, New London; F. N. Braman, New London; Harry M. Lee, New London; Julian LaPierre, Norwich; Edwin H. Knowles, North Stonington; George W. Harris, Old Lyme; William Soule, Griswold; George D. Stanton, Stonington; Fred H. Dart, East Lyme; W. A. Hillard, Stonington.

*Windham County*—Wm. W. Adams, Plainfield; John B. Kent, Putnam; Theodore R. Parker, Windham; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

*Tolland County*—Thomas F. Rockwell, Vernon; C. B. Newton, Stafford; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

*Fairfield County*—George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; David M. Trecartin, Bridgeport; Lauren M. Allen, Norwalk; Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Charles R. Hart, Bethel; Frederick Schavoir, Stamford; Edwards M. Smith, Newtown; William L. Griswold, Greenwich; Loren T. Day, Westport; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield; Andrew B. Gorham, Wilton; Ernest H. Smith, Redding; C. B. Keeler, New Canaan; Russell W. Lowe, Ridgefield.

*Litchfield County*—C. O. Belden, Litchfield; William Bissell, Salisbury; J. C. Barker, New Milford; Edward H. Welch, Winchester; D. R. Roger, Woodbury; William L. Platt, Torrington; Orlando Brown, Washington; R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston; Arthur D. Variell, Watertown.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a certificate of exemption, to be filed by them with the selectmen of the town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who are exempted by Post-Surgeons in any year since 1873, *and the disability classed as permanent*, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their certificate of exemption before the selectmen *before the first day of February, 1900*, will be debarred from exemption for the year.

III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with G. O. No. 28, A.-G. O., c. s., and on the *1st of February, 1900*, will report to him on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for certificates of exemption and reports to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

##### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 30. }

*Hartford, December 29, 1899.*

I. Before a Field Officer's Court convened at State Armory, Bridgeport, Connecticut, in pursuance of S. O., No. 50, R. H., c. s., of which Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, was detailed to preside, were arraigned and tried:

FIRST.

Sergeant-Major George H. Mosher, 2d Battalion, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

CHARGE.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War.

SPECIFICATION.

In that he, Sergeant-Major George H. Mosher, 2d Battalion, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, having been ordered by his superior officer, First Lieut. Charles W. Bucklee, Company C, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, to leave the car occupied by his Company, did

wilfully disobey said order and had to be put out by force. This on a New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad train between 129th Street Station, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn., on or about the 30th day of September, 1899.

To which the accused plead as follows:

To the specification,	"Not guilty."
To the charge,	"Not guilty."
FINDING.	
Of the specification,	"Guilty."
Of the charge,	"Guilty."

The court therefore recommends the following sentence:

*Reduction to the rank of a private soldier and dishonorably discharged from the service.*

SECOND.

Corporal Andrew Danick, Company K, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

CHARGE.

Striking his superior officer, in violation of the 21st Article of War.

SPECIFICATION.

In that he, Corporal Andrew Danick, Company K, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, did with his fist, strike his superior officer, First Lieut. Charles W. Bucklee Company C, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, the said First Lieut. Charles W. Bucklee being at the time in the execution of his office. This on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad train, between 129th Street Station, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn., on or about the 30th day of September, 1899.

The court then entered the following plea for the accused.

To the specification,	'Not guilty.'
To the charge,	"Not guilty."

FINDING.

The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced finds the accused, Andrew Danick, a Corporal of Company K Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

Of the specification,	"Guilty."
Of the charge,	"Guilty."

The court does therefore recommend the following sentence:—

*Reduction to the rank of a private soldier and dishonorably discharged from the service.*

II. The record of the proceedings of the Field Officer's Court in the foregoing cases of Sergeant-Major George H. Mosher, 2d Battalion, and Corporal Andrew Danick, Company K, all of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, having been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, the following are his orders thereon:

The sentence in the foregoing cases of Sergeant-Major George H. Mosher, 2d Battalion, and Corporal Andrew Danick, Company K, both of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby confirmed, but in view of the fact that there appears to be serious doubt as to the jurisdiction of a Field Officer's Court to try such flagrant cases, and while this department recognizes the gravity of the offences committed, it does not consider it essential to incur the expense of a general court martial. The charges preferred were of the gravest nature, particularly striking a commissioned officer, and is intensified by the fact that the offenders were non-commissioned officers. Had these offences been committed in the United States service, the punishment would have been that of confinement in the first case, and death in the latter.

It is regretted by this department that the sentences recommended by the court cannot be legally executed.

*Sergeant-Major George H. Mosher, 2d Battalion, and Corporal Andrew Danick, Company K, both of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, are hereby reduced to the ranks and discharged for the Benefit of the Service.*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN.

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 1. }

*Hartford, January 8, 1900.*

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since August 18, 1899:

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles Theodore Gruener, Com-	
pany D,	October 9, 1899.
Captain James W. Sypher, Company B,	November 28, 1899.
First Lieutenant Frederick G. Graves, Assistant Surgeon,	
	December 30, 1899.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain David Conner, Company D,	September 11, 1899.
First Lieutenant William H. Rylcy, Company D,	October 23, 1899.
Captain Jeremiah J. Murphy, Company I,	October 27, 1899.
Captain John F. Murphy, Company B,	November 8, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Morton, Company A,	November 21, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Richard B. Smith, Company I,	November 22, 1899.
Captain James Cochrane, Company E,	December 18, 1899.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Chaplain Terrance B. Smith,	August 30, 1899.
First Lieutenant George W. Lee, Company I,	November 11, 1899.
First Lieutenant William W. Bloom, Company F,	December 18, 1899.

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney, Third Section,	October 9, 1899.
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## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) J. Robert Smith, Third	
Division,	August 14, 1899.
Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Day,	October 27, 1899.
Lieutenant Hermann F. Cuntz,	November 22, 1899.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson,	
Adjutant,	November 23, 1899.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant John S. Dailey, First Platoon,	
Battery A,	November 2, 1899.

## DISCHARGED.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Fredric C. Spencer, Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, by reason of disbandment of Division, December 6, 1899.



COMMISSION EXPIRED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain George G. La Barnes, Inspector Small Arms Practice,  
December 30, 1899.

RETIRED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William E. Mahoney, Company H, November 6, 1899.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, November 25, 1899.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Commander Edward V. Reynolds, October 27, 1899.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

BATTERY A.

Sergeant Peter W. Plass, of Guilford, appointed Second Lieutenant First Platoon, with rank from November 13, 1899, *vice* Dailey, discharged.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Herbert G. Bailey, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from August 7, 1899, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Frank E. Shea, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from September 8, 1899, *vice* Moran, promoted.

First Lieutenant William A. Sparks, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company H, with rank from November 17, 1899, *vice* Mahoney, retired.

Second Lieutenant James Smith, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company H, with rank from November 17, 1899, *vice* Sparks, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis P. Horan, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from November 17, 1899, *vice* Smith, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from October 19, 1899, *vice* Gruener, resigned.

Lovell H. Page, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from October 19, 1899, *vice* Isbell, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, of New Haven, appointed Colonel, with rank from December 5, 1899, *vice* Burpee, retired.

Major Arthur M. Dickinson, of Waterbury, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from December 5, 1899, *vice* Callahan, promoted.

Captain James Geddes, Company A, of Waterbury, appointed Major, with rank from December 5, 1899, *vice* Dickinson, promoted.

First Lieutenant Frank Pauly, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from December 13, 1899, *vice* Sypher, resigned.



Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from December 13, 1899, *vice* Pauly, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant John Salerno, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from December 13, 1899, *vice* Druehl, promoted.

Captain Daniel L. Barber, retired, of Wallingford, appointed Inspector Small Arms Practice, with rank of Captain from January 1, 1900, *vice* La Barnes, commission expired.

Thomas J. Kilmartin, of Waterbury, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 1, 1900, *vice* Graves, resigned.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Polsten, of Norwich, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from August 23, 1899, *vice* Comstock, resigned.

Sergeant Frederick W. Burton, of Norwich, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from August 23, 1899, *vice* Polsten, promoted.

Commissary-Sergeant George E. Ryley, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from September 20, 1899, *vice* Kirkland, resigned.

Isaac F. Gavitt, of Stonington, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from September 18, 1899, *vice* Connelli, resigned.

Captain Frank V. Chappell, Regimental Adjutant, of New London, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from October 30, 1899, *vice* Conner, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George E. Ryley, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from October 30, 1899, *vice* Ryley, resigned.

Sergeant John J. Butler, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from October 30, 1899, *vice* Ryley, promoted.

Captain Thomas O. Thompson, retired, of New London, appointed Captain Company I, with rank from November 10, 1899, *vice* Murphy, resigned.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavitt, of Stonington, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from November 16, 1899, *vice* Murphy, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, of Stonington, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from November 16, 1899, *vice* Gavitt, promoted.

Sergeant Michael F. O'Connell, of Stonington, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from November 16, 1899, *vice* Herbst, promoted.

First Sergeant Louis H. Goddard, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from November 29, 1899, *vice* Smith, resigned.

First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster, of Groton, appointed Regimental Adjutant, with rank of Captain, from December 23, 1899, *vice* Chappell, promoted.

First Sergeant Edward A. Lawless, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company A, with rank from December 13, 1899, *vice* Morton, resigned.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Howard N. Godfrey, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company F, with rank from August 23, 1899, *vice* Bloomer, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll, of Winsted, appointed First Lieutenant, Company I, with rank from November 20, 1899, *vice* Lee, resigned.

First Sergeant William S. Hayes, of Winsted, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company I, with rank from November 20, 1899, *vice* Carroll, promoted.

Sergeant Andrew J. Moran, of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from November 24, 1899, *vice* Smith, resigned.

#### FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Private Lewis P. Wood, of New Haven, appointed Captain, with rank from October 16, 1899. Original appointment.

Daniel Tilghman, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant, with rank from October 16, 1899. Original appointment.

Private William L. Jones, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 16, 1899. Original appointment.

#### MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Stephen J. Downey, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant, Third Section, with rank from October 19, 1899, *vice* Gaffney, resigned.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Charles A. Smith, of Bridgeport, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Third Division, with rank from September 15, 1899, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Coxswain Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr., of Bridgeport, appointed Ensign, Third Division, with rank from September 15, 1899, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frederick L. Averill, Paymaster, of New Haven, appointed Commander, with rank from November 10, 1899, *vice* Reynolds, retired.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant-Commander, with rank from November 10, 1899, *vice* Day, resigned.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Charles A. Ingersoll, of New Haven, appointed Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) from November 24, 1899, *vice* Punderson, resigned.

Paymaster's Yeoman Henry F. Punderson, of New Haven, appointed Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) from November 24, 1899, *vice* Averill, promoted.

Frederic C. Spencer, of New Haven, appointed Chief Engineer, with rank of Lieutenant from December 9, 1899. Original appointment.

Walter P. Payne, of New Haven, appointed Assistant Engineer, with rank of Ensign from December 9, 1899. Original appointment.

Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant, with rank from November 29, 1899, *vice* Cuntz, resigned.

Ensign Charles K. Hutchinson, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), First Division, with rank from December 1, 1899, *vice* Cornwell, promoted.

Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Charles G. Morris, of New Haven, appointed Ensign, First Division, with rank from December 1, 1899, *vice* Hutchinson, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1899, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	64	84.47	A.	Dec. 4, 3.00 P.M.	4	68	96.69
B.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	90.22	B.	Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	60	92.90
C.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	62	92.15	C.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	94.63
E.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	58	89.43	D.	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	91.69
F.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	47	82.71	E.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	63	96.33
G.	Dec. 6, 8.00 A.M.	5	63	88.24	F.	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	94.41
H.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	62	86.51	G.	Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	93.74
I.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	65	88.51	H.	Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	63	87.05
K.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	62	90.54	I.	Dec. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	93.89
Hosp. Corps.					K.	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.14
Dec. 1, 9.00 P.M.		3	5	96.67	Hosp. Corps.				
					Dec. 3, 8.00 A.M.		3	5	96.67
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>88.95</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>94.10</b>				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	53	76.56	B.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	85.46
B.	Dec. 6, 7.00 A.M.	4	40	63.46	C.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	55	79.31
C.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	32	80.52	D.	Dec. 8, 4.00 P.M.	4	49	71.59
D.	Dec. 11, 2.00 P.M.	4	30	69.36	E.	Dec. 6, 6.00 P.M.	5	61	82.67
E.	Dec. 11, 2.00 P.M.	4	50	80.38	F.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	61	78.58
F.	Dec. 2, 6.00 P.M.	5	43	69.88	G.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	53	82.22
G.	Dec. 4, 7.00 A.M.	4	29	64.97	I.	Dec. 1, 11.00 A.M.	5	56	80.41
I.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	30	74.37	K.	Dec. 5, 4.00 P.M.	4	46	79.96
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
					Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.				
					3 5 90.00				
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>64.39</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>81.13</b>				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 5, — A.M.	4	10	94.64	1st	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	91.00
2d	Dec. 3, — A.M.	4	9	85.00	2d	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	Dec. 4, — P.M.	5	10	87.00	3d	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
4th	Dec. 2, — A.M.	5	10	98.00	4th	Dec. 6, 8.00 A.M.	4	9	94.72
Figure of merit of Corps, <b>91.16</b>					Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery, <b>96.43</b>				

## BATTERY A.

Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 3, 7.00 P.M.	4	29	58.20
2d	Dec. 3, 5.00 P.M.	4	39	80.83

Figure of merit of Battery, **69.52**

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

III. Private Michael Foley, Company A, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court-Martial.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

OFFICIAL:

*Adjutant-General.*

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NOTE.—General Orders No. 30 last of series 1899.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
                   , No. 2. }

*Hartford, January 10, 1900.*

I. The Examining Board convened by G. O. No. 26, A.-G. O., November 18, 1899, reports to this department under date of December 26, 1899, that the following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," and in accordance therewith they will be commissioned with rank and date as given below :

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Inspector, Hartford, August 1, 1899.

Captain Robert G. Mitchell, Aide-de-Camp, South Norwalk, June 8, 1899.

Captain Frederick A. Hill, Aide-de-Camp, Norwalk. June 27, 1899.

## BATTERY A.

First Lieutenant John F. Kinney, Second Platoon, Branford, February 9, 1899.

Second Lieutenant George C. Walsh, Second Platoon, Branford, February 9, 1899.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Edward Schulze, Hartford, June 3, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Moore, New Britain, August 3, 1899.

Major James C. Bailey, Hartford, June 3, 1899.

Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant, Hartford, June 20, 1899.

First Lieutenant Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster, Hartford, July 15, 1899.

First Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith, Paymaster, Hartford, July 16, 1899.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant, Hartford, July 1, 1899.

First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon, Hartford, June 23, 1899.

Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine, Company K, Hartford, March 9, 1899.

Captain James H. Barnett, Company C, Rockville, June 16, 1899.

Captain Charles F. Wolf, Company A, Hartford, June 29, 1899.

Captain Samuel E. Magson, Company I, New Britain, July 5, 1899.

Captain Frank E. Shea, Company B, Hartford, September 8, 1899.

First Lieutenant James H. Barnett, Company C, Rockville, February 27, 1899.

First Lieutenant William H. Talcott, Company F, Hartford, March 6, 1899.

First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, Hartford, March 9, 1899.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Milne, Company C, Rockville, June 16, 1899.

First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell, Company B, Hartford, July 25, 1899.

First Lieutenant Alfred H. Griswold, Company I, New Britain, July 5, 1899.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith, Company E, New Britain, July 17, 1899.

First Lieutenant James Smith, Company H, Hartford, November 17, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Milne, Company C, Rockville, February 27, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Henry T. Holt, Company K, Hartford, March 9, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William B. Montague, Company I, New Britain, May 3, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William F. Madden, Company G, South Manchester, May 29, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie, Company A, Hartford, June 29, 1899.



Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Gynge, Company C, Rockville, June 16, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy, Company E, New Britain, July 17, 1899.

Second Lieutenant George W. Covey, Company B, Hartford, July 25, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey, Company F, Hartford, August 8, 1899.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Matthew A. Reynolds, Quartermaster, New Haven, February 17, 1899.

Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Company G, Waterbury, February 3, 1899.

Captain John Q. Tilson, Company D, New Haven, May 18, 1899.

First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin, Company G, Waterbury, February 3, 1899.

First Lieutenant George C. Abbott, Company K, Wallingford, June 20, 1899.

First Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell, Company D, New Haven, October 19, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan, Company G, Waterbury, February 3, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer, Company C, New Haven, May 11, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted, Company E, New Haven, May 24, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen, Company K, Wallingford, June 20, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell, Company D, New Haven, July 6, 1899.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry J. Thayer, Putnam, May 2, 1899.

Major Hiram B. Thomson, Surgeon, New London, May 15, 1899.

Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, New London, August 5, 1899.

First Lieutenant Walter Fitzmaurice, Paymaster, New London, May 17, 1899.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Battalion Adjutant, Putnam, May 29, 1899.

First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant, New London, July 20, 1899.



- Captain John J. Lawless, Company A, New London, May 22, 1899.  
 Captain Kent A. Darbie, Company F, Danielson, May 23, 1899.  
 Captain Charles A. Polsten, Company C, Norwich, August 23, 1899.  
 Captain Frank V. Chappell, Company D, New London, October 30,  
 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Henry H. Morrell, Company C, Norwich, May 16,  
 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Frank E. Young, Company F, Danielson, May 23,  
 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver, Company G, Putnam, June 8,  
 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Kent A. Darbie, Company F, Danielson, June 30,  
 1898.  
 First Lieutenant George E. Ryley, Company D, New London, October  
 30, 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, Company B, Stonington, May 16,  
 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant Charles A. Polsten, Company C, Norwich, June 6,  
 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur, Company G, Putnam, June 8,  
 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Racine, Company F, Killingly, June  
 20, 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant Jean B. Paulhus, Company E, Willimantic, July 20,  
 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Burton, Company C, Norwich,  
 August 23, 1899.  
 Second Lieutenant George E. Ryley, Company D, New London,  
 September 20, 1899.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

- Lieutenant Colonel Merritt F. White, Bridgeport, April 27, 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon, Stamford,  
 June 20, 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Robert N. Burroughs, Battalion Adjutant, Bridge-  
 port, August 8, 1899.  
 Captain William I. Comstock, Company F, Norwalk, May 16, 1899.  
 Captain George D. Shelton, Company B, Bridgeport, May 16, 1899.  
 Captain Stephen P. Cronan, Company K, Bridgeport, July 25, 1899.  
 Captain Howard J. Bloomer, Company D, Norwalk, August 4, 1899.  
 First Lieutenant James J. Halligan, Company B, Bridgeport, May 16,  
 1899.  
 First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed, Company D, Norwalk, August 4,  
 1899.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee, Company C, Stamford, September 17, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Howard J. Bloomer, Company F, Norwalk, May 16, 1899.

Second Lieutenant John J. McBride, Company B, Bridgeport, May 16, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll, Company I, Winsted, July 6, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Louis J. Herrmann, Company K, Bridgeport, July 18, 1899.

Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward, Company D, Norwalk, August 4, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey, Company F, Norwalk, August 23, 1899.

#### FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Captain Lewis P. Wood, New Haven, October 16, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William L. Jones, New Haven, October 16, 1899.

#### BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Samuel A. Gager, Third Section, New London, March 23, 1899.

First Lieutenant William Lounsbury, Fourth Section, Bridgeport, May 31, 1899.

First Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss, Second Section, New Haven, June 12, 1899.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell, First Section, Hartford, June 22, 1899.

#### MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cone, Fourth Section, Bridgeport, July 14, 1899.

First Lieutenant Stephen J. Downey, Third Section, New London, October 19, 1899.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Levi Bennett Cochran, Surgeon, Hartford, July 22, 1899.

Ensign David M. Trecartin, Assistant Surgeon, Bridgeport, July 22, 1899.

Lieutenant Lyman Root, Second Division, Hartford, May 3, 1899.

Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Forrest Shepherd, Second Division, Hartford, May 3, 1899.

Ensign Fred E. Bosworth, Second Division, Hartford, May 3, 1899.

Ensign Frederic A. Bartlett, Third Division, Bridgeport, July 10, 1899.

Ensign Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr., Third Division, Bridgeport, September 15, 1899.

II. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard, having at a prior date passed the examination pertaining to their rank, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William W. Bullen, Company E, Plainville, July 17, 1899.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, Company D, New Haven, October 19, 1899.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel George Haven, New London, May 2, 1899.

FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

First Lieutenant Daniel Tilghman, New Haven, October 16, 1899.

III. Chaplains not being required to pass an examination in military tactics, the following will be commissioned with date as given herewith :

J. Spencer Voorhees, Chaplain, Third Regiment, Hartford, June 24, 1898.

George W. Phillips, Chaplain, Second Regiment, New Haven, May 30, 1899.

Russell T. Hall, Chaplain, First Regiment, New Britain, July 1, 1899.

IV. The following named officers of the Connecticut National Guard reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination will be given an opportunity for re-examination in accordance with the recommendation of the Board :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major John F. Moran, Captain George W. Ripley, First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Henry S. Dorsey, Major William H. Hamilton.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Andrew A. Russell, Ensign James Ward McManus.

V. First Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavitt, Company B, Third Regiment, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, and not having been recommended for re-examination, his appointment is hereby revoked.

VI. The following named officers of the Connecticut National Guard having failed to appear before the Examining Board, or to present a satisfactory excuse, their appointments are hereby revoked, and they are discharged from the military service of the State to date January 10, 1900.

First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan, Company A, Third Regiment.

First Lieutenant William Kelley, Company E, Third Regiment.

Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Charles A. Smith, Third Division, Naval Battalion.

VII. The following named officers of the Connecticut National Guard having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board and not having been recommended for re-examination, their appointments are hereby revoked and they are discharged from the military service of the State to date January 10, 1900.

Second Lieutenant John J. Butler, Company D, Third Regiment.

Major William Houlihan, Fourth Regiment.

VIII. The commanding officer of each organization in which a vacancy is created by this order, is hereby ordered to warn the members of the organization to appear at their Armory to make nomination by ballot to fill the vacancy, and in like manner make nomination for any vacancies in the commissioned offices of said organizations, occurring by reason of the nominations herein ordered, and make return of the nominations so made to this office without delay; transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

IX. The Examining Board, consisting of Brigadier-General Russell Frost commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and Commander Edward V. Raynolds, Naval Battalion, will re-convene at Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, January 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., and re-examine the following named officers who failed to pass an examination satisfactory to the Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

X. Per diem pay in accordance with rank and transportation only will be allowed.

XI. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board in undress uniform with side arms.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW HAVEN.

FIRST REGIMENT.

January 25. Major John F. Moran, Captain George W. Ripley, First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.

SECOND REGIMENT.

January 25. Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.

THIRD REGIMENT.

January 25. Major Henry S. Dorsey, Major William H. Hamilton.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

January 25. Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, First Lieutenant John P. Flannagan.

NAVAL BATTALION.

January 25. Ensign Andrew A. Russell, Ensign James Ward McManus.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 3. }

*Hartford, January 27, 1900.*

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since January 8, 1900.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant James Smith, Company II,

January 11, 1900.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## RETIRED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Albert P. Ware, Company I, January 9, 1900.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavitt, Company B, January 10, 1900.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan, Company A, January 10, 1900.  
 First Lieutenant William Kelley, Company E, January 10, 1900.  
 Second Lieutenant John J. Butler, Company D, January 10, 1900.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major William Houlihan, January 10, 1900.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles A. Smith. Third Division,  
 January 10, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Private Herbert E. Newport, of Bristol, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from January 12 1900, original appointment.

Private Clifford S. Bronson, of Bristol, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from January 12, 1900; original appointment.

Private Ernest E. Merrill, of Bristol, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from January 12, 1900; original appointment.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter, of Waterbury appointed Captain Company A, with rank from December 26, 1899, *vice* Geddes promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland, of Waterbury, appointed First Lieutenant Company A, with rank from December 26, 1899, *vice* Carter promoted.

Sergeant Walter W. Sackett, of Waterbury, appointed Second Lieutenant Company A, with rank from December 26, 1899, *vice* Sandland promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Jean B. Paulhus, of Willimantic, appointed Captain Company E, with rank from December 28, 1899, *vice* Cochrane resigned.

Sergeant Frank P. Fenton, of Willimantic, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from December 28, 1899, *vice* Paulhus promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey, of Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from December 26, 1899, *vice* Bloom resigned.

First Sergeant George C. Meehan, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from December 26, 1899, *vice* Godfrey promoted.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles K. Hutchinson, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant First Division, with rank from December 22, 1899, *vice* Hutchinson promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1899, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 2, 10.00 P.M.	4	64	82.91	A.	Jan. 5, 8.00 A.M.	3	67	95.15
B.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	53	86.94	B.	Jan. 4, 8.00 A.M.	3	59	91.61
C.	Jan. 1, 6.30 P.M.	3	62	94.57	C.	Jan. 4, 8.00 A.M.	3	64	93.85
E.	Jan. 3, 3.00 P.M.	3	58	90.29	D.	Jan. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	93.96
F.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	48	80.15	E.	Jan. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	63	92.65
G.	Jan. 2, 1.00 P.M.	4	63	81.50	F.	Jan. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	92.61
H.	Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	63	88.64	G.	Jan. 4, 1.00 P.M.	4	65	95.82
I.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	83.36	H.	Jan. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	81.73
K.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	60	85.40	I.	Jan. 8, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	93.10
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Jan. 2, 1.00 P.M.	2	5	97.50		Jan. 2, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>87.13</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.27</b>				



THIRD REGIMENT.						FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	53	80.81	B.	Jan. 4,	9 00 A.M.	4	63	79.91
B.	Jan. 3,	7.00 P.M.	4	36	72.96	C.	Jan. 2,	9 00 A.M.	4	54	80.04
C.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	31	83.17	D.	Jan. 4,	5.00 P.M.	4	49	70.57
D.	Jan. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	30	67.70	E.	Jan. 6,	7.00 P.M.	3	56	81.30
E.	Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	48	72.86	F.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	53	78.45
F.	Jan. 3,	7.00 P.M.	4	41	57.76	G.	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	4	50	81.88
G.	Jan. 3,	11.00 A.M.	4	26	71.10	I.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	3	57	81.04
I.	Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	5	31	73.49	K.	Jan. 6,	7.00 P.M.	4	47	74.20
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 1,	9 00 A.M.	2	3	90.00		Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 74.48						Figure of merit of Regiment, 79.71					

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.					
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 3,	— A.M.	4	10	92.73	1st	Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	88.75
2d	Jan. 3,	— A.M.	4	9	81.55	2d	Jan. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	99.38
3d	Jan. 1,	— P.M.	3	10	87.10	3d	Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	9	97.50
4th	Jan. 1,	— P.M.	4	10	96.25	4th	Jan. 6,	4.00 P.M.	4	9	89.17
Figure of merit of Corps,					89.41	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,					93.70

## BATTERY A.

Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 2,	6.00 P.M.	4	29	61.65
2d	Jan. 3,	6.00 P.M.	4	38	78.44

Figure of merit of Battery, **70.05**

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 5, 6.00 P.M.	5	57	79.49
2d	Jan. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	61	87.20
3d	Jan. 19, 10.00 A.M.	4	58	79.13
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>81.94</b>

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 4. }

*Hartford, February 13, 1900.*

I. The Examining Board, reconvened by Par. IX, G. O. No. 2, A.-G. O., c. s., reports to this Department, under date of February 1, 1900, that the following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," and in accordance therewith they will be commissioned with rank and date as given below :—

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Major John F. Moran, Hartford, August 3, 1899.

Captain George W. Ripley, Company F, East Hartford, March 6, 1899.

First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr., Company G, South Manchester, May 29, 1899.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl, Company B, New Haven, May 4, 1899.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Henry S. Dorsey, New London, May 2, 1899.

Major William H. Hamilton, Danielson, May 2, 1899.

First Lieutenant Hubert W. Ryan, Company A, New London, January 17, 1900.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford, April 27, 1899.

First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan, Company K, Bridgeport, July 18, 1899.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Andrew A. Russell, First Division, New Haven, April 7, 1899.

II. Ensign James Ward McManus, Second Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, his appointment is hereby revoked and he is discharged from the military service of the State to date February 13, 1900.

III. Lieutenant Lyman Root, Commanding Second Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to warn the members of said Division to appear at their Armory to nominate by ballot an Ensign, in accordance with Sec. 22, Chap. CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, and make return of the nomination so made, to this department without delay, transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

IV. The Examining Board having completed the duties assigned it, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 5. }

*Hartford, February 27, 1900.*

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since January 27, 1900.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant, Arthur W. Gygell, Company C, February 10, 1900.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John W. Kramer, Company I, February 16, 1900.

Second Lieutenant John W. Deno, Company I, February 16, 1900.

## RETIRED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Kent A. Darbie, Company F, February 9, 1900.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Louis H. Goddard, Company I, February 9, 1900.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

## BATTERY A.

Second Lieutenant Peter W. Plass, First Platoon, February 9, 1900.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign James Ward McManus, Second Division, February 13, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Francis P. Horan, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company H, with rank from January 26, 1900, *vice* Smith resigned.

William J. Collins, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from January 26, 1900, *vice* Horan promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Hubert W. Ryan, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company A, with rank from January 17, 1900, *vice* Ryan discharged.

Second Lieutenant Frank P. Fenton, of Willimantic, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from January 18, 1900, *vice* Kelley discharged.

Corporal Frank Teevan, of Willimantic, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from January 18, 1900, *vice* Fenton promoted.

John J. Butler, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from January 22, 1900, *vice* Butler discharged.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain James J. Hurley, Company E, of Bridgeport, appointed Major with rank from January 20, 1900, *vice* Houlihan discharged.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Andrew A. Russell, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade) First Division, with rank from December 22, 1899, *vice* Hutchinson promoted.

Quartermaster Second Class John K. Murphy, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from December 22, 1899, *vice* Russell promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January, 1900, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	79.78	A.	Feb. 3, M.	4	67	95.90
B.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	55	90.02	B.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	54	89.30
C.	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	60	92.90	C.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	66	94.72
*D.					D.	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	92.92
E.	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	57	89.82	E.	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	67	94.41
F.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	50	79.38	F.	Feb. 1, 7.00 P.M.	5	63	94.86
G.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	61	84.31	G.	Feb. 6, 8.00 A.M.	5	66	96.24
H.	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	62	88.93	H.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	58	87.70
I.	Feb. 2, 7.00 P.M.	5	65	88.11	I.	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	91.80
K.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	60	85.40	K.	Feb. 1, 7.00 P.M.	4	64	94.63
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 1, 4.00 P.M.	2	5	95.00		Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	2	4	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>87.37</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.41</b>				

\*Not Armed and Equipped.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	53	81.28	B.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	64	82.91
B.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	31	75.11	C.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	51	80.52
C.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	33	82.59	D.	Feb. 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	49	73.12
D.	Feb. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	27	60.85	E.	Feb. 8, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	88.37
E.	Feb. 2, 9.00 P.M.	4	47	69.94	F.	Feb. 5, 9.00 A.M.	5	47	80.58
F.	Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M.	5	35	62.15	G.	Feb. 6, 4.00 P.M.	5	49	83.83
G.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	26	67.25	I.	Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	61	83.48
I.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	32	68.02	K.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	48	80.15
Hosp. Corps.		0	0		Hosp. Corps.				
					Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00	

Figure of merit of Regiment, **63.02**

Figure of merit of Regiment, **83.66**

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 2, — A.M.	5	11	94.38	1st	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	92.50
2d	Feb. 2, — A.M.	4	9	91.37	2d	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	9	97.50
3d	Feb. 3, — P.M.	4	9	96.11	3d	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	9	97.00
4th	Feb. 1, — P.M.	5	10	97.00	4th	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	93.00

Figure of merit of Corps, **94.72**

Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery, **95.00**

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
*1st					1st	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	29	65.10
					2d	Feb. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	38	87.65
					Figure of merit of Battery, <b>76.38</b>				

Figure of merit of Battery, **76.38**

\*Drills not Resumed.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	56	80.76
2d	Feb. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	53	87.75
3d	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	3	57	76.86
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>81.79</b>

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 6.

*Hartford, March 6, 1900.*

I. In accordance with Sections 4-5, Chapter 211, Public Acts of 1899, the commanding officer of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of his command petty officers as follows :

## BATTALION.

One chief master-at-arms, one chief boatswain's mate, one chief gunner's mate, one chief quartermaster, two chief yeomen, three chief machinists, one hospital steward, and three hospital apprentices, 2d class. The present designation of apothecary and bayman being changed to hospital steward and hospital apprentice, respectively.



## DIVISIONS.

II. Each division will include the following men of the artificer's branch; One water tender and one fireman, 1st class. The enlisted men of the seaman branch shall be rated by the chief of division as seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, according to proficiency, and subject to the following rules:

The number of seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, in each division shall be, as far as practicable, approximately equal, and number of seamen and ordinary seamen, respectively, shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the total of the rates except as follows: Men in the service shall be rated according to experience and proficiency at the discretion of the chief of division. No reduction in rating shall be necessitated by reason of distribution of the ratio in consequence of promotions, discharges or transfers; re-enlistments below the grade of petty officer shall be in the rate previously held. Men who have previously served in the Navy or Naval Militia or in the Revenue or Merchant marine, or on training ships, may be enlisted in the grades for which they are qualified.

All first enlistments in the seaman branch shall be in the grade of landsman, except as above stated.

Seamen and ordinary seamen may be reduced in rating at the discretion of the chief of division.

All ratings shall be reported by chiefs of divisions to the Adjutant-General through Battalion Headquarters.

III. Each commissioned officer of the Naval Battalion shall receive for each day's service in complete uniform at the parades, encampments or rendezvous authorized by law, the same pay allowed for first five years after date of commission, to an officer of like rank and grade in the navy of the United States; Each seaman shall receive one dollar and fifty cents, ordinary seaman one dollar and forty cents, and landsman one dollar and thirty cents per day for like service. Other enlisted men of equal ratings shall receive the same pay as seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen. Daily pay of petty officers is fixed as follows: Chief petty officers and petty officers, 1st class, \$2.25; petty officers, 2d class, \$2.00; and petty officers, 3d class, \$1.75.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, March 21, 1900.

No. 7. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since February 27, 1900.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel George Haven,

March 20, 1900.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles Lord,

Company G, March 8, 1900.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee,

Company C, March 13, 1900.

## RETIRED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain George W. Ripley,

Company F, March 6, 1900.

Captain William W. Bullen,

Company E, March 8, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Quartermaster Sergeant Frank S. Breen, of Vernon, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from March 2, 1900, *vice* Gynge, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Sergeant George E. Proudman, of Meriden, appointed First Lieutenant, Company I, with rank from March 1, 1900, *vice* Kramer, resigned.

Private Donald M. Macintyre, of Meriden, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company I, with rank from March 1, 1900, *vice* Deno, resigned.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Young, of Danielson, appointed Captain, Company F, with rank from February 20, 1900, *vice* Darbie, retired.

Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Racine, of Killingly, appointed First Lieutenant, Company F, with rank from February 20, 1900, *vice* Young, promoted.

First Sergeant Frederick N. Flagg, of Danielson, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company F, with rank from February 20, 1900, *vice* Racine, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Joy, of Bridgeport, appointed Captain, Company E, with rank from February 12, 1900, *vice* Hurley, promoted.

First Sergeant John T. Garvey, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant, Company E, with rank from February 12, 1900, *vice* Joy, promoted.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

273

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Frederic A. Bartlett, of Bridgeport, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Third Division, with rank from February 23, 1900, *vice* Smith, discharged.

Landsman William Edwards Waller, of Plattsville, appointed Ensign, Third Division, with rank from February 23, 1900, *vice* Bartlett, promoted.

Coxswain Edwin T. Northam, of Hartford, appointed Ensign, Second Division, with rank from February 28, 1900, *vice* McManus, discharged.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1900, based on the drill reports for the month :—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 1,	6.00 P.M.	4	64	83.70	A.	Mar. 3,	5.00 P.M.	4	65	95.82
B.	Mar. 2,	11.00 A.M.	4	60	89.56	B.	Mar. 3,	8.00 A.M.	4	54	89.30
C.	Mar. 1,	1.00 P.M.	4	60	91.23	C.	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	66	96.24
*D.						D.	Mar. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	68	94.12
E.	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	54	88.37	E.	Mar. 2,	4.00 P.M.	4	66	93.21
F.	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	54	85.59	F.	Mar. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	68	95.59
G.	Mar. 2,	3.00 P.M.	4	55	77.95	G.	Mar. 6,	3.00 P.M.	4	66	95.48
H.	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	62	88.12	H.	Mar. 3,	7.00 P.M.	4	60	87.48
I.	Mar. 2,	8.00 P.M.	4	63	87.85	I.	Mar. 6,	8.00 A.M.	4	65	90.44
K.	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	63	84.67	K.	Mar. 2,	8.00 A.M.	3	64	95.41
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Mar. 1,	8.00 A.M.	2	5	80.00		Mar. 3,	2.00 P.M.	2	4	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>85.70</b>						Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.46</b>					

\*Not Armed and Equipped.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 2, 8.00 P.M.	4	53	77.12	B	Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.	3	56	86.66
B.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	28	83.51	C.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	53	88.35
C.	Mar. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	38	88.97	D.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	51	73.65
D.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	28	72.80	E.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	3	53	80.81
E.	Mar. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	48	71.81	F.	Mar. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	50	82.38
F.	Mar. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	30	60.20	G.	Mar. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	51	80.03
G.	Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	28	65.65	I.	Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	88.73
I.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	32	71.14	K.	Mar. 5, 4.00 P.M.	3	50	77.38
Hosp. Corps.				0.00	Hosp. Corps.				
					Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.		2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				65.69	Figure of merit of Regiment,				83.67

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 2, — A.M.	4	11	96.59	1st	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	9	91.16
2d	Mar. 1, — P.M.	4	10	96.12	2d	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.12
3d	Mar. 3, — P.M.	4	9	87.78	3d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	9	97.50
4th	Mar. 2, — A.M.	4	10	95.00	4th	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	4	10	98.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				<b>93.87</b>	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				<b>95.88</b>

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	88.56	1st	Mar. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	28	68.86
					2d	Mar. 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	36	87.23
					Figure of merit of Battery,				<b>78.05</b>

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	80.70
2d	Mar. 13, 8.00 A.M.	5	59	86.00
3d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	50	80.71
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>82.47</b>

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*  
 OFFICIAL.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 8. }

*Hartford, April 25, 1900.*

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since March 21, 1900.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Edward S. Mowry, Company H, March 23, 1900.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, Company B, March 28, 1900.

Captain Isaac F. Gavitt, Company B, April 24, 1900.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John T. Garvey, Company E, April 9, 1900.

## RETIRED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Battalion Adjutant, April 17, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William H. Talcott, of Hartford, appointed Captain, Company F, with rank from March 12, 1900, *vice* Ripley, retired.

Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from March 12, 1900, *vice* Talcott, promoted.

First Sergeant Mahlon H. Whittelsey, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company F, with rank from March 12, 1900, *vice* Bailey, promoted.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith, of New Britain, appointed Captain, Company E, with rank from March 14, 1900, *vice* Bullen, retired.

Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant, Company E, with rank from March 14, 1900, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Sergeant George M. Mycroft, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company E, with rank from March 14, 1900, *vice* Scheuy, promoted.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Thomas M. Russell, of Middletown, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company H, with rank from April 3, 1900, *vice* Mowry, resigned.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus E. Ryder, of Danbury, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from March 16, 1900, *vice* Lord, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Emil A. Ihloff, of Danbury, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company G, with rank from March 16, 1900, *vice* Ryder, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1900, based on the drill reports for the month :—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	64	91.50	A.	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	98.14
B.	Apr. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	61	92.62	B.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	93.30
C.	Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	61	92.19	C.	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	65	92.74
D.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	67	92.17	D.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	68	95.12
E.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	52	81.62	E.	Apr. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45
F.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	84.67	F.	Apr. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
G.	Apr. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	52	83.54	G.	Apr. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	64	96.19
H.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	62	87.31	H.	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	90.34
I.	Apr. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	63	87.85	I.	Apr. 4, 3.00 P.M.	5	60	88.73
K.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	58	85.93	K.	Apr. 2, 8.30 A.M.	5	66	95.48
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
Apr. 2, 2.00 P.M.		2	5	90.00	Apr. 4, 8.00 A.M.		2	5	91.95
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>88.13</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.57</b>				
THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	53	84.58	B.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	55	89.77
B.	Apr. 2, 7.30 P.M.	4	29	75.32	C.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	49	88.43
C.	Apr. 2, 7.30 P.M.	4	43	90.81	D.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	46	71.81
D.	Apr. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	28	81.73	E.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	52	79.69
E.	Apr. 2, 7.30 P.M.	5	46	79.96	F.	Apr. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	49	83.83
F.	Apr. 2, 7.30 P.M.	4	28	63.87	G.	Apr. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	48	81.19
G.	Apr. 2, 7.30 P.M.	5	31	71.88	I.	Apr. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	58	87.70
I.	Apr. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	32	68.02	K.	Apr. 5, 9.00 A.M.	5	47	78.45
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
				0.00	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.		2	5	78.06
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>68.46</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>82.10</b>				



BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 1, — A.M.	4	11	92.61	1st	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	9	89.72
2d	Apr. 2, — A.M.	4	9	97.50	2d	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
3d	Apr. 3, — A.M.	5	9	95.28	3d	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
4th	Apr. 1, — A.M.	4	10	96.25	4th	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				<b>95.41</b>	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				<b>94.93</b>

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 2, 3.40 P.M.	5	60	90.40	1st	Apr. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	29	77.17
					2d	Apr. 3, 6.00 P.M.	5	36	88.62
Figure of merit of Battery,								<b>82.0</b>	

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	55	84.81
2d	Apr. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	60	86.81
3d	Apr. 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	55	75.72
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>82.45</b>

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

OFFICIAL:

*Adjutant-General.*

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 9. }

*Hartford, April 26, 1900.*

I. The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1899, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 2—1. Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1894—1896, respectively, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the uniform is worn.

The letter "V," "X," "XV," "XX," prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1899," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), tenth (X), fifteenth (XV), or twentieth (XX), qualification.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in accordance with this order.

## STAFF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	200 yards.	550 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel John W. Lowe, Aide-de-Camp.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	6 years

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

Colonel Edward Schulze.....	21	22	43	XX Sharpshooter	19 years
Major John F. Moran.....	10	22	41	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Major James C. Bailey.....	23	20	43	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
First Lieutenant Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles C. Parmelee.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Captain Edward E. Mosely, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	21	17	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles C. Parmelee.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant-Major Thomas J. Hines, Battalion.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant-Major Fred G. Blakeslee, Battalion.....	20	19	39	X 1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Hospital Steward Lorens J. Madsen.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Drum-Major William C. Steele.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Color-Sergeant Frank H. Bilson.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Color-Sergeant Horace N. Saunders.....	21	22	43	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Corporal William E. Schulze, Orderly.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Acting Hospital Steward Peter J. Golden.....	13	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

279

## COMPANY A.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Charles F. Wolf.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant George A. Roemer.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Otto Mantel.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Charles Olschefske.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant John G. Libutzke.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Nick Fredrickson.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Charles W. Fritzson.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal George E. Berry.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Martin V. Smith.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Patrick D. Kennedy.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Alexander T. Westcott.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal William A. Campbell.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal George A. Hindley.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter Maurice Stephan.....	17	12	29	Marksman	6 years
Private Becker, Frederick.....	18	11	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Canales, Fred.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Coffey, James J.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Charbonneau, Lewis.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cook, Horace T.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Crane, Frank.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fargo, Theodore C.....	17	12	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Fredrickson, Carl N.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Harkins, Frederick B.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hedrich, Alfred P.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hass, Bernard H.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Isleib, Charles A.....	18	11	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Peter C.....	19	13	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kilmartin, Edward J.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kelley, Joseph F.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private La Bonta, Alvie.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Larson, Charles L.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Laws, Peter S.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Malmquist, Carl E.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mielke, Julius.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Parker, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Prumbaum, Nickolas.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Riedel, Arthur E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sheer, John.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sugermeyer, Joseph G.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Schiessl Max.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Thimier, Arthur J.....	15	5	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Welles, Ralph C.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

## COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Frank E. Shea.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.....	21	23	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant George W. Covey.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Sergeant John F. Dahill.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Crilly.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant John A. Barlow.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant George R. Krull.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Edward Cosgrove.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Stephen F. Henson.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Thomas F. Hogan.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal John J. Nagle.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Harry R. Little.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal William F. Nolan.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank P. Coyle.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Thomas P. Curtin.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Trumpeter William H. Adams.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Musician William E. Missel.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Musician Albert Crocker.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Aninger, Benjamin C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Brust, Frank.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Brimble, Joseph B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Canlin, William J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Carlin, John J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Covey, Harry L.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Cooper, John C.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dorr, Walter R.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Doyle, Albert.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Duffly, James A.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Healy, Declan F.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kershaw, William.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Kennedy, John W.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Moran, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Mahon, James E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private McCortney, Peter W.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Riley, John W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, William.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Zeiser, William A.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

281

## COMPANY C.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1893.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain James H. Barnett.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant Charles B. Milne.....	18	8	26	Marksmen	3 years
Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Gynell.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant William F. Schillinger.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank S. Breen.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Arthur R. Gerich.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant James A. Beaumont.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Sergeant Webster Kaye.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Squire Jackson.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Charles J. Waidner.....	16	6	22	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Frank D. Chadwick.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Matthew McNamara.....	21	15	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal James H. Lutton.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jason D. Lowell.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Brache, Richard.....	15	4	19	Marksmen	1 year
Private Bradley, Arthur J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Dorsey, James H.....	17	12	29	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hewitt, Harry.....	20	10	30	Marksmen	3 years
Private Haun, John F.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lehmann, Robert H.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Connell, Michael J.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Preuss, Paul.....	16	4	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Schlott, Richard.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Scheets, George C.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Stengel, Frederick W.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Weber, George J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years

## COMPANY E.

Captain William W. Bullen.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.....	21	25	46	Sharpshooter	13 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Sergeant Charles A. Anderson.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George J. Fenton.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Burton C. Morey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant George M. Mycroft.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Trumpeter Henry Scheuy.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
Corporal Ira B. Leonard.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank L. Smith.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Paul A. Weber.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Ahrenberg, John H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Beach, Clarence C.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Tornbloom, Emil.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wolsky, Emil.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years

## COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain George W. Ripley.....	23	22	45	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant William H. Talcott.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey.....	19	16	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick A. Seidler.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Austin M. Bond.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Louis M. Dyer.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Willard H. Bruce.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Corporal Herbert A. Wiley.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Merritt A. Alfred.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal B. Clayton Bonfoey.....	1	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John Wright.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal George B. Velte.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Roscoe N. Clark.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Trumpeter Howard A. Flagg.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Arnold, Frank W. ....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Bass, Egbert A. ....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Brace, Edward A. ....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Davis, Charles E. ....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Douthwaite, Harry W. ....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Fletcher, Emerson C. ....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Grover, S. Wesley.....	19	0	19	Marksman	3 years
Private Hall, George R. ....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lane, Charles M. ....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Mather, Verdine L. ....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Oakley, P. Davis.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Parker, Arthur V. ....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Patchet, Edward W. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Ross, Herbert A. ....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Stowe, Elbert S. ....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Thomas, Noel D. ....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Woods, James C. ....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY G.

Captain John Davenport Cheney.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr. ....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant William F. Madden.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Sergeant Edmund M. Ogden.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred C. House.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	11 years
Sergeant Harry E. Olcott.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Sergeant Thomas J. Scott.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Peter L. Norquist.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Daniel Fraher.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Thomas Harrison.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Louis E. Clark.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Donahue, Michael J. ....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Dux, Fred.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Grabofski, Charlie H. ....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lovett, Jeremiah.....	16	14	30	Marksman	0 years
Private Pohl, Fritz.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Storns, George F. ....	15	7	22	Marksman	0 years



## COMPANY H.

NAME.	200 Yards	500 Yards	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain William E. Mahoney.....	21	22	43	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
Second Lieutenant James Smith.....	22	22	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Sergeant John F. Landrigan.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis P. Horan.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John B. Stevens.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal Thomas H. Cunningham.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Frank A. Seinsoth.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal James P. O'Keefe.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Connolly, Fred F.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	6 years
Private Ekman, Yalnear A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fogarty, Cornelius J.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Grogan, John J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Grogan, Owen J.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hilton, George L.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Marenholtz, Fred T.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Mitchell, Fred A.....	16	22	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mullen, Thomas F., Jr.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mottram, Alfred.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Oliver, John W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Parsons, Robert E.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year

## COMPANY I.

Captain Samuel E. Magson.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Alfred H. Griswold.....	20	14	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant William B. Montague.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Sergeant Frank McGrath.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Harry E. Smith.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Claude D. Clark.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	3 years
Sergeant Victor T. Davis.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Willard J. Dyson.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Arthur W. Thomas.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Frank D. Goodwin.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Fred C. Bernhardt.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Musician John J. Lavery.....	15	16	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Burns, Clarence J. G.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bunnell, Walter N.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Carlson, Fredrick E.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Cashman, Daniel B.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hattings, James F.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Helm, Frank C.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private McCourt, James E.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Matehett, Samuel J.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Muller, Carl N.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Thresher, William E.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Wetherill, Joseph A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years

## COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yards.		Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
	500 yards.	700 yards.			
Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine .....	25	21	46	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater .....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Second Lieutenant Henry T. Holt .....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
First Sergeant George S. Batter-on .....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis Silvernail .....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant George K. Dwyer .....	21	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Herbert S. Kutz .....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Francis M. Johnson .....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Cyrus E. Wheeler .....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frederick L. Appleton .....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal William C. Johnson .....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Archie L. Cannon .....	16	16	32	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal George H. Henry .....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Henry H. Hall .....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Edward M. Ward .....	23	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Otis D. Marion .....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Roy C. Webster .....	23	23	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musieian Robert R. Ashwell .....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Barber, Earl C. ....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Burnham, William L. ....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Carter, James .....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Case, Robert A. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Connell, James W. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Cornwell, Sydney W. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Church, Earl D. ....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Eno, Harry P. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Fuller, Frank E. ....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Grav, Charles R. ....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Goodman, Richard J. ....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Hatton, William H. ....	14	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Hayden, Edgar G. ....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Hollis, Eben C. ....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Johnson, William J. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Jndson, Edward W. ....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Kiefer, Andrew J. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Parker, Benton N. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Pattison, George E. ....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Rhodes, Denton S. ....	22	0	22	Marksman	0 years
Private Richardson, Frank Jr. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rhodes, Joseph P. ....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Rowland, Guy F. ....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Scharper, Ernest A. ....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Charles E. ....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Tinkham, Ernest W. ....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Warner, Edward L. ....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Wiley, Royal H. ....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Wheelock, Paul L. ....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years



## SECOND REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND BAND.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Major Arthur M. Dickinson.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Captain Thomas T. Welles, Regimental Adjutant.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	18 years
First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Battalion Adjutant....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
First Lieutenant Matthew A. Reynolds, Quartermaster.	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	8 years
Captain George G. La Barnes, Insp. Small Arms Practice	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	21 years
Chaplain George W. Phillips.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant-Major Edward L. Carter, Regimental.....	21	20	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Sergeant-Major William R. Taylor, Battalion.....	15	0	15	Marksman	10 years
Hospital Steward Willis N. Barber.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	15 years
Color-Sergeant Thomas H. Newbold.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Color-Sergeant George A. King.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Musician Daniel W. Humphrey.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician Herbert A. Williams.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

## COMPANY A.

Captain James Geddes.....	18	0	18	Marksman	10 years
First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	22	19	41	1st Cl. Marksman	15 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Sergeant Charles H. Humphrey.....	20	21	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Wellington S. Brink.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Joseph L. Stanley.....	19	24	43	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Corporal Lionel D. Van Aiken.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Arthur Bronson.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Fred W. Smith.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal John A. Charles.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Abie, George C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Anderson, George F.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bowers, Frederick M.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dailey, Charles H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Hill, Clifford J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Houghton, Charles F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Henderson, Archibald F.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Henderson, Arthur.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Horan, James.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Private Kahl, Frederick W.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Johnson, Homer S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Lambert, George E.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Marks, William E.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Rick, Alfred R. J.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Charles E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Silvernail, Willard W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Silvernail, Ralph L.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Slason, Jesse W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Thoms, Frederick T.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Walker, James R.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wiley, William J.....	20	24	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years

## COMPANY B.

NAME.	yards.		Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
	300	500			
Captain James W. Sypher.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Frank Pauly.....	22	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Sergeant Dana A. Macmillen.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant John Salerno.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John D. Applegate.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant William A. Applegate.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant William Doolittle, Jr.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant August Faeser.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Alfred M. Greenbaum.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal William R. Foote.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Martin Pokrop.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Albert Metz.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Musician Louis Herrmann.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Applegate, Joseph E.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Buckman, Lewis.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Brown, William J.....	13	18	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Corbally, Christopher C.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Eskin, Samuel.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hedrich, Hermann.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY C.

Captain Jeremiah F. Donovan.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John J. McShara.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Matthew E. Bohan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal James H. Corcoran.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George M. Fahy.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Corporal James F. Donohue.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John J. Duffy.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician John Naughton.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Bowen, Andrew J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Cassidy, Edward P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Curley, Edward J. J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Ensko, Robert R.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Golden, James T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Kenny, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Landy, Thomas C.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mahoney, Patrick F.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private McMahon, Thomas F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

287

## COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain John Q. Tilson .....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant Charles Theodore Gruener.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	5 years
Second Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Sergeant George P. Gesner.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick Syner.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Daniel J. Doody.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Marcus J. Munson.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Thomas F. Gormley.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Henry A. Beebe.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Andrews, Antonelle R.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Adams, George W.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Barton, Walter E.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Blondin, Albert W.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	1 year
Private Boydston, Ernest H.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bowden, William.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Baley, Lewis J.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Blakesley, Nelson S.....	23	19	42	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Carlson, Axel E.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clancy, John J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Dunn, William C.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Elkins, Frederick S.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Elkins, George W. Jr.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Howes, Ernest A.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Horn, Frederick G.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Letscher, Henry Jr.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Lynch, Thomas M.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private McDonald, John J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Miller, John A.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private McCormack, Lemuel.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mooney, Joseph F.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Peek, Louis E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Smith, Edward W.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private St. Jacques, Henry J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Uhl, Frederick W.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY E.

Captain Patrick F. Reynolds.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant George E. Hall.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Sergeant Patrick J. Watts.....	16	2	18	Marksmen	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert L. Walker.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant Julius N. Planters.....	18	19	37	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Horace B. Lansing.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Otto Metz.....	15	8	23	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Joseph M. Quinn.....	15	10	25	Marksmen	1 year
Musician John Fraser.....	16	10	26	Marksmen	2 years
Private Bontise, James E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Berio, Alfred E.....	15	9	24	Marksmen	0 years
Private Beach, Ernest B.....	17	2	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bolze, Herman C. S.....	17	9	26	Marksmen	0 years
Private Frye, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fitzgerald, James J.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Private Faulhaber, Charles F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hollis, Thomas W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kelsey, Forrest W.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Landon, James W.....	25	25	50	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Private O'Neill, Joseph E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

## COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant Edward O. Gruener.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	11 years
Second Lieutenant William Perry Curtis.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Sergeant Le Roy Clark.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph H. Smith.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Charles W. Merrels.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Willard G. Van Name.....	21	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Edward L. Fox.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant John G. Kraft.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Henry R. Gruener.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Frederick G. Crabb.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Nathan B. Fitch.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Leonard F. Hotchkiss.....	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal John R. North.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal James E. Smith.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Edgar Thomas.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal Frederic E. Williams.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	3 years
Musician Edwin S. Fancher.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Musician Joseph E. Southerton.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	5 years
Private Adams, Frederick D.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Alling, Arnon A.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Baldwin, Murray L.....	21	0	21	V Marksman	4 years
Private Barnes, Amos F.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Barnes, Frank G. P.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bradley, Arthur S.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Burges, Louis W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Conklin, Frank S.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fox, George S.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fox, Farnham.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Hamilton, Francis S. Jr.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Howe, Josiah Wilder.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hoppen, William R.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Harris, Frank H.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Ives, Wilbur C.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Lawton, George A.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mathews, George A. Jr.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Merrels, Frederick B.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Manson, Henry W. B.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Private McNeill, Charles F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	3 years
Private Pond, Harry J.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Page, Fred H.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Perry, John B.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Shares, John O.....	19	23	42	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Stoddard, Clifford L.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Private Stowe, Arthur C.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Taylor, Irving N.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Tuttle, Roger W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Tyner, Richard H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Tyner, Charles.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Valentine, George L.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Welton, Walter I.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Walker, Charles P.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Walker, Edward M.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ward, Harry C.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Winchester, Frank M.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	1 year



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

289

## COMPANY II.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Walter R. Markham.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant John A. Broatch.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Mowry.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Sergeant Thomas M. Russell.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Osgood H. Wells.....	17	0	17	Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Matthew Basile.....	19	0	19	Marksman	5 years
Corporal Michael F. Kidney.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal George W. Schneider.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Eugene J. Clark.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Arnold, Alfred C.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bailey, Charles F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Dixon, Roderick J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Hunt, Frederick R.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hill, Sam.....	16	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kleft, Sidney C.....	17	22	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lull, Robert S.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Merriam, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Risk, Robert.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Stillman, John E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Underwood, William.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Young, Clifford W.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

## COMPANY I.

Captain Oscar L. Bradley.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant John W. Kramer.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant John W. Deno.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Sergeant George E. Proudman.....	20	0	20	X Marksman	9 years
Sergeant John J. Beal.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant John P. Howard.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Albert A. Kaschubey.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Henry C. Kobs.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Corporal Walter A. Busch.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal John E. C. Vincent.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal William F. Liedtke.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Norman J. Lee.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal James F. Hirst.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John Kay.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Musician John Magee, Jr.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Musician Harry F. Deno.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Birdsey, Wade H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Carey, Patrick W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Dittmann, Richard P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Flaherty, Dennis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Gaylor, William C.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Private Gade, Edward A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Ives, Wesley E.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Alfred.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Kopp, John F. Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Private Konitz, John A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Luffey, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Micne, Fred P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Marquardt, Paul J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private MacIntyre, Donald M.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Person, John O.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Rudolph, Edward T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Schoenfeld, William A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Sass, Albert.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Trudell, Adolphe J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Vance, Frank Orrin.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Woolley, Robert A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Watson, Frank A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Wadsworth, Arthur W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY K.

NAME.	200	500	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
	yards	yards			
Captain Henry Norton, Jr.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant George C. Abbott.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Sergeant Thomas Ward.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Norton.....	22	25	47	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Zerah P. Beach.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	21 years
Sergeant Edward E. Safford.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal William J. Dray.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Edward Tompkins.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal James H. Allen.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Edwin Bolton.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Atkinson, Arthur.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Boudoin, Arthur D. P.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bamberg, Frederick W.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Glahn, Charles A.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Jobe, Albert W.....	16	0	16	Mark-man	0 years
Private LaBarnes, Ernest M.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Private Lanonette, Daniel W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Maillette, Eli S.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Dette, Roy J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rich, Edward H.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Rusgrove, Edmund G.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Schumacher, Jacob.....	21	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Smith, Arthur F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, James B.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Torrens, James W.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

291

## THIRD REGIMENT.

### FIELD, STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel George Haven.....	21	19	40	XV 1st Cl. M'skm'n	14 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer.....	20	20	40	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Major Henry S. Dorsey.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	8 years
Major William H. Hamilton.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Captain Frank V. Chappell, Regimental Adjutant.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant.....	23	23	46	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	24	23	46	Sharpshooter	11 years
Major Hiram B. Thomson, Surgeon.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Captain William M. Stark, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	25	25	50	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Chaplain J. Spencer Voorhees.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Commissary-Sergeant George E. Ryley.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Color-Sergeant John A. Molona.....	21	25	46	Sharpshooter	16 years
Corporal George T. Benham, Orderly.....	17	0	17	Marksman	7 years

### COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant William H. Ryley.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Sergeant George Hennes.....	22	17	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Emmett L. Crowell.....	23	21	47	Sharpshooter	12 years
Sergeant Erastus J. McGlaflin.....	18	23	41	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Harry R. Prince.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank L. Beckwith.....	15	0	15	Marksman	5 years
Corporal Frank J. Martin.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Butler, John J.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Champlin, Carlos G.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sherry, Thomas F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Stinchfield, Walter.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

### COMPANY F.

Captain Kent A. Darbie.....	15	6	21	V Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant Frank E. Young.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Sergeant Frederick N. Flagg.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Eddy G. Baker.....	15	11	26	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Carl Anderson.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Gustaf S.....	17	12	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Woodward, Arthur Putnam.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Wilson, Adelbert L.....	15	12	27	Marksman	0 years

### COMPANY G.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre.....	24	22	46	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Stephen Brady.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Fred S. Flye.....	17	22	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Duffey, Thomas W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

### COMPANY I.

Captain Jeremiah J. Murphy.....	19	0	19	Marksman	3 years
First Sergeant Louis H. Goddard.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John T. Sherwin.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant John H. Broadwell.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	8 years
Private Ennis, Henry A.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Loomis, George.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Murphy, Patrick J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Quinn, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years



## FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND BAND.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	13 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	15 years
Major William Houlihan.....	29	20	40	Sharpshooter	13 years
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Captain Frank R. Coates, Regimental Adjutant.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant..	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Captain Charles A. Bradley, Insp. Small Arms Practice	20	25	45	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John D. Hertz.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Color-Sergeant Thomas Hunt.....	21	0	20	Marksman	5 years
Musician Henry C. Bradley.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years

## COMPANY B.

Second Lieutenant John J. McBride.....	21	21	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant Charles G. Burkhardt.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Arthur H. Buell.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Minott B. Romaine.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	12 years
Corporal Lester B. Gage.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Harry Marsden.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Patrick J. L. Reilly.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Brown, Lewis W.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hughes, John.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Malliband, Edwin G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Orvis, Thomas C.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ordner, Christian F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Spencer, Charles H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee.....	21	23	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank H. Greene.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Andrew J. Moran.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John A. Maher.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Ira S. Palmer.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Dealy, Michael C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Finley, Harold L.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Inslee, James P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kenefic, Frederick C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Lockwood, Arthur.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Mahrt, John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Peterson, Frederick B.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ritchie, George R.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wood, Ernest E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY D.

Captain Howard J. Bloomer.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
First Sergeant William H. Hyland.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles C. Moeller.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Bradley, James C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Bartlem, Joseph H.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

293

## COMPANY E.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain James J. Hurley.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Edward J. Joy.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant John J. Scanlon.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Roland.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years

## COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant William W. Bloom.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey.....	19	0	19	Marksman	3 years
First Sergeant George C. Meehan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Guarneri.....	17	16	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Frank H. Webber.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Albert R. Scofield.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Coles M. Flewellin.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Frederick W. Godfrey.....	15	22	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Burkedal, Edward.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Parketon, Asa L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Whipple, Clarence A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Vincent M. King.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
First Lieutenant Charles Lord.....	16	15	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Akin, Valda F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bares, William T.....	15	23	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Schofield, George.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY I.

Captain George M. Crossman.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Sergeant William S. Hayes.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Clarence B. Gillette.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Benjamin W. Johnson.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John J. Simons.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Robert B. Crossman.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Borland, John P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bunnell, George S.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Carter, Edward A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Emery, Frederick D.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private King, Henry.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private McGrath, Henry.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Palmer, Samuel.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Parmele, Charles A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Stone, Lester C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Sergeant Michael F. Owens.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Clarence B. Frayer.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles H. Whitney.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frederick A. Mackenzie.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bissell, Luzerne E.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gibbons, Patrick J.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Smith, Fred S.....	13	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

## FIRST SECTION.

Private Barrett, Charles E.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Barrett, Frederick W.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Grimm, Henry A.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## SECOND SECTION.

Sergeant Richard W. Kirk.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal Sidney G. Tanner.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Samuel W.....	13	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## NAVAL BATTALION.

## STAFF AND PETTY STAFF.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Yeoman Henry F. Punderson.....	18	0	18	Marksman	5 years
Yeoman Burton H. Strickland.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Chief Bugler Arthur T. Barbour.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years

## FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson.....	23	19	42	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Ensign Charles K. Hutchinson.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Ensign Andrew A. Russell.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Boatswain's Mate Charles G. Morris.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	2 years
Boatswain's Mate Clifford M. Peck.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Gunner's Mate William J. Hyde.....	25	23	48	Sharpshooter	2 years
Gunner's Mate Harry A. Leonard.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Quartermaster Francis S. Hunn.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Quartermaster John K. Murphy.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Quartermaster Ambrose B. Jewett.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Coxswain Charles S. Lee.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Coxswain Robert S. Peabody.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Coxswain Frank H. Mason.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Coxswain Theodore P. Judson.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Bugler Benjamin B. Lum.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Anketell, Arthur M.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Arvine, Earliiss P.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Butler, Frank F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Boerner, George F.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Burgess, William J.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Burton, Louis R.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Barber, Harry C.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Brennan, Charles T.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Seaman Cahill, William J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Seaman Cluff, Charles S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Eldridge, Nathan S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Ferguson, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Farr, Edward R.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Filley, Walter O.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Farnsworth, Clifford R.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Hunn, William R.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Hotchkiss, Henry Stuart.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Harger, Alfred M.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Holcomb, Harry C.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Seaman Hamlin, Edgar F.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Leddy, Harry T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Lombard, Arthur H.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Makepeace, Walter D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Mansfield, Stanley.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Norton, Louis L.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Seaman O'Brien, James M.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Price, William B.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Seward, Herbert F.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Shepard, Edmund Morris.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Townshend, Raynham.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Twachtman, John A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Way, Charles L.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Warren, Harold P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Wells, Charles W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Watrous, Paul G.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Walker, Curtis H.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Bunnell, Charles A.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Clark, Charles A.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Lee, William R.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Root, George P.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years

## SECOND DIVISION.

NAME.	200	300	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
	yards.	yards.			
Lieutenant Lyman Root.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Ensign Fred E. Bosworth.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Boatswain's Mate Walter L. Meek.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Boatswain's Mate Albert W. Scoville.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Coxswain Robert D. Chapin.....	18	25	43	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Coxswain Edwin T. Northam.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Coxswain John H. W. Brinley.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Bugler Herbert C. Bissell.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Seaman Buck, John S.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Gillette, Frank W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Hale, Clarence F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Hinckley, William G.....	13	0	13	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Kowalecky, Frank E.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

II. The following State Decorations for 1898, reported to this department subsequent to issue of General Orders No. 9, A.-G. O., 1899, are hereby allowed.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD.

NAME.	200	300	Total.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Quali- fications.
	yards.	yards.			
Major Henry J. Thayer.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	13 years

## COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant John F. Murphy.....	20	24	44	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Isaac F. Gavit.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Trant.....	20	0	20	Marksman	8 years
Sergeant John J. Bentley.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant James J. Murphy.....	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years
Corporal Thomas F. Lenihan.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal John T. Fitzgerald.....	15	0	15	Marksman	5 years
Corporal John H. Shea.....	17	18	35	V1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Brucker, Robert.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Burdick, John P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Brucker, Frank.....	16	2	18	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Buck, Henry H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Chadwick, James F.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Chadwick, John B.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chadwick, William F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Donahue, James F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Driscoll, Eugene P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Fenton, Edwin H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Keegan, John H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lindsay, James M.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Murphy, Edward W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Moriarty, John F.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Neville, James D.....	17	15	32	V1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private O'Leary, Timothy J.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private O'Connell, Michael F.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Palmer, Henry E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Phetteplace, William J.....	17	2	19	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Walsh, James R.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Wheeler, Alson H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year



BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

THIRD SECTION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Qualifications.
Corporal J. Ambrose Higgins.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Robert S. Hayes.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Gager, Samuel A.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kenyon, Frank H.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Platt, Harry W.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Santer, Anton E.....	13	Marksman	0 years
Private Warner, Harry C.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

NAVAL BATTALION.

SECOND DIVISION.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Qualifications.
Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Boatswain's Mate Ralph W. McCreary.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Gunner's Mate Robert C. Northam.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Gunner's Mate Fred G. Blakeslee.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Division Bugler Herbert G. Bissell.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Case, Archibald L.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Long, Michael C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Northam, Edwin T.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Saunders, Charles C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Sanford, Harrison.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Seymour, Freeman P.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years

III. In consequence of errors and omissions of qualifications in rifle practice reported to this department subsequent to the issue of G. O. No. 9, A.-G. O., 1899, the same is hereby amended.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

### COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Quali- fications.
Private Barnes, Arthur S.....	16	0	16	Marksman Sharpshooter	2 years 1 year
Private Hoppen, William R.....	20	20	40		

The record for 1898 given Private Amos F. Barnes, Co. F, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Adjutant-General.*

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 10. }

*Hartford, April 28, 1900.*

I. Brigadier General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to order the Companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, Sections of Brigade Signal Corps, Sections of Machine-Gun Battery, and Platoons of Light Artillery of his command, to parade one day during the month of May, *proximo*, in their respective towns, under orders of the Regimental, Brigade Signal Corps, Battery, or Separate Company Commanders. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice under orders of the commandants and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order.



II. Regimental, Brigade Signal Corps, and Battery Commanders will attend the parade of companies, sections, and platoons in person, or be represented by a field or staff officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters, on or before June 1st, the condition and efficiency of each organization; the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed; time occupied in rifle practice; time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty.

III. The commanding officer of the First Separate Company will report to the commanding officer of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, the date fixed for the parade of his company; when such regimental commander will detail a field officer of his regiment to attend the parade and report as provided in Par. II.

IV. The Commander of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will assemble his command at New Haven for one day's duty in May, *proximo*; commanding officers who require transportation for their commands will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for the same.

V. The Commissary-General will not furnish rations for Spring parades of the Connecticut National Guard, but a ration of forty cents per day for enlisted men will be allowed and carried on the pay-rolls.

VI. The commanding officer of each company Governor's Guard is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in May, *proximo*, on such date as he may determine; forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of his order designating the date of parade.

VII. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member parading, and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies to be forwarded to this office within two days from the date of the parade.

VIII. The sealed ammunition held in reserve by company commanders will be broken and used for target practice at the Spring parades. Before seals are broken, requisition for like amounts must be made on the Quartermaster-General, and when received will be held in reserve, sealed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 NO. II. }

*Hartford, May 19, 1900.*

1. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since April 25, 1900.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John Connelly, Jr.,      Company G,      May 14, 1900.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain      Frank E. Young,      Company F,      May 9, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Donahue, of Stonington, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from April 7, 1900, *vice* Herbst, resigned.

Sergeant William F. Callahan, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from May 4, 1900, *vice* Goddard, appointment revoked.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Charles W. Bucklee, of Stamford, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from April 9, 1900, *vice* Prior, resigned.

Frederick W. Teele, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from April 19, 1900, *vice* Garvey, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1900, based on the drill reports for the month :—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	64	92.28	A.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	67	98.89
B.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	63	94.19	B.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	61	92.51
C.	May 2, 10.00 A.M.	5	59	90.76	C.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	93.96
D.	May 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	68	93.38	D.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
E.	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	5	53	82.22	E.	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	93.21
F.	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	5	56	81.30	F.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	95.48
G.	May 2, 1.00 P.M.	5	54	80.04	G.	May 4, 3.00 P.M.	4	64	93.06
H.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	64	89.94	H.	May 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	90.34
I.	May 2, 10.00 A.M.	5	60	85.39	I.	May 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	63	87.85
K.	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	60	86.23	K.	May 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	96.99
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00		May 4, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>87.79</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.38</b>				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 5,	4	55	81.13	B.	May 4, 6.00 P.M.	4	53	90.71
B.	May 5, 7.30 P.M.	5	29	70.15	C.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	51	88.36
C.	May 1, 7.30 A.M.	4	44	90.61	D.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	3	42	66.34
D.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	28	79.94	E.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	47	80.58
E.	May 1, 7.30 P.M.	4	47	78.45	F.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	48	85.36
F.	May 2, 7.30 P.M.	4	27	68.26	G.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	47	83.77
G.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	32	68.02	I.	May 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	58	86.84
I.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	39	67.54	K.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	48	80.15
Hosp. Corps.				0.00	Hosp. Corps.				
					May 1, 8.00 A.M.				2 4 88.75
Figure of merit of Regiment,				67.12	Figure of merit of Regiment,				83.43

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1, — A. M.	4	10	88.35	1st	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	9	96.11
2d	May 3, — A. M.	4	9	92.72	2d	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	10	100.00
3d	May 1, — A. M.	4	9	94.72	3d	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
4th	May 1, — A. M.	4	10	95.00	4th	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				<b>92.70</b>	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				<b>97.47</b>

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drill	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	84.56	1st	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	33	79.97
					2d	May 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	39	88.53
					Figure of merit of Battery,				<b>84.25</b>

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	55	82.09
2d	May 7, 8.00 A.M.	4	63	84.80
3d	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	57	77.73

Figure of merit of Battalion, **81.54**

III. Major William H. Holly, retired, of Stamford, detailed to command Company C, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been relieved from duty and withdrawn from the active military service of the State, April 27, 1900.

IV. The attention of regimental commanders and commanding officers of companies is called to the fact that many companies of the Connecticut National Guard are small in numbers. It is the duty of commissioned officers to use all honorable means to induce worthy citizens (and none others) to enlist, and only those if possible who are permanent residents should be accepted. Commanding officers are hereby directed to give immediate and special attention to recruiting their commands.

V. Enlisting officers will in all cases note on the enlistment paper of the recruit his "Former service in the Connecticut National Guard," whether it has been for a short or long period; if no previous service, the word "none" must be written in place thereof.

VI. For the information and guidance of commanding officers, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, the following is the per diem pay of officers and enlisted men, pay of petty officers same as prescribed in previous orders :

## OFFICERS.

	Sea Duty.	Shore Duty.
Commander,	\$8.22	\$6.99
Lieutenant-Commander,	6.85	5.82
Lieutenant,	4.93	4.19
Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.),	4.11	3.49
Ensign,	3.83	3.26
Chief Engineer,	4.93	4.19
Asst.-Engineer,	3.83	3.26

## ENLISTED MEN.

Seaman, \$1.50; Ordinary Seaman, \$1.40, and Landsman, \$1.30. Other enlisted men of equal ratings receive the same pay as seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen.

A ration of thirty cents per day is allowed officers and enlisted men while on sea duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 12. }

*Hartford, May 28, 1900.*

In memory of the heroic dead, and in honor of their surviving comrades, who fought together that the flag might float forever over an unbroken Union, the National Flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon, and at top of staff, from noon until sunset, on Memorial day, May 30, 1900, at the Arsenal, all State Armories, and the Soldiers' Home at Noroton.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 13. }

*Hartford, June 5, 1900.*

I. In view of the fact that each day's proceedings of general courts-martial are read the following day by the judge-advocate, and fully approved by the court: paragraph 649, section 1, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard, in relation to general courts-martial, is hereby amended by striking out the words "when the whole shall be read over by him to the court, before the members proceed to deliberate and form their opinions," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: After the adjournment of

a court-martial, at the close of the business of each day, and before the next meeting of the court, the judge-advocate shall make a fair copy of the proceedings, which he shall continue thus regularly to engross till the conclusion of the trial. The record of each day's proceedings and the adjournments must be signed by the judge-advocate.

II. Paragraph 336, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby amended by adding the words "Regular Volunteer Army and Navy Union" and "Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States," so as to read: The badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Regular Volunteer Army and Navy Union, and badges indicating actual service in the field or in the National Guard, may be worn upon the left breast of the dress coat, the top of the ribbon on a line with the armpit. Ribbons without clasps, or with single clasps, will not exceed one inch in length; for additional clasps the ribbon may be correspondingly lengthened; not, however, to show more than one inch below the lower clasp or insignia attached to a clasp. In like manner, medals or badges won in authorized military contests may be worn upon the dress coat. Long-service medals, suspended by a ribbon about the neck, may be worn on all occasions when the full dress and undress uniform is used.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN.

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, June 13, 1900.

No. 14. }

I. Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to assemble his command at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, July 28, 1900, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for eight days' duty on board the U. S. S. PRAIRIE, which has been designated by the Navy Department to be at New Haven, for purpose specified.



II. Commander Averill on completion of the tour of duty will submit a detailed report to this department.

III. The Quartermaster-General is directed to furnish necessary land and marine transportation upon approved requisitions from the commanding officers, including baggage, guns, ammunition, accoutrements, and such equipments as may be required.

IV. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence for the officers and seamen while performing duty mentioned, but in lieu thereof, thirty cents each will be allowed for a day's ration, and the same will be carried on the pay-roll.

V. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of duty, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies forwarded to this department within two days after the cruise.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 15. }

*Hartford, June 13, 1900.*

The following addition to the Law and Regulations, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, in relation to the bill of dress for officers and enlisted men (with the exception of Naval Battalion), is hereby published :

### FIELD OR CAMPAIGN SUIT.

(According to pattern in office of the Quartermaster-General.)

### COAT.

#### FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For field service, a blouse of cotton drilling or khaki, light brown color, made with a single plait two inches wide in the back and extending from the collar to the end of the skirt ; with two outside breast pockets and two out-

side pockets below the waist ; pockets covered by flaps, buttoned by a small regulation brass button ; the breast pockets to have a plait in the middle three-fourths of an inch wide ; the coat to have a standing collar fastened by two hooks and eyes, from one and one-half to two inches in width, depending on the wearer ; a strap on each shoulder, reaching from the sleeve seam to the collar seam and buttoning at the upper point with a small regulation brass button ; straps to be one and one-half inches wide at sleeve and one inch wide at collar ; coat to be buttoned by five regulation brass buttons ; straps to be of same material as coat and of the color of the facings of the arm.

All officers below the grade of Colonel to wear the insignia of their rank on the strap about one-third distant from the shoulder seam to the collar ; and midway between the insignia of grade and the collar, will be worn on the strap, the coat of arms of the State of Connecticut, one and one-quarter inches high, according to design. For all officers of the grade of Colonel and above, the insignia of rank only will be worn on the strap ; the coat of arms to be worn on each side of the collar, together with the insignia of the corps or arm. The letters Ct. will not be worn on the khaki blouse. All insignia of grade and corps or arm of service worn on khaki blouse will be of metal and detachable.

#### FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Same as the foregoing except that the coat of arms of the State of Connecticut, and the single plait in back of coat will be omitted ; insignia of rank will be worn on sleeve of coat in accordance with U. S. A. regulations, and collar of coat which is to be as follows : Outside top to be whole, with three-quarters inch stand and one and three-quarters inch leaf. Coat hanger to be inserted under top collar like standard coat ; under collar to be interlined with silesia, khaki color, and quilted in five rows on stand and ten points on leaf ; collar to be well shaped and pressed to conform with the shape of the neck.

The color of the shoulder straps of the campaign coat for the several arms of service will be as follows : General and Staff Officers, dark blue ; Infantry, white ; Cavalry, yellow ; Artillery, scarlet.

#### TROUSERS.

##### FOR OFFICERS.

For field service, trousers of cotton drilling or khaki, color of blouse, to fit loosely above and at the knee, and follow the shape of the leg from above the calf to the top of the shoe, fastened by buttons ; no stripes. For mounted service, breeches made of above material, to be made loose above the knee, fitting close at the knee and below, extending to top of shoes, and fastened with buttons ; to be worn with shoes and leggings or boots ; no stripes.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FOR ENLISTED MEN.

For field service, trousers of cotton drilling or khaki, color of blouse, to fit loosely on leg, with five pockets including watch pocket, strap, and four belt straps.

## CAMPAIGN HAT.

## FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Of drab felt, according to pattern in the Quartermaster-General's office, to be worn in the field and on fatigue duty. General Officers' hats to have a gold cord, doubled, with acorn ends and slides. Officers below the rank of General Officer, a gold and black silk inter-mixed double cord, and slide with acorn ends.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

*Hartford, June 21, 1900.*

No. 16. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since May 19, 1900.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George E. Ryley, Company D, June 11, 1900.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frank Teevan, Company E, June 18, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant William F. Madden, of Manchester, appointed First Lieutenant, Company G, with rank from May 21, 1900, *vice* Connelly, Jr., resigned.

First Sergeant Edmund M. Ogden, of South Manchester, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company G, with rank from May 21, 1900, *vice* Madden, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergeant John J. Bentley, of Stonington, appointed Captain, Company B, with rank from May 5, 1900, *vice* Gavitt, resigned.

First Lieutenant Andrew C. Racine, of Killingly, appointed Captain, Company F, with rank from May 22, 1900, *vice* Young, resigned.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Charles P. Hall, of Danbury, appointed Chaplain, with rank from May 23, 1900, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Moran, of Stamford, appointed First Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from May 28, 1900, *vice* Bucklee, resigned.

Sergeant Benjamin Stewart, of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from May 28, 1900, *vice* Moran, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1900, based on the drill reports for the month: —

FIRST REGIMENT.				SECOND REGIMENT.			
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Merit.
A.	June 1, 12.00 M.	5	65	A.	June 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	68
B.	June 2, 12.00 M.	5	60	B.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	64
C.	June 1, 10.00 A.M.	5	59	C.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	66
D.	June 4, 10.00 A.M.	4	66	D.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	68
E.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	53	E.	June 3, 12.00 M.	5	66
F.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	56	F.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	64
G.	June 2, 6.00 P.M.	5	57	G.	June 6, 8.00 A.M.	5	65
H.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	63	H.	June 4, 3.00 P.M.	5	58
I.	June 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	60	I.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	63
K.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	60	K.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	6	67
Hosp. Corps.				Hosp. Corps.			
	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	5		June 5, 3.00 P.M.	3	5
Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.56				Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.59			

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT.						FOURTH REGIMENT.							
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 4,	1.00 P.M.	5	54	83.74	B.	June 4,	2.00 P.M.	5	51	88.85		
B.	June 6,	7.30 A.M.	4	28	60.30	C.	June 4,	5.00 P.M.	4	53	85.05		
C.	June 9,	6.00 P.M.	5	46	90.83	D.	June 4,	8.00 A.M.	4	41	73.00		
D.	June 2,	8.00 A.M.	5	34	69.86	E.	June 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	47	89.09		
E.	June 1,	7.30 P.M.	6	48	88.48	F.	June 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	48	82.23		
F.	June 1,	8.00 A.M.	5	30	76.03	G.	June 4,	2.00 P.M.	6	47	83.24		
G.	June 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	32	71.10	H.	June 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	57	88.94		
I.	June 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	32	78.96	K.	June 7,	2.00 P.M.	5	52	82.58		
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.							
	June 4,	1.00 P.M.	3	5	98.33		June 1,	9.00 A.M.	3	5	86.67		

Figure of merit of Regiment, **79.74**Figure of merit of Regiment, **84.41**

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 1, 10.00 A.M.	6	11	96.97	1st	June 1, 12.00 M.	5	9	95.28
2d	June 1, 9.00 P.M.	6	10	92.50	2d	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	June 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	96.11	3d	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	99.00
4th	June 1, 10.00 A.M.	5	10	97.00	4th	June 9, 12.00 M.	4	10	97.50
Figure of merit of Corps,				95.65	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				97.95

Figure of merit of Corps, **95.65**Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery, **97.95**

SEPARATE COMPANY.						BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	
1st	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	88.41	1st	June 9, 6.00 P.M.	5	34	79.56		
					2d	June 4, 7.00 A.M.	6	38	94.23		
						Figure of merit of Battery,				86.90	

Figure of merit of Battery, **86.90**

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 1, 8 00 A.M.	4	56	86.56
2d	June 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	66	88.35
3d	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	59	78.79
Figure of merit of Battalion,				84.57

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 17. }

*Hartford, June 28, 1900.*

Before a General Court-Martial convened at Hartford, Connecticut, pursuant to S. O. No. 42, A.-G. O., c. s., and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Thompson, retired, was President and Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer Connecticut National Guard, Judge-Advocate, was arraigned and tried : —

Captain Oscar L. Bradley, Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

CHARGE I. —

“Drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War.”

SPECIFICATION 1st. —

“In that said Captain Oscar L. Bradley while in command of Company I, was drunk and disorderly in street of said Company in presence of officers and members of said Company and in presence of other officers and members of the Connecticut National Guard.”

## SPECIFICATION 2d.—

"In that said Captain Oscar L. Bradley while so drunk did forcibly and violently assault one Sergeant Henry C. Kobs and said Kobs being at the time in the proper discharge of his duty. This at Camp Lounsbury, Niantic, Conn., in or about the 23d day of August, 1899."

## CHARGE II.—

"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War."

## SPECIFICATION.—

"In this, that said Captain Oscar L. Bradley at divers times did acknowledge to members of his command and to said command as a whole, that he had wrongfully appropriated moneys in his possession, property of said Company I, and that he was short in his accounts with said Company to the extent of fifty dollars (\$50), and said that if said Company I would accept said sum, he, the said Oscar L. Bradley would resign or apply to be retired and leave the Company and begged the officers and enlisted men of said Company to permit him so to do, and threw himself upon the mercy of said officers and men and requested them to make easy terms with him in order that he, himself, and his family, might not be disgraced, and said that said officers and men need not address him as Captain Bradley, but simply as Oscar Bradley, or might call him almost anything, and that said Captain Oscar L. Bradley agreed to pay, and did actually pay, said Company I the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) in settlement of said wrongful appropriation. This at Meriden, Connecticut, at divers times between the first day of September, 1899, and the first day of December, 1899."

## PLEA.

## CHARGE I.

To the 1st specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
To the 2d specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
To the charge,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>

## CHARGE II.

To the specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
To the charge,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>

## FINDING.

## CHARGE I.

Of the 1st specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
Of the 2d specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
Of the charge,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>

## CHARGE II.

Of the specification,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>
Of the charge,	<i>"Not guilty."</i>



The record of the proceedings of the General Court-Martial of the foregoing case of Captain Oscar L. Bradley, Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, having been forwarded for action of the Commander-in-Chief, the following are his orders thereon :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, June 28, 1900.

The finding in the foregoing case of Captain Oscar L. Bradley, Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby approved.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,

*Governor.*

Captain Oscar L. Bradley, Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, having been acquitted of the charges and specifications preferred against him by Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, commanding Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby released from arrest and restored to his command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

*Hartford, June 28, 1900.*

No. 18. }

I. Brigadier-General Russell Frost commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to assemble his command, in undress uniform, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., on Monday, August 20, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., for six days' camp duty.

General Frost will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General of the State for necessary camp equipage, supplies and blank ammunition required to carry out any field maneuvers decided upon. He will cause a careful inspection of all record books and see that they are properly kept, and will forward to these headquarters in the field, a consolidated morning report of the troops, each day of the encampment, and will forward to this office at the close of the encampment, all daily consolidated reports of the different organizations of his command.

II. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp ground, pitch the tents, and furnish transportation for the troops, including necessary baggage, to and from the State Military Rendezvous. He will also furnish all camp equipage and supplies except commissary stores. The baggage will be limited to two company chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery, and one chest for each machine-gun and signal corps section. Officers' baggage will be limited to one valise or small trunk for each line officer. Transportation for horses for field and staff use will be furnished only from brigade and regimental headquarters; battery and machine-gun horses from their respective locations.

III. The Commissary-General will furnish rations for the enlisted men. Commissioned officers will provide their own subsistence. A careful inspection will be made each day of the food before it is cooked.

IV. General Frost is also directed to detail Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, to report to Brigadier-General Henry C. Morgan, Commissary-General, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Saturday, August 18, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for duty in the Subsistence Department; he will instruct the commandants of the several organizations in his command to order their cooks to report for duty to the Commissary-General at the same time and place. Upon arrival of the Brigade in camp, the officer detailed, and cooks, will report to their commanding officers. Pay will be allowed for this extra duty and can be carried upon the pay-roll.

V. General Frost is further directed to order the commissioned officers detailed by him for the Commissary Department, and the regimental commissary-sergeants, to report to Brigadier-General Henry C. Morgan, Commissary-General, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Saturday, August 18, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Pay will be allowed and carried on the pay-rolls. Upon arrival of the Brigade in camp the detail will report to their commanding officers. Cooks will be carried on the pay-rolls as privates and receive pay of corporals. Following the list of privates will be entered the second time, the name and rank of the enlisted men detailed as cooks with note opposite each name: "Detailed as cook."

VI. Commanding officers will make requisitions for transportation on or before July 25th.

VII. Pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of the encampment, and delivered at these headquarters in the field by 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 25th.

Men enlisted after July 16th may be borne on pay-roll for duty upon certificate of company commanders that they are properly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians may be enlisted up to August 10th inclusive.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief will review the Brigade on Friday, August 24th.

IX. Encampments of the National Guard being held by authority of law, every officer and enlisted man is required to be present for duty unless excused for imperative reasons. The Brigadier-General will report to this office any commissioned officer absent, with the cause of absence.

X. The commanding officers, Connecticut National Guard (except Naval Battalion), will make immediate requisitions on the Quartermaster-General for khaki uniforms complete for the enlisted men of their commands.

The khaki uniform must not be worn by the enlisted men after "Retreat."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 19.

*Hartford, July 2, 1900.*

I. The following officers of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1899, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1896, and are awarded the State decoration for revolver practice, which is to be worn whenever the uniform is worn.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in accordance with this order.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Edward Schulze.....	25	Sharpshooter	3 years
Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant.....	19	Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain Edward E. Moseley, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY A.

Captain Charles F. Wolf.....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie.....	26	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY B.

Captain Frank E. Shea.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant George W. Covey.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY C.

Captain James H. Barnett.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant Charles B. Milne.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Gygell.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY E.

Captain William W. Bullen.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Scheu.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

## COMPANY F.

Captain George W. Ripley.....	26	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant William H. Talcott.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

317

## COMPANY H.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1890.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William E. Mahoney.....	28	Sharpshooter	3 years
Second Lieutenant James Smith.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years

## COMPANY I.

Captain Samuel E. Magson.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant William B. Montague.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY K.

Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Richard W. De Lamater.....	18	Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Henry T. Holt.....	19	Marksman	0 years

## SECOND REGIMENT.

### STAFF.

Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Dwight E. Bowers, Battalion Adjutant.....	19	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY A.

Captain James Geddes.....	18	Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	23	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

## COMPANY B.

Captain James W. Sypher.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Frank Panly.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY D.

Captain John Q. Tilson.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Ernest L. Isbell.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY E.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Patrick F. Reynolds.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant George E. Hall.....	19	Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years

## COMPANY F.

Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Edward O. Gruener.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant William Perry Curtiss.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY G.

Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY K.

Captain Henry Norton, Jr.....	25	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant George C. Abbott.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Charles M. Allen.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel George Haven.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Major William H. Hamilton.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Captain Frank V. Chappell, Regimental Adjutant.....	19	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	26	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain William M. Stark, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre.....	27	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.....	23	Sharpshooter	1 year
Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant.....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years
Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year

## COMPANY D.

Captain Howard J. Bloomer.....	19	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward.....	19	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Vincent M. King.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Charles Lord.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY I.

Captain George M. Crossman.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

## FIRST SECTION.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years
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## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears.....	26	Sharpshooter	3 years
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## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 189 /	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Frank A. Keen.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years

## SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
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## FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cone.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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## NAVAL BATTALION.

## STAFF.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Panderson, Adjutant.....	25	Sharpshooter	3 years
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## FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson .....	19	Marksman	0 years
Ensign Charles K. Hutchinson .....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Andrew A. Russell.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years

## SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant Lyman Root.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Fred E. Bosworth.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

II. The following revolver decoration reported to this department subsequent to the issue of General Orders, No. 23, A.-G. O., 1899, is hereby allowed.

### THIRD REGIMENT.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., Inspector of Small Arms Practice...	29	Sharpshooter	2 years

III. The following reports for State decorations for 1897-1898-1899, reported to this department subsequent to the issue of General Orders, Nos. 4-9-9, A.-G. O., 1898-1899-1900, are hereby allowed.

### FIRST REGIMENT.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1897.	Previous Qualifications.
Chief Trumpeter William H. Scheuy.....	16	13	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

### SECOND REGIMENT.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1898.	Previous Qualifications.
Commissary Sergeant Francis J. Seery.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year

### FIRST REGIMENT.

#### COMPANY E.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

## STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
First Lieutenant Dwight E. Bowers, Battalion Adjutant	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	12 years
First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	18	15	33	X1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Frank P. Brett.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Lawlor.....	17	15	32	X1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Corporal John H. Powers.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal Christopher F. Lawlor.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles E. McDonald.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Cronan, Louis.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Gagain, Peter.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Powers, William J.....	23	16	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Reilly, Patrick J.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Riordan, Thomas.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Stine, Andrew.....	23	0	23	Marksman	2 years

IV. In consequence of omissions in the qualifications in rifle practice, General Orders, No. 9, A.-G. O., c. s., is amended to accord herewith.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## COMPANY A.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Sergeant Charles W. Fritzson.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	5 years

## COMPANY F.

Sergeant Louis M. Dyer.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
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## NAVAL BATTALION.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Seaman Wells, Charles W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 20. }

*Hartford, August 16, 1900.*

I. General Headquarters will be at Camp Van Keuren, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., August 20-25 inclusive, where all correspondence during that time will be addressed.

II. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since June 21, 1900.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

BRIGADE.

Major Tracy Waller, Judge Advocate, July 19, 1900.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Clifford S. Bronson, Company D, July 24, 1900.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur M. Dickinson, July 27, 1900.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain John J. Bentley, Company B, July 2, 1900.  
First Lieutenant John J. Donahue, Company B, July 20, 1900.  
Second Lieutenant Michael F. O'Connell, Company B, July 25, 1900.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Bishop, Third Division, June 27, 1900.

COMMISSION EXPIRED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Hiram B. Thomson, Surgeon, July 2, 1900.  
First Lieutenant Walter Fitzmaurice, Paymaster, July 2, 1900.  
Chaplain J. Spencer Voorhees, July 2, 1900.

RETIRED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Everett Noyes, Quartermaster, July 23, 1900.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## BRIGADE.

Captain Frederick A. Hill, Aide-de-Camp, of Norwalk, appointed Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major from July 20, 1900, *vice* Waller, resigned.

Richard P. Freeman Jr., of New London, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain from July 23, 1900, *vice* Hill, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Ernest E. Merrill of Bristol, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from July 31, 1900, *vice* Bronson, resigned.

Sergeant Ora A. Colby of Bristol, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company D, with rank from July 31, 1900, *vice* Merrill, promoted.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Theodore H. Sucher of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from August 3, 1900, *vice* Dickinson, resigned.

Captain Charles F. McCabe, Company F, of New Haven, appointed Major, with rank from August 3, 1900, *vice* Sucher, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer of Putnam, appointed Colonel, with rank from April 6, 1900, *vice* Haven, resigned.

Major William H. Hamilton of Danielson, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from April 6, 1900, *vice* Thayer, promoted.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre, Company G, of Putnam, appointed Major, with rank from April 6, 1900, *vice* Hamilton, promoted.

Major William F. Bidwell, retired, of Killingly, appointed Regimental Adjutant, with rank of Captain from June 29, 1900, *vice* Morgan, appointed Quartermaster.

Captain Percy H. Morgan, Regimental Adjutant, of Poquonock Bridge, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 29, 1900, *vice* Morgan, promoted.

David Flagg of Putnam, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 29, 1900, *vice* Fitzmaurice, discharged.

First Lieutenant Harry M. Lee, Assistant Surgeon, of New London, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Major from June 29, 1900, *vice* Thomson, discharged.

John J. Russell of Putnam, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 29, 1900, *vice* Lee, promoted.

Byron U. Hatfield of Danielson, appointed Chaplain, with rank from June 29, 1900, *vice* Voorhees, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Frederick N. Flagg of Danielson, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from June 19, 1900, *vice* Racine, promoted.

William H. Warren of Danielson, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from June 19, 1900, *vice* Flag, promoted.

Private James D. Sullivan of Windham, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from June 27, 1900, *vice* Teevan, discharged.

First Lieutenant Albert P. Ware, retired, of New London, appointed Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant from July 23, 1900, *vice* Richardson, retired.

First Lieutenant Everett M. Carver of Putnam, appointed Captain Company G, with rank from July 17, 1900, *vice* McIntyre, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur of Putnam, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from July 17, 1900, *vice* Carver, promoted.

First Sergeant George L. Lamondy of Putnam, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from July 17, 1900, *vice* Wilbur, promoted.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant John D. Hertz of Stamford, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from July 25, 1900, *vice* Noyes, retired.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frederic A. Bartlett of Bridgeport, appointed Lieutenant, Third Division, with rank from July 6, 1900, *vice* Bishop, resigned.

Ensign Alfred Bishop Beers, Jr., of Bridgeport, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Third Division, with rank from July 6, 1900, *vice* Bartlett, promoted.

Quartermaster (Second Class) Frank B. Jaynes of Bridgeport, appointed Ensign, Third Division, with rank from July 6, 1900, *vice* Beers, Jr., promoted.

III. Major Daniel Keleher, retired, of Stonington, has been detailed to take command of Company B, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, until further orders from this Department.

IV. Enlisted men whose term of service expires during camp week, will be holden for the week and discharged at the end of the encampment.

V. Officers on the retired list are hereby reminded that they are entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they were retired.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 21. }

*Hartford, September 22, 1900.*

I. A State Rifle Match for teams from Regiments, Batteries, Signal Corps and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will take place at the Rifle Range, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, October 2, 1900.

Three suitable trophies will be offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization as stated, and designated first, second, and third prizes. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score; and the third prize to the team making the third highest aggregate score. The above trophies to be competed for as follows: The first prize to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and the second and third prizes to be awarded and become the property of the organizations making the second and third highest aggregate scores, and when the first trophy shall have been won three times by the team from one organization it shall become the property of that organization. A suitable medal will be awarded by the State annually to each member of the team winning the first prize, and their names published in orders.

II. The conditions of the match are as follows: Entrance free. Teams of twelve men with three reserves from each Regiment, and six men with two reserves from each Battery, Signal Corps and Naval Battalion. Each man to be a member of the Connecticut National Guard enlisted or appointed prior to August 1, 1900. All members to appear in uniform without swords or side arms. Rifle and ammunition, any issued by the State. Distances, each 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven at each distance. No sighting shots.

III. Entries for the match must be made in writing to this office on or before September 28, 1900, and to the commanding officer of each organization entering a team of twelve or six men will be issued, upon requisition on the Quartermaster-General, 1500 and 750 rounds, respectively, ball cartridge, cal. .45.

IV. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants, and appoint from the Brigade Staff such officers to conduct the match as in



his judgment may be necessary. Traveling and hotel expenses only will be allowed officers detailed. General Frost will also make a full report of the match to this office.

V. The Quartermaster-General will issue upon approved requisition, the ammunition, targets, patches; appoint and pay necessary official scorers and markers.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief desires to commend the different organizations of Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, for the good results accomplished at Camp Van Keuren, August 20-25, 1900, inclusive. Officers and enlisted men vied with each other in the desire to respect and obey all orders issued by superior officers. Industry, sobriety, faithfulness and subordination were the principal factors of success and the chief characteristics.

The State of Connecticut should be proud of her National Guard. At the recent encampment its appearance was fine and its work excellent. While Connecticut suffered less than some of the other States in the disintegration of her National Guard, caused by the late Spanish-American War, it is a matter of congratulation that the loss sustained has already been so nearly recovered.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

### Important Special Orders.

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 259. }

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, October 18, 1899.

I. The report of Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of the Brigade Rifle Match held at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, October 3, 1899, in accordance with G. O. No. 21, A.-G. O., c. s. awards the first prize to the Third Regiment. The Brigade Commander in making this award states that a serious protest from the commandment of the Second Regiment was entered, which came too late for the match to be shot over, as "firing regulations for small arms" require that all protests shall be made before leaving the range.

II. Colonel George Haven, commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G., under date of October 7, 1899, asks for a Court of Inquiry to investigate the claims embodied in the protest mentioned, prior to the official awarding of the prize by the Adjutant-General.

III. In view of the foregoing, a Special Board is hereby appointed to hear any and all testimony concerning the matter under protest, which refers to the above rifle match, particularly the marking of targets. Upon conclusion of their investigations the Board will report the facts adduced, together with their opinions and recommendations to this department.

IV. The Board will consist of Brigadier-General James H. Jarman, retired; Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., and Major Samuel C. Kingman, retired.

V. General Jarman will convene the Board at Regimental Headquarters, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, Conn., as soon as expedient, and will summon such witnesses as may be required. Major Kingman will act as recorder. Only per diem pay in accordance with rank, together with transportation, will be allowed.

VI. Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., will detail an orderly from his command for duty on the Board, at the request of the President thereof.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 264. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, October 27, 1899.

I. The application of Commander Edward V. Raynolds, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, to be retired, is accepted, and he is hereby relieved from the active military service of the State and placed upon the retired list to date October 27, 1899.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 278. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, November 17, 1899.

I. The petition of Manlius H. Norton, and sixty-seven others, of Bristol, Conn., to be organized into a company of Infantry for the Connecticut National Guard, is granted by the Commander-in Chief, and the petitioners are hereby organized as a Company of Infantry, and designated as Company D, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

II. Colonel Edward Schulze commanding First Regiment, C. N. G., will give legal notice to each signer of said petition directing them to assemble for choice of officers, and when so assembled will lead them to nominate by ballot, a Captain, a First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, and make return of the nominations so made, to this office without delay, transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN.  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 285. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, November 25, 1899

I, The application of Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, to be retired, is accepted and he is hereby relieved from the active military service of the State and placed upon the retired list to date November 25, 1899.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 293. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 6, 1899.

I. In pursuance of action taken in accordance with Section 16, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, Public Acts, 1895, and at the request of Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, the Engineer Division of said Battalion is hereby disbanded, and the Commanding Officer and men are honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

II. The Quartermaster-General will at once take possession of State property make necessary arrangements for the proper care of the same, and forward all records, books and papers to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 25. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, February 21, 1900.

I. A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at State Arsenal to inspect military stores, property of the State, reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

II. The Board of Inspection will also inspect the property of the United States reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

III. The Board will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired, Captain Charles W. Newton, retired, and First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, First Regiment, C. N. G.

IV. The Board will convene on such dates as the President, Colonel William E. Cone, may designate. Upon completion of their duties, they will make separate reports of the State and United States property, in duplicate, of the articles inspected, with their recommendations in each case as to what disposition should be made of same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 40. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, March 20, 1900.

The resignation of Colonel George Haven, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby accepted and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State to date, March 20, 1900.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 42. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, MARCH, 24, 1900.

I. A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at headquarters room, First Regiment Armory, Hartford, at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 17, 1900, for the trial of Captain Oscar L. Bradley, commanding Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, upon charges and specifications preferred by Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Thompson, retired, C. N. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer, commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G., Judge-Advocate.

II. Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby directed to order the accused, Captain Oscar L. Bradley, commanding Company I, Second Regiment, C. N. G., in arrest, and to duly serve upon said Captain Oscar L. Bradley, at least twenty days before the time set for said trial, a copy of this order, also a properly attested copy of the charges and specifications, and to make return thereupon to Judge-Advocate herein mentioned

III. The members of the Court will wear full dress uniform with their swords except in inclement weather, when the President of the Court may authorize undress uniforms. The Judge-Advocate will appear in undress uniform without sword. The accused will appear in full dress. Military witnesses will wear full dress with their swords or side arms.

IV. Members of the Court will be allowed per diem pay and transportation only. The President of the Court is authorized to employ a sten-

ographer, and Colonel Edward Schulze, commanding First Regiment, C. N. G., will detail from his command an orderly who will report to the President for duty on above mentioned date.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

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### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 46. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, March 28, 1900.

I. The Board of Inspection appointed by S. O., No. 25, A.-G. O., c. s., to inspect public property in the State Arsenal, having reported certain ordnance, blankets, clothing, camp equipage, etc., as being obsolete or un-serviceable (as per their report,) and recommended that said property be disposed of, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to sell the property so reported for cash at public sale or otherwise, as may be for the best interest of the State, and report the amount received from such sale to this department.

II. The recommendation of the Board regarding the property inspected is hereby approved, and the Board dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

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### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 53. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, April 6, 1900.

Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby authorized to have new tubes placed in the boilers of the U. S. S. *Elfrida*, provided the same can be done without the State of Connecticut being directly or indirectly financially responsible for any expenses incurred.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 76. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 21, 1900.

I. The following named officers are hereby detailed as representatives to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which will convene May 31, June 1-2, 1900, at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City:

Brigadier-General J. Francis Calef, Surgeon-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director, Brigade, C. N. G.

Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

These officers will attend and report the result of the deliberations of the convention.

II. Per diem pay and travelling expenses incurred by the officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General upon approved vouchers from this department. No other compensation will be allowed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 88. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE  
HARTFORD, June 28, 1900.

The General Court-Martial appointed in S. O., No. 42, A.-G. O., March 24, 1900, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Thompson, retired, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Thayer, commanding Third Regiment, Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and of which Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G., is Judge-Advocate, having completed the duties assigned it, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 90. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, June 29, 1900.

The Quartermaster-General is hereby authorized to erect for the use of the Subsistence Department, State of Connecticut, a suitable storehouse, to be located on the Camp Ground, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic,



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

(building to be in accordance with plans in the office of the Quartermaster General,) also to remove the ice house from present location to the rear of the proposed location of the storehouse.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 98. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, July 10, 1900.

The Quartermaster-General is hereby authorized to drop from the property account the sealed ammunition expended by the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with paragraph VIII, G. O., No. 10, A.-G. O., c. s.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 120. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 13, 1900.

The Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to erect a suitable structure in the rear of the mess houses, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., for the protection of the cooks and cooking outfits.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 123. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 16, 1900.

Brigadier-General Russell Frost commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to report for duty at "Camp Van Keuren," State Military Rendezvous, Niantic Conn., Saturday, August 18, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, and receipt to the Quartermaster-General for the Camp and camp property to be used by his command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 126. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 28, 1900.

Permission is hereby granted the First Separate Company, Infantry, Brigade Rhode Island Militia, armed, uniformed and equipped, to enter the State, September 19-20, 1900, for the purpose of visiting the First Separate Company, Connecticut National Guard, at New Haven.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 130. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 10, 1900.

The Quartermaster-General is hereby authorized to procure suitable trophies, three in number, to be designated First, Second, and Third Prize, respectively, for competition at the annual Tournament held on the State Rifle Range, Niantic, Conn., by teams from each Regiment, Battery, Signal Corps, Separate Company and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 135. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 24, 1900.

Permission is hereby granted Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Captain William H. Talcott commanding, armed, uniformed and equipped, to leave the State on a visit to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the 27th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, June 13, 1900.

## CIRCULAR:

The following are extracts from the "Manual for Army Cooks" prepared under the supervision of the Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, and published for the guidance and information of the Connecticut National Guard.

I. MESSING: In camp or barracks where companies are not joined in a general mess, a company commander shall supervise the cooking and messing of his men. He should see that his company is provided with at least two copies of the "Manual for Army Cooks," and that suitable men in sufficient numbers are fully instructed in managing and cooking the ration in the field; also that necessary utensils in serviceable condition are always on hand, together with the field mess furniture for each man.

Kitchens will be better conducted if they are placed under the immediate charge of non-commissioned officers, who should be held responsible for their condition and for the proper use of rations. No one should be allowed to visit or remain in the kitchen except those who go there on duty or are employed therein. The greatest care should be observed in cleaning and scouring cooking utensils.

Special regulations for soldiers' fare cannot be made to suit each locality and circumstance. Personal care and judgment on the part of the company officers are relied on to prevent waste or misuse.

By due economy, some part of the ration can be saved and sold, and the proceeds applied to provide additional articles of diet.

The food of prisoners is usually sent to their places of confinement, but post commanders may arrange to send prisoners, under proper guard, to their messes.

In the field the mess furniture of soldiers is limited to the smallest possible quantity, usually one tin cup, knife, fork, and spoon, and such device for individual cooking as may be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

II. DETAILS FOR SERVICE IN COMPANY MESS: The following details for service in a company mess have been found to be very satisfactory:

One non-commissioned officer—steward.

One private as chief cook.

Two privates as assistant cooks.

Two privates, as kitchen police, from each organization; detailed for seven days, and to be excused from all company duties.

One private, as a waiter, to be detailed by first sergeants daily for each table occupied by their respective companies.

III. STEWARDS, OR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: The non-commissioned officer detailed for duty in the post mess is known as "steward." Under the immediate supervision of the commanding officer in charge, the

steward has immediate charge of the messing, and is responsible for the discipline and police of the department, and cases of neglect, inattention and insubordination are reported to him.

The steward not withstanding his general supervision of the entire management, is immediately and directly responsible that the food of the men is properly prepared, served, and cooked, and requires the cooks to give their closest attention to their duties.

To insure uniformity, the steward sees that everything has a place and that it is kept there when not in use.

He sees that the floors are at all times scrupulously clean, the utmost care being taken and means devised to prevent soup or grease from dropping on the floor, and on the clothes of the men while seated at the table. The officer commanding gives this matter his personal attention.

IV. THE COOKS, THE PREPARATION AND COOKING OF THE FOOD, AND THE CLEANING OF UTENSILS, BOILERS, ETC.: The chief cook exercises general control over the cooking and all details immediately connected therewith.

He has immediate control of all cooking apparatus and is held responsible for its good order and cleanliness, and while exercising general control of all cooking, gives particular attention to the roasting ovens, coffee urns, coffee-roasting machine, and refrigerator.

The first assistant cook has charge of the steamers and soup kettles and renders such assistance to the chief cook in the general preparation of meals as he may require.

V. WAITERS: There is no regular force of waiters. At meals each of the first sergeants of companies details a waiter for each table occupied by his company, whose duty it is to assist his comrades in obtaining food in addition to that served.

The waiters march with their companies and leave the mess hall as soon as they have eaten their meals, and are required to do no other work about the establishment.

The non-commissioned officers in charge of the companies are held strictly accountable that the waiters perform their work with neatness and dispatch, and in order that the non-commissioned officers may give their men their strictest attention, they do not eat their meals until their companies are through, and they have seen that the food is fairly and properly divided.

VI. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS: Meals should be served at hours designated by the commanding officer.

All men should march with their companies to the mess hall, except the guard and prisoners, unless otherwise directed. No man should have his meal in advance of the time, except the guard and prisoners, or as ordered.

The first sergeants should march their companies to meals and remain in the mess hall, as already described, until the meals are finished, and should be charged with the duty of preserving order in their respective companies.

The following men *only* should be allowed to sleep in the mess building—(1) The Steward. (2) The Chief Cook and the two assistant cooks. The steward should see that the occupied rooms are thoroughly ventilated and properly policed. They should be ready for inspection as soon as practicable after guard mount. The mess hall may be ventilated by opening the doors or windows for a short time after each meal.

VII. CAMP COOKERY: Camp Cookery may be divided into three kinds: Permanent Camps, Temporary Camps, and on a continuous march.

The principles are the same in each kind, the difference being only as to the conveniences that are at hand in each case.

The appetite of men taken from quarters and placed in the field increases considerably for the first few days. Meats that would be indigestible from toughness and simple dishes often neglected while living in barracks are eaten with appetite.

VIII. DISPOSAL OF REFUSE: Particular attention is directed to the cleanly method of burning all kitchen refuse in the camp fire, it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meats, even old tin cans, for if thrown out anywhere, even buried they attract flies. Tin cans are fly traps—burned and cleaned out of fire daily they are harmless. Fire should be cleaned of burnt refuse once a day, as refuse burned will not attract flies. Cleanliness is a good doctor. The burning of refuse, not burying it, is a splendid rule, especially in a large command or permanent camp.

IX. THE BUZZACOTT OVEN: Various portable stoves and ovens have been invented and placed upon the market for use in camp cookery.

The Buzzacott Oven is now generally used in the army; it is an adaptation from the Dutch oven. It consists of a large rectangular box; the bottom is made of sheet iron or steel, with a top of similar material. It is compact and strong for transportation.

The outfit includes all the necessary utensils for roasting, baking, frying, boiling, stewing, as well as many of the cooks' tools, for the use of a company of seventy-five men. It is issued by the Quartermaster's Department, upon requisition, for use in field and camp service.

#### WHAT THE OUTFIT COMPRISES.

One skeleton stove (grate stand).

One extension stand.

To parts of oven.

One large cover for oven (used when boiling water, etc.)

Two large baking and roasting spiders, rests.

Two small frying spiders, rests.

Two lifting hooks and irons.

Two large combination frying, roasting, or baking pans, with covers.

Three large boilers (a set) with covers to fit.

These articles are of special make, handmade, and of selected material, permitting of the rough and constant usage incident to field service.



X. HINTS REGARDING WATER AND WOOD: Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long-continued effort than the avoidance of everything as drink, except cold water (and coffee at breakfast). Drink as little as possible of even cold water. Experience teaches old soldiers that the less they drink on a march, the better, and that they suffer less in the end by controlling the desire to drink, however urgent.

After any sort of exhausting effort a cup of coffee or tea, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength until nature begins to recover herself.

XI. SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO COOKS AND THEIR DUTIES: There should be required for each organization of sixty-five men one chief cook, one assistant cook, and one man detailed daily as cook's police. While the chief cook may be confronted by conditions entirely different from those to which he is accustomed in garrison, he will get willing assistance from other members of the company, and thus have more time for general supervision.

With the exception of the first sergeant, there is no non commissioned officer in the company so important to its well-being as a competent, energetic, chief cook.

His particular duties comprise (1) cooking, and baking bread, (2) care of rations, and (3) general superintendence of all work in the kitchen, and responsibility for all rations and cooking furniture. If there is a good baker in the company it might sometimes be found well to give him charge (under the chief cook) of all the breadmaking.

The assistant cook assists the chief cook in his various duties, and is held responsible for the cleanliness of the cooking utensils.

The cook's police assist the cooks as directed—the cutting of the wood and keeping up of fires usually being included in his duties.

The following table will give the ration in bulk from ten to sixty-five for one day. To ascertain the amount due for more than one day, multiply the amount stated in the table by the number of days.

TABLE OF RATIONS AS ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF THE CONNECTICUT  
NATIONAL GUARD.

Number of Rations.	COMPONENTS OF RATION.										
	Fresh Meat. lbs.	Ham. lbs.	Cheese lbs.	Bread, lbs.	Beans, lbs.	Potatoes, lbs.	Onions, lbs.	Canned To- matoes, 3-lb. Cans.	Canned Peaches, 2-lb. Cans.	Coffee, lbs.	Sugar, lbs.
10	10	8	1	8	2	10	2	1	1	1	2
11	11	8	1	8	2	11	2	1	1	1	2
12	12	9	2	9	2	12	2	2	1	1	2
13	13	10	2	10	2	13	3	3	1	1	2
14	14	11	2	11	2	14	3	2	2	1	2
15	15	11	2	11	2	15	3	2	2	2	2
16	16	12	2	12	2	16	3	2	2	2	2
17	17	13	2	13	2	17	3	2	2	2	2
18	18	14	2	14	2	18	4	2	2	2	3
19	19	14	2	14	3	19	4	2	2	2	3
20	20	15	3	15	3	20	4	3	2	2	3
21	21	16	3	16	3	21	4	3	2	2	3
22	22	17	3	17	3	22	4	3	2	2	3
23	23	17	3	17	3	23	5	3	3	2	3
24	24	18	3	18	4	24	5	3	3	2	4
25	25	19	3	19	4	25	5	3	3	3	4
26	26	20	3	20	4	26	5	3	3	3	4
27	27	20	3	20	4	27	5	4	3	3	4
28	28	21	4	21	4	28	6	4	3	3	4
29	29	22	4	22	4	29	6	4	3	3	4
30	30	23	4	23	5	30	6	4	3	3	5
31	31	23	4	23	5	31	6	4	3	3	5
32	32	24	4	24	5	32	6	4	4	3	5
33	33	25	4	25	5	33	7	4	4	3	5
34	34	26	4	26	5	34	7	5	4	3	5
35	35	26	4	26	5	35	7	5	4	4	5
36	36	27	5	27	5	36	7	5	4	4	5
37	37	28	5	28	6	37	7	5	4	4	6
38	38	29	5	29	6	38	8	5	4	4	6
39	39	29	5	29	6	39	8	5	4	4	6
40	40	30	5	30	6	40	8	5	4	4	6
41	41	31	5	32	6	41	8	5	5	4	6
42	42	32	5	32	6	42	8	6	5	4	6
43	43	32	5	32	7	43	9	6	5	4	7
44	44	33	9	33	7	44	9	6	5	4	7
45	45	34	9	34	7	45	9	6	5	5	7
46	46	35	9	35	7	46	9	6	5	5	7
47	47	35	9	35	7	47	9	6	5	5	7
48	48	36	9	36	7	48	10	6	5	5	7
49	49	37	9	37	7	49	10	7	5	5	7
50	50	38	9	38	8	50	10	7	6	5	8
51	51	38	9	38	8	51	10	7	6	5	8
52	52	39	10	39	8	52	10	7	6	5	8
53	53	40	10	40	8	53	11	7	6	5	8
54	54	41	10	41	8	54	11	7	6	5	8
55	55	41	10	41	8	55	11	7	6	6	8
56	56	42	10	42	8	56	11	7	6	6	8
57	57	43	10	43	9	57	11	8	6	6	9
58	58	44	10	44	9	58	12	8	6	6	9
59	59	44	10	44	9	59	12	8	7	6	9
60	60	45	11	45	9	60	12	8	7	6	9
61	61	46	11	46	9	61	12	8	7	6	9
62	62	47	11	47	9	62	12	8	7	6	9
63	63	47	11	47	9	63	13	8	7	6	9
64	64	48	11	48	10	64	13	9	7	6	10
65	65	49	11	49	10	65	13	9	7	7	10

Pepper, 1 lb per Co. per week.

Pickles, 5 gals. per Co. per week.

Salt, 10 lbs. per Co. per week.

Candles, 1 candle per man per week.

Soap, laundry, 12 lbs. per Co. per week. Canned Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per man per week.

Soap, toilet, 1 cake per man per week. Vinegar, in such quantities as may be required.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

OFFICIAL: WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant General.



State of Connecticut.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT, No. 7.

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REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster-General

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

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MERIDEN, CONN.:

JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1900.



State of Connecticut,

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Governor*:

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of George B. Newton, Quartermaster-General, from October 1st, 1899, to September 30th, 1900, the end of the fiscal year, and have compared the same with the vouchers in the office and find them correct.

The balance in the hands of the Quartermaster General to the credit of the State at the end of said year was eight thousand sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$8,067.87).

D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Auditors of*  
WALTER A. RILEY, } *Public Accounts.*

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 9, 1900.



State of Connecticut.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1899, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

## Brig.-Gen. George B. Newton, Quartermaster-General,

## Specific Appropriations.

Dr.		
1899.		
Oct. 1,	To Cash Balance, Unexpended Amounts of Specific	
	Appropriation of General Assembly, 1899.....	\$ 3,194.19
1900.		
Sept. 30,	To Cash Received, Orders of Comptroller.....	<u>74,947.53</u>

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\$78,141.72

## in Account with the State of Connecticut.

## Specific Appropriations.

CR.	
1900.	
Sept. 30, By Cash, Expended	
Ammunition.....	\$ 1,529.35
Armory Rents.....	8,345.50
Arsenal Repairs.....	86.94
Care of Armories.....	12,663.32
Care of Arms.....	464.83
Care of Public Property.....	7,889.33
Connecticut National Guard.....	9,593.92
Contingent Expenses.....	37.00
Freight and express .....	543.50
Naval Militia.....	1,844.18
Niantic Camp Ground.....	3,154.76
New Uniforms.....	11,289.25
Officers' Compensations.....	1,264.64
Rifle Ranges.....	1,396.32
Transportation.....	5,514.68
Uniform Repairs.....	275.64
Office Expense.....	120.69
Uniform Compensation.....	4,060.00
	<hr/>
	\$70,073.85
By Balance.....	8,067.87
	<hr/>
	\$78,141.72



## Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Newton, Quartermaster-General,

## Miscellaneous Receipts Deposited

Dr.				
1900.				
Sept. 30,	To Cash Received,	Rentals of State Armories.....	\$	300.57
	" " "	Sales, Miscellaneous.....		395.82
	" " "	Missing Property Paid For.....		53.36
	" " "	Transportation Tickets Paid For....		93.76
			\$	<u>843.51</u>

## Special Account No. 1,

1899.				
Oct. 26,	To Cash, Order of	Comptroller.....	\$	<u>2,034.24</u>
			\$	<u>2,034.24</u>

## Special Account No. 2.—Armory Rents,

1899.				
Oct. 26,	To Cash Received, Order of	Comptroller.....	\$	<u>4,000.00</u>

## Special Account No. 3.—Rifle Ranges,

1899.				
Nov 16,	To Cash Received, Order of	Comptroller.....	\$	500.00
			\$	<u>500.00</u>

## in Account with the State of Connecticut.—Continued.

## in State Treasury as Required By Law.

CR.		
1900.		
Sept. 30, By Cash, Paid State Treasurer.....	\$	843.51
	\$	843 51

## Unexpended Balances of 1897, Transfer of Board of Control.

1900.		
Sept. 30, By Cash Expended, Care of Armories.....	\$	1,204.34
“ “ “ Conn. National Guard.....		392.83
“ “ “ Office Expense.....		376.48
	\$	1,973.65
By Cash, Balance Paid State Treasurer.....		60.59
	\$	<u>2,034.24</u>

## Transfer of Board of Control.

1900.		
Sept. 30. By Cash Expended, Armory Rents.....	\$	<u>4,000.00</u>

## Transfer of Board of Control.

1900.		
Sept. 30, By Cash Expended, Rifle Ranges.....	\$	433.00
By Cash Balance, Paid State Treasurer.....		67.00
	\$	500.00

# REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 30, 1900.

*To His Excellency, GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,*  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:—*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this department for the year ending September 30, 1900:

## FINANCIAL.

The balance on hand October 1, 1899, was \$3,194.19. The total receipts of this department have been \$82,325.28. Of this amount \$81,481.77 was drawn on orders of the Comptroller, and \$843.51 was received from miscellaneous sources outside of the state treasury, and was duly turned into the treasury in accordance with law. Besides this latter amount, \$127.59, balance of sundry special accounts, was also turned into the state treasury. The disbursements during this period have amounted to \$76,480.50, and the balance on hand October 1, 1900, is \$8,067.87. These figures are chiefly interesting, perhaps, as furnishing a comparison with the expenditures of the previous fiscal year, in which the disbursements were more than twice as much as during the period covered by this report, the unusually large expenditure during the year ending September 30, 1899, being due to the fact that it was necessary, as a result of service in the Spanish-American war, to uniform and equip the National Guard practically anew.

#### CHANGES IN THE OFFICE.

In May, 1900, the office of this department was moved from the third floor of the State Capitol to the two rooms on the first floor formerly used during sessions of the legislature as a restaurant. These rooms were thoroughly renovated and completely furnished, and give the department the benefit of more working space, which had become a necessity during the few years previous.

An effort has been made to obtain photographs of previous occupants of the position of Quartermaster-General, with a view of framing and preserving them permanently in the office. This effort has met with the cordial co-operation of those whose assistance has been sought, and by the families and descendants of those Quartermasters-General who are no longer living, and it is hoped that a practically complete collection of pictures of those who have held this office from the earliest times will be finally secured.

#### STATE CAMP GROUND.

A number of minor changes have been made at the State camp ground at Niantic. A building for use as a storehouse and office for the subsistence department was erected in July and August, between mess houses Nos. 2 and 3, at a cost of \$1,500, which was found to expedite the work of issuing commissary stores to a great extent. A series of open sheds, built of framework and roofed with corrugated iron, was erected in the rear of the mess houses, for the protection of the cooking apparatus and the men who served as cooks. These sheds cost \$1,454.33.

In the Autumn of 1899 the Governor's reviewing stand was moved from its former position, directly in front of the Commander-in-Chief's quarters, to a point between the quarters of the Governor's and Brigade Staffs, with results that were found agreeable and convenient during the encampment. A number of smaller repairs and some grading were also attended to.

The water supply system, installed in 1899, was operated during the annual encampment by men hired by this department

from the makers of the plant, and was found to work in as satisfactory a manner as during the encampment of 1899.

The question of painting the mess buildings was considered during the early summer, and while it was finally decided not undertake the work at that time, it will be necessary to attend to it during the following year in order to properly preserve the property.

#### UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The National Guard is now supplied, practically throughout, with new uniforms corresponding to the fatigue and field uniforms of the regular army, and it is believed that our troops are in as good condition in this respect as any State troops in the country. The blanket bags, haversacks, belts, and other accoutrements are also of the regulation pattern. This State has been the first, so far as known, to adopt the khaki uniform, and our experience during the summer with this clothing warrants the conclusion that the experiment was a successful one and of much benefit to the National Guard. The total cost of this clothing was \$8,287.55.

#### ORDNANCE.

The matter of supplying Battery "A" with new field guns has been under constant consideration by this department during the last year. Efforts have been made to ascertain from the United States government the views of the authorities as to the best field gun for light artillery, and while the results only confirmed the opinion stated in my last report, that it was unadvisable at this time to buy a battery of this arm because of the existing uncertainty as to the best type of gun, the department has nevertheless made efforts to obtain modern guns of 3.2 inch calibre from the government as a loan, in order to furnish the battery with a modern gun during this transition period. These efforts however have so far proved unsuccessful. As it has been officially announced that the government would hold a series of experiments in March of next year for the purpose of reaching a decision as to the field gun to be adopted by the War Department, I would advise postponing any further action in this matter till that time.

No effort has been made to replace the Springfield rifle now used by the guard with the Krag-Jorgenson rifle, in use by the regular army. Aside from all question of the effectiveness of the Krag-Jorgenson rifle, it is considered by many that the Springfield with its lesser range is better adapted for militia purposes.

The Gatling Gun Company has made for the state four new Gatling guns of the latest pattern. One of these guns, mounted on a carriage especially made for us by the company, was used during the encampment, under the instruction of an expert sent to Niantic by the company, and at the time of this writing the other guns are in course of shipment to the several sections of the Machine Gun Battery. The equipment of this organization with these new weapons will add immeasurably to the effectiveness of the National Guard.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

This department furnished transportation as usual for the spring field days of the different organizations, and for the brigade to and from the annual encampment at Niantic. It also transported the Naval Battalion to and from New Haven on the occasion of its annual cruise. The transportation of the horses and baggage, on separate trains ahead of the troops, at the time of the annual encampment, has become an established custom and was followed this year with the usual satisfactory results. The regimental trains arrived at the East Lyme station with a fair degree of promptness. The scheduled time of arrival and the actual time of arrival were as follows:—Battery "A" due at 8.15 a. m., arrived at 8.18 a. m.; Second Regiment due at 8.25 a. m., arrived at 8.44 a. m.; Fourth Regiment due at 8.45 a. m., arrived at 8.54 a. m.; First Regiment due at 9.05 a. m., arrived at 9.18 a. m.; Third Regiment due at 9.45 a. m., arrived at 9.32 a. m. In line with the suggestions made in the Quartermaster General's report last year, commissioned officers were detailed to accompany each baggage train in order to preserve discipline, to insure the observance of certain rules necessary for the safe and prompt movement of the trains. In spite of this precaution, however, there were a number of reported instances where the railroad companies were hampered



in their work by the fact that the details on these baggage trains did not observe the rules which the railroad companies and this department jointly insisted upon. In the event of accident or injury, the responsibility would probably be thrown upon both the railroad companies and the Quartermaster General, but this department is at a loss to discover other means of carrying out its requirements if it cannot rely upon the execution of orders to preserve discipline by commissioned officers of the brigade.

#### STATE ARSENAL.

Thirty-six years ago the State Auditors called attention to the dilapidated condition of the old Arsenal, and the necessity for a new building. This necessity has been impressed upon succeeding administrations many times since that date, but we are still endeavoring to transact the actual work of the military part of the Quartermaster-General's office in the same building, with the same facilities as regards care and shipment of stores, and with the same possibilities of defence as the state enjoyed in the year 1813, when the present Arsenal was erected. The repetition of this recommendation may have become somewhat hackneyed with the lapse of years, but I wish to call your attention once more to the necessity, now greater than ever before, of a new State military building, where proper care could be taken of military property, where ammunition could be safely stored, and which would be capable of some degree of defence in case of emergency. If practicable it would be advisable to erect a building which would contain offices for those military departments of the State government which require an office equipment, and also to combine with this structure an armory where those commands of the National Guard, stationed in Hartford, could be quartered. While the erection of such a building would entail a large initial cost, it must also be remembered that this expense would be considerably reduced by the sale of the present property, consisting of a corner lot on a business street having two hundred and sixty-four feet frontage and one hundred and sixty-five feet depth, with the buildings. It may be of some interest to the public to know



that this lot cost the State one hundred and twenty-five dollars when bought in 1812.

#### EXPENSES OF THE DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief I paid the expenses of the State in connection with the Dewey celebration in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1899, and settled the accounts on January 19, 1900, by returning to the State Treasurer \$24.21, the balance on hand after payment of all bills. The total expenses amounted to \$6,112.94, which included the transportation expenses of the Governor and Staff, the Second Regiment, the First and Second Companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, and the Naval Battalion.

#### STATE ARMORIES.

The seven armories owned by the State are generally in good condition. The cost of their maintenance during the year has been \$12,663.32, and the amount received through rentals has been \$300.57, part of which is merely reimbursement for expenses of lighting. Some trouble was experienced in two of the armories owing to the neglect to enforce the provisions of General Order No. 24, 1897, compliance with which has been insisted upon, as far as the matter lay within my province, in all cases. In two of the armories needed changes in the janitorships have been made.

The custom of renting State armories to other than State military or naval organizations for entertainments and meetings ought, in my opinion, to be prohibited by legislative action, and I would earnestly recommend such procedure. The general renting of the armories is merely a matter of accommodation to persons and organizations not connected in any way, as a rule, with the National Guard for whom the armories were built and for whom they ought at all times to be in readiness. The money the State receives for rentals of these buildings is in itself an insignificant item, and is not by any means an adequate compensation for the expenses incurred, the wear and tear on the property, the inevitable confusion caused by every

occasion of the kind, and the trouble and correspondence involved in each case.

#### GRAND ARMY AND SONS OF VETERANS.

In May of this year we issued to Sedgwick Post No. 1, G. A. R., located at Norwich in this State, one 12-pounder bronze gun, calibre 4.62, as provided for by special act of the General Assembly, approved June 16, 1899.

There is a small number of muzzle loading muskets, now charged on the books of this department to two Grand Army posts and one camp Sons of Veterans. These guns are of obsolete pattern, and are of small value to the State. I would recommend that the General Assembly cancel the accounts against these organizations, following former legislative precedents in this regard.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES, HEADSTONES AND MEMORIALS FOR VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It may not be out of place at this time to briefly review some of the work that has been done in this office in the matter of auditing and approving applications for payment of funeral expenses of deceased veterans of the Civil War, and for the erection of headstones under Sections 3766, 3767, 3768 and 3769 of the General Statutes. These enactments provide for the payment of a sum by the state not to exceed \$35 toward the burial expenses of every soldier, sailor or marine who died without sufficient estate to defray these expenses, and for the erection at the grave of every veteran of the Civil War, for whom proper application is made, of a headstone costing not more than fifteen dollars. The records on this subject collected in this office during the eighteen years this law has been in force, contains much valuable information concerning the identity of individual soldiers.

Previous to Feb. 3, 1879, the graves of deceased veterans in this state were marked by a small marble foot stone furnished by the United States government, and inscribed with the name of the soldier and the organization to which he belonged. As

but few of these stones have been found, the number erected could not have been large. The state of Connecticut first commenced to mark the graves of soldiers under the Public Acts of 1882, using a marker made of monumental bronze, but after placing 193 markers of this pattern at the graves, this form was discarded, as it was small in size, easily broken, and could not be set in a permanent way. In 1885 a marble stone of good proportions, of excellent quality of marble, solid, durable, and attractive in appearance, was adopted by Quartermaster-General Arthur L. Goodrich as a state marker. This stone is a single marble slab, five feet six inches long, one foot four inches wide, four inches thick; weighs about 400 pounds; is set directly in the ground at a depth of three feet and should last for many years.

During the year just ended 161 applications for payment of funeral expenses, and 315 applications for headstones, have been approved. I have also approved the payment of \$645, an allowance by the state toward the cost of a memorial erected in the town of Winchester by the joint action of the state, the "Trustees for a Memorial Fund" and the citizens of the said town, in accordance with Section 3769, par. 2, of the statutes. This memorial is inscribed with the names of forty-three soldiers whose remains were never brought back to the State for interment and who are described as the "unknown dead," together with the names of the organizations of which they were members.

The General Assembly of 1897, in amending the law regarding funeral expenses, omitted a previous requirement of the law that the remains of the deceased should be buried in this State. This change in the law has led me to reject some claims of funeral expenses where the parties were residents of the state but were buried outside of the State, and sometimes in very close proximity to their residence in the State. I have disapproved such claims on the advice of the Attorney-General, who has notified me officially that the amount allowed toward the funeral expenses of the soldiers could only be granted legally when the deceased were interred in this State. I would suggest, however, that the law be made more explicit on this



	Expended
Monument, 18th Reg't. C. V., National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., 1895.....	\$1,000 00
Monument, 12th Reg't. C. V., National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., 1896.....	1,000 00
Monument, 2d Reg't. Heavy Artillery National Cemetery, Arlington, 1896.....	1,000 00
Monument, 21st Reg't. C. V., New London, Conn., 1898.....	1,000 00
Monument to General J. F. K. Mansfield, Antietam battleground, 1900.....	1,000 00
Monument, 22d Reg't. C. V. (part of Campfield Monument), Hartford, Conn., 1900 .....	1,000 00
Monument, 25th Reg't. C. V., (part of Campfield Monument), Hartford, Conn., 1900 .....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$174,982 87

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The General Assembly of 1899 amended Sections 3766 and 3767 of the General Statutes providing for an allowance of \$35 toward the funeral expenses of the deceased veterans of this war, and also passed a law, Public Acts 1899, chapter 192, providing headstones for these veterans. Three applications for funeral expenses and eleven applications for headstones have been approved by me under the provisions of these acts.

There is no legislation providing for burial expenses and headstones for those who have served, or are serving in the Philippine Islands.

#### EXPENSES OF ILLNESS, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The payment of expenses for illness incurred by volunteers from this state during service in the Spanish-American war, provided for in Special Law No. 545, 1899, which appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose, has been a matter that it was impossible, from the nature of the case, to bring to an early settlement. Claims of this kind are extremely difficult to audit if imposition by individuals is to be avoided, and the selection of January 20, 1900, as the time limit for presentation of claims virtually made any auditing impossible till after that date. The claims filed under this law amounted to more than twice the



appropriation, but the close inspection given each claim resulted in the rejection of many items, compelling the auditing committee, however, to request an additional appropriation of about \$4,000, from the Board of Control to enable them to pay all approved claims in full, making the total cost to the state about \$14,000. If this additional appropriation is made it is expected that the claims may be paid within a few weeks. While the details and large correspondence on this matter have been handled entirely by this office, my thanks are due to Surgeon-General J. Francis Calef for his expert assistance in this connection, as provided for in the act in question.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness and courtesy to me at all times, and your interest in all matters submitted for your consideration tending to elevate or improve the National Guard.

I also desire to acknowledge the faithful performance of duty by my assistant in this office, Colonel Francis Parsons. Assuming the position as he did without previous military experience, by his kindness, thoroughness, and natural ability, he so adapted himself to the trying conditions of two difficult years as to win the respect and admiration of his superior as well as his associate officers of the National Guard.

The announcement of his inability to accept a re-appointment or remain longer in the service, is received with sincere regret by all with whom he has been associated.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. NEWTON,

*Quartermaster-General.*

TABLE 1.

## PROPERTY RETURN.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster-General.

## CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

[illegible]





TABLE 2

## PROPERTY RETURN.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster General.

# CLOTHING.

FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, TO  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

[illegible]



TABLE 3.

PROPERTY RETURN.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster-General.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.	GUNS AND MORTARS.								ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.				HARNESS.				MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.																																		
	SMOOTH BORE.				TROPHIES.																																														
	12-pdr. Bronze, cal. 4.62.	6-pdr. Bronze, cal. 3 67.	Rodman M. L., 10-inch.	Mortars, 10-inch.	12-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.	9-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.	6-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.	6-pdr. Wrought-Iron Guns.	4-pdr. Bronze Guns.	6-pdr. Gun Carriages.	6-pdr. Caissons.	12-pdr. Gun Carriage.	12-pdr. Caisson.	12-pdr. Ship Carriages.	4-pdr. Ship Carriages.	Barbette Carriages and Chassis.	McClellan Saddles and Brides.	Halters.	Spurs, pairs.	Nose Bags.	Horse Equipments.	Saddle Cloths.	Horse Blankets.	Horse Collars.	Chevraes.	Platforms for Rodman Guns.	Platform for Mortars.	Mortar Beds.	Implements for Sea Coast Battery, set.	Curry Combs.	Horse Brushes.	Tompions, brass, for 6-pdrs.	Tompions, brass, for 12-pdrs.	Tompions, wood, for Field Guns.	Paulins.	Gunners' Haversacks.	Thumb Stalls.	Fuze Ponches.	Lanyards.	Caisson Bolts.	Aiming Tripod.	Ammunition Haversacks.	Prolonges.	Sponge Buckets.	Watering Buckets.	Gunner's Shears, pairs.	Vent Covers.	Pole Pads.	Sights, set.		
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1899.....	1	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	17	21	6	21	6	...	...	2	4	4	1	56	32	2	1	12	9	10	46	17	5	5	1	8	4	2	6	1	5	2	1		
Received from Connecticut National Guard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	...	...	11	3	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Received from purchase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to be accounted for.....	1	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	38	17	21	17	24	8	13	13	2	4	4	1	56	32	2	1	12	10	10	46	17	5	5	1	8	4	2	6	1	5	2	1		
Issued to Connecticut National Guard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Issued to Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., Norwich, Ct., as per Special Act, 1899..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sold, Special Orders, Adjutant General.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expended in the service.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total issued, expended, and sold.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1900.....	...	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	7	38	17	5	17	24	8	13	13	2	4	4	1	30	27	2	...	12	9	10	46	17	5	5	...	8	...	2	6	1	5	2	1		





TABLE 4.

## PROPERTY RETURN.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster General.

## ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES (Continued).

[illegible]

\* War Colors, 3rd Regt., C. V. I., Spanish-Am. War.





TABLE 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster-General.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES (Concluded).

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.	AMMUNITION.													TARGETS.		STATE DECORATIONS.																											
																SHARPSHOOTER.					MARKSMAN. FIRST CLASS.				MARKSMAN.			STATE RIFLE MATCH PRIZES.		SERVICE MED- ALS AND CLASPS													
	13-pdr. Shell for Steel Gun. 12-pdr. Conical Shot, cal. 4.58.	Case Shots for 3-inch Guns.	10-inch Shot for Rodman Guns.	Plaster Shells.	Friction Primers.	Rifle Powder, pounds.	Mortar Powder, pounds.	Cartridge Bags, empty.	Time Fuzes.	Wood Fuzes, filled.	Ball Cartridges for Rifles and Revolvers.	Blank Cartridges for Rifles, cal. .45.	Targets.	Target Patches.	X Badges, Gold.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	X Bars, Gold.	X Bars Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	X Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	Badges, Gold.	Bars, Gold.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	V Bars, Bronze.	X Bars, Silver.	Bars, Gilt.	Badges, Silver.	Bronze Bust.	Individual Medals for Winning Team.	Medals for Faithful Ser- vice.	Gold Clasps (Eagles) for Medals.	Silver Clasps (Eagles) for Medals.		
Remaining on hand September 30, 1899.....	14	100	50	25	150	282	....	200	85	19	200	40,667	18,000	163	58,200	..	2	..	1	..	5	....	2	1	..	....	6	4	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	.....	5	
Received from Connecticut National Guard.....												2,300	.....	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Received from United States Government, War Department.....													.....	900	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received from purchase .....			50	....		1,000	300	....	300	..	....	73,750	16,000	500	50,000	5	5	43	25	6	22	119	65	1	60	134	5	97	129	1	2	31	179	24	2	125	1	.....	12	53	6	2	
Total to be accounted for.....	14	100	100	25	150	1,282	300	200	385	19	200	116,717	34,000	1,565	109,200	5	7	43	26	6	27	119	67	2	60	134	11	101	136	1	2	31	182	24	2	125	1	1	13	53	6	8	
Issued to Connecticut National Guard.....			50	....	150	198	300	200	300	..	200	103,910	1,000	267	75,650	5	5	43	25	6	22	116	65	1	60	131	4	95	125	1	..	31	179	23	2	125	1	1	12	53	6	7	
Issued to Governor's Guards.....												2,000	.....	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total issued.....			50	....	150	198	300	200	300	..	200	105,910	1,000	269	76,650	5	5	43	25	6	22	116	65	1	60	131	4	95	125	1	2	31	179	23	2	125	1	1	12	53	6	7	
Remaining on hand September 30, 1900.....	14	100	50	25	....	1,084	....	....	85	19	....	10,807	33,000	1,296	32,500	..	2	..	1	..	5	3	2	1	..	3	7	6	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	....	..	.....	1	3	.....	1	











TABLE I.

## Return of Property in Possession of Connecticut National Guard, Infantry, September 30, 1900.

GEO. B. NEWTON,  
Quartermaster General.

[illegible]





RETURN OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Brigade Signal Corps, Battery A, Machine Gun Battery, and Naval Militia.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, Quartermaster-General.	Trousers.	Blouses.	Forage Caps.	Campaign Hats.	Overcoats.	First Sergeant Chevrons, pairs.	Sergeant Chevrons, pairs.	Corporal Chevrons, pairs.	Gauntlets, pairs.	Blankets.	Signal Service Devices, pairs.	Woven Web Belts.	Leggings, pairs.	Colt's Revolvers.	Holsters.	Bugle with Cord and Tassel.	Signal Kits.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Army Signal Torches.	Flag Cases, canvas.	Special Telephones.	Hatchets.	Field Glasses.	Heliographs.	Field Map Cases.	Military Compasses.	Shelter Tents, complete.	Dispatch Pouches.	Oil Cans.	Meat Cans, Knives, Forks, Spoons and Cups.	Cook's Uniforms.	Telescopes and Tripods.	Trousers, Khaki, prs.	Coats, Khaki.	Military Cooking Outfit.	Signal Flags.	
BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.																																						
First Section, Hartford, Lieut. Thomas C. B. Snell.....	10	10	10	13	12	2	4	6	10	13	10	10	20	12	13	1	.....	14	14	2	8	2	1	2	2	1	1	6	10	1	13	2	2	10	10	1	4	
Second Section, New Haven, Lieut. Earl H. Hotchkiss.....	9	9	9	9	9	.....	2	4	9	10	9	9	18	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	2	8	.....	1	2	2	1	1	6	9	.....	10	.....	2	9	9	.....	20	
Third Section, New London, Lieut. Samuel A. Gager.....	11	10	9	9	9	1	1	4	9	9	7	9	18	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	2	8	.....	1	2	2	1	1	6	9	2	10	.....	2	9	9	.....	20	
Fourth Section, Bridgeport, Lieut. William Lounsbury.....	9	9	9	9	9	.....	3	6	9	9	9	9	19	10	11	.....	1	10	10	.....	8	.....	1	2	2	1	1	6	9	.....	10	.....	2	9	9	.....	10	
Total.....	39	38	37	40	39	3	10	20	37	41	35	37	75	42	44	1	1	44	44	6	32	2	4	8	8	4	4	24	37	3	43	2	8	37	37	1	54	

		3-inch Iron Guns, complete with equipments.	3-inch Iron Guns, complete with equipments.	Watering Buckets.	Gunner's Haversacks.	Paulins.	Artillery Harness, double sets.	Horse Blankets.	Nose Bags.	Whips.	Halters.	Spurs.	McClellan Saddles and Bridles, complete.	Bugles.	Cords and Tassels for Bugles.	Guidons.	Cartridge Belts and Plates.	Trousers, pairs.	Gauntlets, pairs.	Blouses.	Caps.	Overcoats.	Campaign Hats.	Leggings, pairs.	Chevrons, Trumpeter's, sets.	Chevrons, Sergeant's, sets.	Chevrons, Corporals, sets.	Devices, Trumpeter's, sets.	Sabres.	Sabre Belts and Plates.	Revolvers.	Holsters.	M. Ball Cartridges, cal. 45, sealed.	Blankets.	Haversacks and straps.	Canteens and straps.	Blanket Bags, complete.	Meat Cans.	Cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Trousers, Khaki, pairs.	Coats, Khaki.	Military Cooking Outfit.	Uniforms for Cooks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
BATTERY A.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										</

NAVAL MILITIA.		1-pdr. Rapid Fire Hotchkiss Guns. Springfield Rifles, cal. 45. Lee Magazine Rifles. Outlasses, complete. Navy Knives. Lanyards. Boatswain's Whistles. Gun Slings. Cartridge Belts, complete. Cartridge Boxes, complete. Waist Belts and Plates. Bayonet Scabbards. Canteens, complete. Cot's Navy Revolvers. Holsters for Revolvers. Blanket Bags, complete. Haversacks, complete. Knives, Forks, Spoons, Plates and Bowls. Hammocks, complete. Mattresses. Gunner's Haversacks. Drums. Drum Sticks, prs. Drum Covers. Bugles, complete. Arm Chests. Drum Slings. Trousers, blue, pairs. Trousers, canvas, pairs. Jerseys, blue. Jumpers, canvas. Shirts, blue. Caps, flat. Caps, watch. Hats, canvas. Pea Jackets Rating Badges. Watch Marks. Neckerechiefs. Cap Ribbons. Leggins, prs. Blankets. Ponchos. Clothes Bags. Signal Flag Cases. Overcoat Cases. Binoculars. Dummy Cartridge for 1-pdr. Hotchkiss Guns. Cage Stands for R. F. Gun. Top Carriages for R. F. Gun. Deck Cretes for R. F. Gun. Chests for Drill Cartridges for R. F. Gun. Single Sticks. U. S. Elfrida, with boats and equipments. Chicago Steam Whale Boat. 14-Oared Barge. 12-Oared Cutter. Standard Cutter, Navy, 30 feet. Whale Boat. Wall Tents and Flies, Poles and Plus, complete. Coats, C. P. O. Vests, C. P. O. Trousers, C. P. O., prs. Caps, C. P. O. Ball Cartridges, sealed. Trousers, denim, prs. Jumpers, denim.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Naval Battalion Headquarters, New Haven, Commander Frederick L. Averill.....	9	17	11	18	17	17	11	18	13	13	10	6	10	6	13	4	3	13	1	13	7	9	13	2	2	4	2	4	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1





TABLE 9.

## Return of Property in Possession of Miscellaneous Organizations, September 30, 1900.

[illegible]



TABLE 10.

September 30, 1900.

Property of the United States Government Issued and Loaned to the State of Connecticut.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.																														ORDNANCE STORES.										SEA COAST BATTERY AT NIANTIC, ERECTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.										NAVAL STORES.																																														
Blankets, woolen.	Blouses, made, without Buttons.	Caps, Forage, new pattern, without Buttons.	Coats, Foot, made.	Leggings, pairs.	Overcoats.	Trouser Stripes, pairs, Sergeant.	Trouser Stripes, pairs, Corporal.	Drums.	Cases.	Drum Slings.	Colors, Camp.	Colors, National, Infantry, silk, complete.	Flags, Garrison.	Flags, Post.	Flags, Storm and Recruiting.	Flags, Hospital.	Ambulance Guidons.	Mattresses.	Stoves, Conical.	Stovepipe, joints.	Tents, common.	Tents, Common, Poles, ridge.	Tents, Common, Poles, upright.	Tents, Conical Wall.	Tents, Conical Wall Poles.	Tents, Conical Wall Tripods with Straps.	Tents, Hospital.	Tents, Hospital Flies.	Tents, Hospital Poles, Ridge.	Tents, Hospital Poles, upright.	Tents, Shelter Halves.	Tents, Shelter Poles.	Tents, Wall.	Wall Tent Flies.	Wall Tent Poles, ridge.	Wall Tent Poles, Upright.	Pins, large.	Pins, small.	Pins for Shelter Tents.	Trumpet Cords and Tassels.	Bedsteads, Iron, with woven wire bottoms.	Chairs, barrack.	10-inch Projectiles.	Mortar Powder, pounds.	Springfield Rifles, cal. .45, complete.	Colt's Revolvers, cal. .38.	U. S. Magazine Rifle, cal. 30.	Field Officers' Sabres.	Chamois Cases for Field Officers' Sabres.	Merriam Pack.	Blanket Bags.	Haversacks and Straps.	Canteens and Straps.	Gun Slings.	Bayonet Scabbards, steel.	Cartridge Belts.	Plates for Cartridge Belts.	Waist Belts and Plates for Musicians.	Blanket Bag Shoulder Straps, pairs.	Blanket Bag Coat Straps, pairs.	Meat Cans.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Pistol Holsters.	Books of Instruction, Springfield Rifle.	Cases Gun Packing.	Spare Parts for Springfield Rifles, lot.	Components and Appendages for Springfield Rifles, lot.	Paper Targets.	Rodman M. L. Guns, 10-inch, with barbette carriages, chassis, and platforms, complete.	Mortars, 10-inch, with beds and platforms, complete.	Implements for Battery, set.	1-pdr. R. F. Hotchkiss Guns, complete.	Hammocks, complete.	U. S. Ensign No. 8.	Single Sticks.	Colt's Revolvers, D. A., cal. 38.	Holsters for Revolvers.	U. S. S. Elfrida, boats and equipments.	Standard Cutter, 30 ft.	New York's Whale Boat, 29 ft.	Chicago's Steam Whale Boat, No. 159.	Chicago's Barge.	Chicago's First Cutter.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Scabbards.	Cutlass Belts.	Cutlass Throgs.	Cartridge Boxes.	Leggings, pairs.	Clothes Bags.	Canteens and Straps.	Haversacks and Straps.	Steam Cutter, 30 ft., No. 15.	
830	842	1,197	154	1,120	3	1	303	9	5	50	2	2	3	12	24	1	2	275	10	50	657	163	326	9	9	9	2	2	2	4	48	48	219	369	269	538	3,101	13,300	240	27	275	500	39	200	1,668	23	1	9	9	9	1	864	1,098	18	1,217	686	671	658	3	864	853½	50	50	50	50	52	113	56	1	1	900	2		4	1	2	285	4	140	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	152	52	52	52	20	95	285	355	185	1



*State of Connecticut*  
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 25

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF THE

*State of Connecticut*

FOR THE YEAR 1900

WITH THE

Registration Report for 1899 relating to Births,  
Marriages, Deaths and Divorces

---

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE*

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NEW HAVEN:  
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR COMPANY  
1901





## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

---

GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden, . . . . .	1901
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, C.E., Southington, . . . . .	1901
Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, PH.D., New Haven, . . . . .	1903
RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston, . . . . .	1903
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D., Hartford, . . . . .	1905
HENRY G. NEWTON, Attorney, New Haven, . . . . .	1905
Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Permanent Secretary, New Haven.	

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, PH.D., President.

Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer.

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*State Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.*

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

*Chemist.*

Prof. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., New Haven.



# INDEX.

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	PAGE
Alkalinity of Reservoir and River Waters.....	298
Alms House of Meriden.....	18
Annual Meeting of Board .....	9
Annual Reports .....	12
Annual Reports of County Health Officers.....	47
A. P. H. A., Appointment of Delegates to .....	12
Appeal to County Health Officers.....	19
Bailey, Dr. Leonard, on Examining Committee.....	4
Barber, Dr. W. L., appointed on Examining Committee.....	4
Branford Water Supply .....	302
Car Sanitation .....	268
Chlorine Determinations, averages .....	297
Clothing of Well Persons not a Medium of Infection.....	271
Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health.....	6
Contagion not carried in Clothing .....	269
County Health Officers, Nomination of .....	10
County and Town Health Officers .....	344
Danbury Water Supply .....	305
Dangerous Diseases .....	8
Dental Commissioners, Report of .....	355
Diamond Bottling Co., Waterbury .....	6
Doty, Dr. Alvan H. ....	269
Educating the Public in Practical Hygiene .....	262
Election of Officers .....	9
Engineering Undertaking, Sanitary .....	15
Epidemic, Definition of .....	272
Examining Committees .....	352
Examining Committees, Report of .....	34
Examination Questions .....	35
Fairfield County Health Officer's Report .....	60
Fenn Brook .....	333
Forestville Epidemic of Typhoid.....	9, 16
Fuller, Mr. Geo. W. ....	272
Garbage Disposal in Derby .....	11, 22
Hall, Dr. E. C. M., appointed on Examining Committee.....	4
Hart, Rev. Prof. Samuel .....	11
Hartford County Health Officer's Report .....	47
Health Officer, City—qualifications and salary .....	29, 30
Health of Towns .....	83
Hering, Mr. Rudolph .....	272, 273
Hill, George E. ....	290

	PAGE
Hockanum River .....	334
Hog-pen Nuisance in Clinton.....	6-9, II-20
Housatonic River .....	337
Ice .....	15
Influenza, Prevalence of .....	7
Illegitimate Births in Hartford .....	II
Johnson, Dr. Wyatt .....	272
Jones, Dr. L. P. ....	272
Kent Water Supply .....	309
La Grippe, Prevalence of .....	7
Laws, Compulsory, Affecting Public Health .....	290
Library Additions .....	362
Litchfield County Health Officer's Report .....	69
Lee, Dr. Benjamin .....	272
Mailhouse, Dr. Max, resignation .....	II
Manchester Water Supply .....	310
Medical Practice Act, Purpose of .....	33
Medical Practitioners Registered .....	353
Middlesex County Health Officer's Report .....	76
Milk .....	14
Milford Sewage .....	10, 24
Milford Water Supply .....	314
Minutes of Meetings .....	3
Monthly Precipitation in Inches .....	301
Morris Brook .....	333
New Haven County Health Officer's Report .....	50
New London County Health Officer's Report .....	59
Niantic Camp Water Supply .....	316
North Canaan Water Supply .....	317
Norwalk Water Supply .....	318
Pan-American Exposition .....	6
Parasites on School Children .....	5
Placarding Houses .....	27
Pneumonia, increased prevalence .....	7
Porto Rico, Superior Board of Health of .....	5
Practitioners, Examination of .....	32
Privies of Public School Defiled .....	14, 28
Quarantine, New Methods and Changes.....	269
Quonnipaug Lake, North Guilford .....	II, 23
Rainfall for year 1900 .....	301
Registration of Practitioners .....	32
Report of Delegates to A. P. H. A. ....	268
Report of Delegate to Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health .....	261
Rivers Pollution and Water Supplies .....	305
Rockville, Schenipsit Lake .....	320
Sanitary Science, progress of applied .....	12

	PAGE
Scarlet Fever, in Lyme .....	11
Scarlet Fever, and Schools .....	26
School Houses, inspection of .....	13, 28
Schools and Scarlet Fever .....	26
Secretary's Report .....	3-7
Senter, Dr. A. W. ....	271, 273
Sewage Effluent, Springside Farm .....	338
Sewage Filtration at Berlin, Report on .....	21
Sewage of New Britain .....	21
Seymour Spring Examination .....	286
Ship's Cargo not a Medium of Infection .....	271
South Manchester, Porter Reservoir .....	323
South Manchester, Taylor Reservoir .....	325
Stafford Springs, Water Supply .....	327
Stonington Water Supply .....	329
Thompsonville Water Supply .....	331
Tolland County Health Officer's Report .....	76
Town Health Officer's Annual Reports .....	83
Treasurer's Report .....	360
Tuberculosis .....	13
Tuttle, Dr. C. A., appointed Medical Examiner .....	11
Typhoid Epidemic .....	9, 274
Vaughan, Dr. Victor .....	271
Waterbury Water Supply .....	332
Windham County Health Officer's Report .....	66
Wopawaug River at Milford .....	10, 24



# State of Connecticut.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 1, 1900.

*To His Excellency, George P. McLean, Governor of Connecticut:*

SIR:—In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twenty-third Report of the State Board of Health; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1899.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,

*Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of  
Registration of Vital Statistics.*





# GENERAL REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut:*

SIR:—Complying with the law which requires the State Board of Health to make an Annual Report to you in each year, “upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the State,” the twenty-third annual report of the Board is herewith submitted.

It embraces the following subjects:

A BRIEF GENERAL REPORT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CITY, BOROUGH, AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

REPORT ON AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER IN FORESTVILLE.

REPORT ON THE SEYMOUR SPRING, SOUTH NORWALK.

COMPULSORY LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RIVERS POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

LIST OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

LIST OF REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DENTAL COMMISSIONERS.

## THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

The personnel of the Board has not been changed during the year. The Board by law consists of seven members, four at least of whom must be physicians and one a lawyer. Of the original members of the Board as it was constituted at its organization, but two are now living. They have held a continuous connection with it from its beginning. It has had

only two presidents and one secretary, beside those now in office. Since its incorporation in 1878, fifteen individuals have been members of it. Of these, one was an editor, one a scientist, eight physicians, four lawyers, and one is a civil engineer.

During the past year, the quarterly meetings required by law have been regularly held and well attended. This is the twenty-third annual report of the Connecticut State Board of Health.

While there is in each successive year a certain amount of repetition of what was done in previous years and necessarily of a routine nature, yet there has been also, from year to year, a marked progressive character in the work of the Board. This is conspicuously manifested in the systematic, methodical and orderly way in which the sanitary administration of the State is conducted now as compared with the unmethodical, chaotic and headless proceedings of twenty years ago. The progress has been gradual, and can be best appreciated by contrasting the conditions at the extremes of its existence.

It has been a slow and often discouraging undertaking to overcome the long established habits of conservative people. While there have been progressive individuals in every community, yet communities as a whole have seemed to be satisfied with existing sanitary conditions, and in very many towns to have a fixed incredulity as to the possibility of improvement of them. There was, it is true, a nominal board of health in every town, charged with the administration of public hygiene.

It had a sort of *ex-officio* existence, its members being such by reason of holding other offices. But they had no well defined duties, were responsible to no other authority, for the most part had no compensation, and more often than otherwise, their occasional and rare efforts to make existing conditions more sanitary, were resented by the citizens concerned, or ignored with silent contempt. Applied sanitary science had, twenty years ago, made but little progress in this country. Health officials were not chosen with reference to practical expert knowledge, and in a majority of instances the legally constituted town board of health never acted as such, from one year's end to another. There was no *state* sanitary administration whatever. Everything that was done was done *townwise*, and

each separate town was a distinct and independent unit. There was no concert of action among the towns—no guiding influence whatever to direct the one hundred and sixty odd units to the accomplishment of any common purpose. Until the State Board of Health was established, no provision existed for organizing sanitary undertakings on any systematic methods relating to the state as a whole. No means existed by which any practical knowledge of the condition of the general health of the State could be acquired, or modern means of promoting it be adopted. No reports of the occurrence of contagious diseases in a community were required by law, except in the case of tavern keepers and keepers of lodging houses, and of them, only during certain months in the year. And this requirement was universally ignored. The only basis upon which to estimate the state of the public health throughout Connecticut, in the condition of vital statistics as then kept, was the reports made once a year by the town registrars of the mortality in their respective towns and the causes of death.

What the State Board of Health has done in the way of organization and practical effective work, will be appreciated by contrasting the methods of sanitary administration and vital statistics of the past year, with the situation described above.

The heterogeneous body composed of the selectmen and justices of the peace which formerly constituted the town board of health, is everywhere abolished. Instead, there is in every town, borough and city in the State, a legally appointed health officer, whose compensation is regulated by law and who is charged with the responsibility of sanitary administration throughout his jurisdiction. The charters of a few of the cities modify slightly this practice, but do not alter the essential principles of the system.

No step in sanitary legislation has been followed by more practical good results than that which placed the responsibility upon an individual in each town, borough and city, made his office independent of the popular vote, extended the tenure of his office to four years, and provided for his compensation.

Other important legislation secured by the influence of the State Board requires that every case of infectious disease shall be promptly reported to the local health officer, who immediately takes supervision of the precautions necessary to prevent its spread. Then, during the first week of the following month,

the local health officer must make report to the State Board of the number and kinds of infectious diseases which have occurred within his jurisdiction. At the same time the registrar of vital statistics reports to the Board the number of deaths in his town, occurring from any disease or other cause. In this way the State Board is kept informed of the sickness prevailing in every part of the State, and of the mortality resulting therefrom. From these facts, which are collected with more accuracy in Connecticut than in any other state in the Union, it is possible to know the location of every outbreak of infectious disease and to render such advisory service as the occasion may demand, to estimate the varying death-rate of each disease, the percentage of each disease to the total mortality in different years, the percentage of mortality to the total cases of the same disease in different years, and in various other ways to estimate the influences which promote disease and the results.

Thus in the year ending October 31st, exactly 1,700 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the State, but as many cases were very mild and not attended by a doctor, and not reported, it is safe to say that there were more than 2,000 cases in fact. The deaths, however, were fully reported and numbered only 55. Hence less than 3 per cent. of all the cases were fatal. A remarkably low death-rate and indicating a very mild type of the disease.

On the other hand, there were 1,163 cases of typhoid fever reported. This disease, by reason of its severity and duration, is more fully reported than scarlet fever, and probably the whole number sick did not exceed 1,300 cases. Of this disorder 268 were fatal, giving a death-rate of over 20 per cent. of the cases, which is a very high rate, much in excess of the usual fatality.\*

\* It is interesting in this connection to note the death-rate from typhoid fever in the hospitals. I have reports from six hospitals, viz., the Hartford Hospital, General Hospital at New Haven, Bridgeport Hospital, the Danbury Hospital, the Norwich and Meriden Hospitals, for the two years 1899 and 1900. The total cases numbered 693 during the two years, and the deaths 55, giving a percentage of only 6.8.

If there is no material error in the diagnosis and reports of cases, these figures develop the remarkable fact that the death-rate from typhoid fever in private practice is three times as high as it is in hospitals.



By means of this constant intercommunication between the local health officers and the State Board, it is on record that of the 168 towns in Connecticut, measles occurred in 146 of them; scarlet fever appeared in 114 towns; diphtheria in 106; typhoid fever in 121 different towns; and whooping cough in a large majority of the towns in the State.

There is no instance on record of the presence of these diseases in so many towns in the State in any previous year. But there are frequent records of many times the mortality from them.

The outbreak particularly of scarlet fever and measles in so many places was due largely to the mild type of the maladies. The light cases were not reported. The patients were too often kept under no restriction, but allowed their liberty to spread the infection wherever they chose to go. Yet in many towns the primary cases were so well cared for that no general infection spread from them. In this connection it should be stated that there are three attributes which specially distinguish all infectious diseases: 1st, they are each due to a special infection; 2d, they are communicable diseases; 3d, they all belong to the class of preventable diseases. Hence the efforts of the State Board of Health are more particularly directed to their restriction and prevention than to any other human maladies. The experience of the past year as indicated by the reports of the health officers affords the most convincing proof that they are preventable.

The evidence is convincing, beyond dispute, of the success attending the intelligent application of the known means of restriction and of the failures following their neglect.

The testimony of the health officers is, that whenever they had the ready and active coöperation of the communities they

This is a surprising result and if future observation should verify its truth, it is an interesting and highly important question—Why this difference?

Several suggestions occur which deserve close investigation. Can it be due to the personal character of hospital patients? Can it be due to more skillful treatment and better nursing in hospitals?

Can it be due to the general unfitness, in a hygienic sense, of private houses, for the care of patients with a severe and protracted disease? Or do all these and still other influences combine to produce this favorable showing for hospitals?

served, were promptly notified of the primary cases, and the directions which they gave were followed, in each instance the disease was arrested, or restricted to very limited numbers. On the other hand, the same testimony shows that wherever the isolation of patients was resisted and disinfection neglected, the diseases became more or less epidemic.

Upon the lowest money estimate of the cost of sickness and funerals, it would be easy to demonstrate that the prevention of the spread of these diseases in the State during the year, through the organized work of its health officers, had saved to its citizens many times the annual expense of the State Board of Health.

The history of the wide prevalence of the above named infectious diseases proves in a forcible manner that they are preventable and that their spread has been prevented in a great many places in which they have appeared, and just in proportion as the means of prevention have been applied. It also proves the success of the system of combining vital statistics with the sanitary administration in use in Connecticut. And it is very gratifying to add the general and increasing approval of it by the citizens.

The success of the efforts at prevention is strikingly apparent when we examine the mortality tables. Although there were one or more cases of the above diseases present in more towns in the State than ever before in one year, yet the deaths from measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup were 142 less than the average annual number of deaths from the same diseases in the previous twenty years. This fact is the more emphatic because of the increased density of population since twenty years ago and also the more perfect registration of deaths than formerly.

Sanitary administration is better than it ever was before, and there are still other means of improving it.

Our method of collecting the vital statistics enables us to record with great accuracy several other interesting and important facts, thus: there were 20,395 births in the State in the year ending October 31st, 1900; there were 7,024 marriages and 16,263 deaths, and of the last, 10 per cent. were caused by pneumonia.

On the basis of the census there were 22.4 births in every



1,000 of the population; there were 15.4 marriages to every 1,000, and the death-rate was 17.9 per 1,000.

There was one case of small pox in Danbury in July, and two cases of questionable diagnosis, called varioloid, in New Haven in March.

The State Board has published circulars giving instructions for the prevention and restriction of the recognized preventable diseases, which are liberally distributed whenever it is notified of the occurrence of them.

The State Board, through its Secretary or a committee, have responded to many requests for conferences with local health officers and with town committees in many different parts of the State. They have advised as to conditions suspected to endanger the public health; the abatement of nuisances, and the disposal of sewage. They have inspected and rendered advice respecting polluted lakes and rivers. The Secretary has had many personal consultations and much correspondence with local health officers relating to practical ways of arresting the spread of diseases. Public institutions have been visited and consultations held with local authorities in regard to improving their sanitary condition. Outbreaks of epidemic diseases have been investigated by experts and their origin discovered. The school houses throughout the State and the public buildings have been inspected by the local health officers and reported upon. Most of the sources of ice supply have been examined with reference to danger of pollution. On all the above matters, written reports have been made to the Board, which will appear in subsequent pages of this report.

In another way the work of the Board has been kept before the public in the issue of a "Monthly Bulletin," in which it published a concise statement of the births and marriages happening among the people and of the sickness and mortality in the State during the previous month, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. This is mailed to all health officers, town clerks, members of the Legislature, and all others who desire it. Its contents also gain a wider reading through the daily press, to which it is freely distributed, and which quote from it very liberally.

## REPORTS OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

There are 168 town health officers in the State, of which 159 have made report of their doings and of such facts relating to the hygiene of their respective towns as the State Board have inquired for. The prompt and generally satisfactory character of the reports as to the information communicated, denotes an intelligence and interest in their duties never so fully manifested before.

The health officers of Bloomfield, Branford, Chatham, Durham, Middlefield, Putnam, Southington, Waterford and Westbrook, have sent no report.

Besides the towns there are 18 cities. The health officers of two, Putnam and Rockville, have failed to report. Of the 22 boroughs, reports have been received from all but 3. Of 2 of these boroughs the health officers are recently deceased.

In several instances the city and town limits are coterminous and the same health officer has jurisdiction. So in all but 3 of the 22 boroughs, the health officer of the borough is the same person as that of the town in which the borough is included.

Many of the reports show that the writers are well founded in the principles of sanitary science. Every one who reads them attentively must be impressed with the feeling that there is, throughout Connecticut, a vigilant and intelligent supervision over those conditions which chiefly concern the health of its citizens.

Abstracts from all these reports and in some instances the full reports are published in the subsequent pages of this volume.

These annual statements present a continuous history of the progress of practical public hygiene in each town reporting.

In order that the reports shall have some uniformity of method, a series of topics are suggested to the health officers, covering the principal subjects which influence general salubrity and which the writers are requested to report upon in the order given.

For economical reasons, many details are omitted in the printed abstracts, such as the enumeration of diseases which did not occur in a town, the continued neglect to provide isolation hospitals or a public water supply or sewage disposal.

So, too, in regard to restricting tuberculosis, the printed reports quote only instances in which some definite action has been taken either by the medical profession or the public.

For the same economical reasons methods of garbage and sewage disposal, and provision for the care of contagious diseases, unless specifically described as an improvement on previous conditions, are not printed. In short, negative statements indicating no advance in public sanitation are generally not included in the printed abstracts.

#### ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The practical work accomplished in the abatement of nuisances dangerous to health, is one of no small significance. These have been investigated by the local health officers to the number of many hundred, of which almost all were abated. Of these more than four-fifths were brought to the notice of the local health officers by complainants and the remainder were abated without waiting for a complaint.

The annual reports of health officers reveal the fact that in a few towns in the State, a rule is in force that every complaint of a nuisance must be made in writing and with the signature of the complainant. The State Board of Health is of opinion that this rule is inconsiderate and prejudicial both to the physical and moral health of the public subject to it. If the health officer is governed by it strictly, and will give attention only to nuisances which are brought to his attention in that way, the operation of the rule will cause many serious nuisances to be tolerated beyond the line of safety, or else will oblige neighbors to complain of each other, and so provoke irremediable personal animosities. Scarcely any rule can be devised so likely to perpetuate nuisances, and endanger health, or else interrupt the friendly relations of citizens and introduce discord into harmonious neighborhoods.

No citizen should be compelled to complain of his neighbor in order to have a nuisance abated, that is dangerous to the health of his family. The reluctance with which it is done, is sufficiently evident from the frequent requests of the complainants that their names shall not be made known.

Although there are several towns of which it is stated no

nuisances were complained of, yet it is quite evident from the other reports that there are very few towns indeed, probably not one, in which the negligence or indifference of some of its citizens have not produced unsanitary conditions, which ought not to be allowed to continue.

Another fact is conspicuously prominent in the annual reports of local health officers, which is that a very large majority of nuisances abated were first brought to the attention of the health officer in the form of a complaint, by a suffering neighbor. The inference is indisputable that innumerable others exist of which no complaint is made, because the neighbor prefers to suffer rather than offend his friend.

Among the official functions of the local health officers, the abatement of dangerous nuisances has always constituted a prominent part of his duties. Indeed, in public estimation, his works runs almost entirely in two lines, one the effort to restrict the spread of contagious diseases and the other the correction of unsanitary local conditions, commonly called nuisances. One is a direct contest with disease itself, the other a struggle with the agencies and influences which originate or promote disease.

The administration of public hygiene is often called "preventive medicine." The idea of prevention, the warding off of disease, is the highest aim of sanitary science. From this point of view it is evident that the true interest of a community requires that the abatement of dangerous nuisances should not be limited to those only of which complaint is made to the health officer, but that all the other dangerous nuisances should also be abated. This can only be accomplished by a careful and systematic inspection of all suspected places, at such intervals as circumstances may require.

Just here a practical difficulty arises in the present system of sanitary administration. The local health officers are, with few exceptions, practicing physicians. Their professional duties are too exacting to permit them to give the necessary time for a careful and methodical sanitary survey of the territory under their respective jurisdictions. Again, the economic ideas of most bodies of selectmen would seldom consist with the just charges of physicians so employed. Still again, it is not in accord with the present teaching of sanitary science that



a doctor should visit a sick patient while his clothing may be saturated with the disgusting odors derived from a recent inspection of a privy vault or a hogpen. Hence he cannot decently or rightly dovetail together his two functions of doctor and inspector on the same day. As chemists say, they are incompatible.

The solution of the problem lies in the employment of a sanitary inspector. Such a person, sufficiently intelligent for such work, under the direction of the health officer, to whom he should report daily, could always be employed at much less compensation than would satisfy the doctor. The moral effect of announcing a proposed inspection of back-yards and dirty places, would cause a hasty and efficient renovation of many of them before the inspector appeared.

By this plan two very desirable results would be accomplished, the greater part or all of the unwholesome nuisances would be abolished and personal animosities among neighbors, caused by complaints, would be avoided, and the sanitary results would be far more satisfactorily accomplished. Such inspection should be made at intervals, as circumstances might require.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The reports relating to special efforts for the restriction of tuberculosis reveal a general recognition of the importance of such efforts, but do not indicate any common or united activity. No doubt much is being accomplished in a quiet but effective way by the personal and private instructions given by practitioners generally to their patients and nurses as to the proper precautions to observe with consumptives. This practice is frequently mentioned in the reports. In some towns, especially those in which the trolley cars are running, the local health officers have issued a prohibition against spitting upon the floors or platforms of the cars and in most cases have extended the mandate to include all public buildings and the sidewalks.

As the dried spittle of consumptive patients is believed to be the principal medium of communication, the reformation in the practice of spitting which will be effected by such sanitary regulations as the above, will unquestionably reduce the victims of that dread malady.

Tuberculosis is not only a preventable disease, but in its incipient stages it is unquestionably curable. But the peculiar nature of the disease and the circumstances of many of its victims are such that the expense of proper treatment is prohibitory, even for people of considerable property, in the absence of any suitable establishments in which they can be received and cared for. Hence the majority of consumptives have only the discouraging prospect of laboring on while their strength lasts in the same unsanitary environment in which the disease was acquired.

There are a goodly number of consumptives now living in this State who under favorable conditions could be restored to health. The conditions necessary to so happy a result, however, are not available to them as individuals, except that by some public benefactions, provision is made for their care and treatment collectively. The plea is specially made for the poor, who because of their poverty will of necessity continue to live in overcrowded habitations and in an environment most unfavorable to the recovery of such patients. Unfortunately the majority of tuberculous patients are poor.

The plea for sanatoria for consumptives is not made solely in the interest of the victims of the disease, but more largely in the interests of the general public.

Everyone of these poor patients is by reason of his circumstances unavoidably and inevitably a source of infection to others. Those who are associated with him in the intimacy of family life can rarely escape the fatal consequences of such association, and thus they in turn become new centers of future infection to their companions. Every state owes it to its subjects, as a measure of great public concern, to diminish as much as possible the breeding places of this most deadly of all human maladies.

This proposition to provide, at the public cost, the means of caring for and treating the indigent victims of consumption, is not a fanciful and novel conceit of visionary enthusiasts. In Europe the practice has passed the experimental stage, and has demonstrated its claim to wise, prudent and economical statesmanship. The Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Saxony and Sweden, the Queen of Holland and the Empress of Germany, have provided in greater or less degree

this sort of contribution to the welfare of their peoples. "Germany alone, ten years ago, could boast of over thirty sanatoria for the consumptive poor." The number is now nearly doubled.

Among the advocates of these institutions are found the highest sanitary authorities known: Von Schrötter of Austria; Dettweiler, Leyden and Liebe of Germany; Letulle, Grancher and Petit, of France; Walters, Weber and Lindsey, of England; and in this country, we have Prudden, Biggs and Knopf of New York; Bowditch and Otis of Boston; Lee and Flick of Philadelphia, and many others.

The longest experience of consumptive hospitals has been had in England. It is sufficient to mention the Brompton Hospital and the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; both of which were inaugurated about half a century ago. Still others antedated them. One, indeed, was established as early as 1791—the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary for Scrofula.

The first hospital in the United States for the treatment of consumption was started by the private enterprise of Drs. A. L. Loomis and E. L. Trudeau, with the benevolent aid of a few ladies and gentlemen in New York and Philadelphia. It was located in the Adirondacks near Saranac Lake in 1884. It is conducted on the cottage system.

In 1887 the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal Mission established a hospital for the treatment of consumption at Chestnut Hill. The next year a private sanitarium for the same purpose was erected at Asheville, N. C., the Winyah Sanitarium. Still others have been established, stimulated by philanthropy or as a profitable business venture. There are now 35 such establishments in the United States, including some military ones. But Massachusetts, accustomed as she is to lead in such beneficial undertakings, was the first state in the Union to establish, by an act of Legislature, a hospital for consumptives; as a result of which the State was able to announce that on the first day of October, 1898, the hospital would be open for the reception of patients.

But after all the practical question is *cui bono*, for what good are they?

They have demonstrated their usefulness very positively in three distinct ways: (1) They have proved beyond question



the curability of the disease and the means of curing. (2) For ever patient treated in them one source of danger has been removed from the community in which he lived. (3) They are object lessons and practical schools of public instruction, the teachers being in large part the recovered patients, who go back to their friends, living illustrations of the fallacy of the old belief that consumption is incurable. But better than that, they are well instructed by personal observation and practical experience in the special precautions and conduct which they must observe both for their own safety and that of others.

Dr. Flick of Philadelphia, in a very full review of the "Special Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis" existing in Europe and in this country, writes that in England the deaths from tuberculosis have diminished 50 per cent. in the forty years from 1849 to 1888, inclusive. He attributes this result very largely to the good influences of the hospitals devoted to the treatment of that disease.

The State Board of Health desire, in this connection, to express in strong terms its approval of any act of our Legislature looking to the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of the consumptive poor, erected and conducted on modern scientific principles in laudable imitation of similar institutions in the states of Massachusetts and New York.

Tuberculosis is at the present time occupying more public attention; and exciting a greater interest in the popular mind, than any other single sanitary topic.

The simplicity of the mode of its communication, and the efficacy and practicability of avoiding the danger of taking it, gives great encouragement to the belief that it can be almost or quite exterminated. The State ought not to be backward in affording all reasonable aid it can render.

It is stated on a previous page that there are other ways in which sanitary administration in Connecticut can be improved.

There are three which stand out prominently, as means of much utility and proven efficacy. One is the providing for gratuitous examination of pathogenic specimens of matter from suspected cases of infectious diseases, in order to secure an early diagnosis and prevent their spread. Another is the daily inspection of school children. The majority of epidemics spread from schools. The early detection of the primary cases

and their prompt removal would prevent such a development. In practice, too, it has been found of great value to the health of the children in detecting many ailments in a curable stage which are being neglected to the serious injury of the children—such as varieties of skin diseases, inflammations of the eyes and ears, the presence of parasites, and deformities, all of which become aggravated by neglect. And thirdly, it would be of inestimable value in the prevention of epidemics if the State Legislature should enact a law that every city and every town of more than 5,000 inhabitants should provide and keep ready for use an isolation hospital, to which contagious cases that have no adequate means of isolation could be taken and cared for.

Much might be said in advocacy of each of these means of promoting public health, but for the present they are only offered as suggestions.

The following is a brief statement of the work done in water investigation:

First—The examination at regular intervals of certain public water supplies in the State.

Second—The examination of the water from certain rivers which are subject to sewage contamination.

Third—The examination of the efficiency of sewage purification works.

Fourth—The examination of special samples ordered by the County Health Officers.

Samples have been taken at stated intervals from fourteen different public water supplies throughout the State during this year. The analyses of this class are highly important as tending to stimulate those having charge of the supplies to make improvements; this effect being accomplished by the knowledge that the character of the water is to be compared with that of other places, in the analyses published in the annual reports. The effect aimed at here is similar to that of the law under which all fertilizers used in the State are analyzed, and which has resulted in maintaining an excellent standard in the products of this class which are sent into the State. It is very desirable that a greater number of analyses should be made each year than has been found possible. In Massachusetts every supply is examined several times each year.

The rivers which have been examined during the past year

are: the Housatonic, samples having been taken at Falls Village and at Derby each month throughout the year; and the Hockanum, from which samples have been taken monthly from three places throughout the dry season. Analyses of this class are of special value as tending to keep track of the increasing sewage pollution of our streams, and as giving definite data when such questions come up for consideration in our courts.

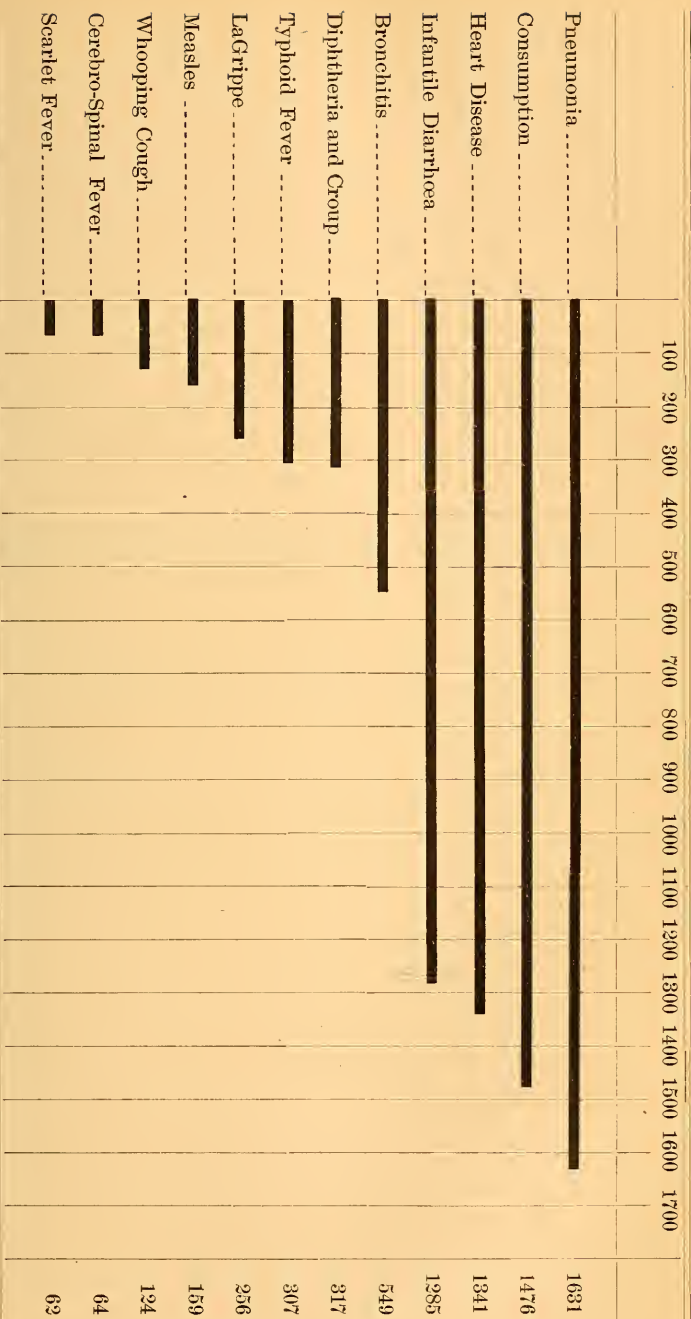
The sewage samples which have been examined during this year have been taken from the new filter beds at the Springside Home in New Haven, as they have been in former years from the Meriden and Bristol filter beds. The increasing pollution of certain of our streams is making it more and more necessary to purify the sewage of our cities in some manner, and the process by intermittent filtration is the one which seems best fitted to our conditions. In order to get satisfactory results from filter beds they require intelligent care, and experience has shown that this is best accomplished by a certain amount of outside oversight; and it would, therefore, be very desirable if the State Board of Health were in a position to look after the workings of all such beds in the State, by inspection and by analysis of samples.

The special examinations made by order of the County Officers are for the most part the examination of wells suspected of being the source of disease. These have increased considerably as compared with last year, there having been sixty-five chemical or bacteriological examinations of this class so far this year. This class of analyses is of very great service, for the waters examined are those which are a special menace to the health of the State, and the analyses by the State afford the health officers a good basis, when taken in connection with their knowledge of the surroundings, on which to form a definite opinion as to whether the source should be discontinued. It is reasonable to expect that for a time the number of such analyses will increase.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER,  
C. A. LINDSLEY,  
H. G. WILSON,  
R. S. GOODWIN,  
T. H. MCKENZIE,  
E. K. ROOT,  
H. G. NEWTON.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM THE LEADING DANGEROUS DISEASES, IN 1900.



Three cases of Small Pox were imported into the State during the year. Two were found in New Haven and one in Danbury.

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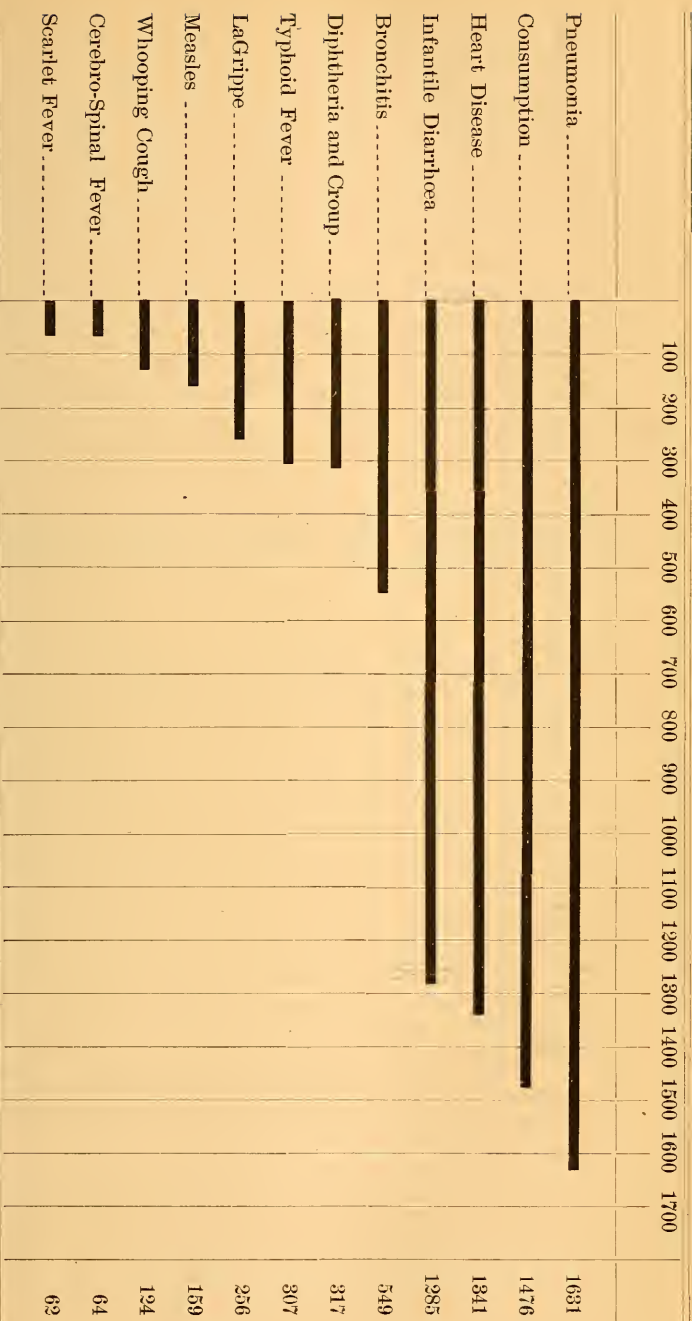
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# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.



# SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1900.

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## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 13, 1900.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day, after due warning, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.35 P. M. by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer. There were present: Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. E. K. Root, Attorney H. G. Newton, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer for the quarter was read, approved, and ordered on file. The vouchers had been previously audited and approved by the Auditing Committee.

The Secretary made a verbal report of the work of the Board during the quarter, and of the general condition of the health of the commonwealth; noting by comparison with mortality reports of former years a decided improvement; this improvement being manifest in regard to the percentage of infectious diseases, but particularly in regard to the diminished deaths from typhoid fever.

The different medical societies of the State having sent in their respective nominations for the examining committees, the Board proceeded to their appointment in the following order.

Following the announcement of a nomination of a committee-man by the Connecticut Medical Society came a letter from the nominee, forwarded by the Secretary of the Society, declaring his purpose to decline the appointment as soon as he has been officially notified of it.

The Secretary of the Medical Society had also informed the President of the Society, Dr. C. S. Rodman, of this purpose on the part of the candidate. The President of the Society, acting

on this information, sent the following communication to the State Board of Health:

CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

WATERBURY, CONN., Jan. 9, 1900.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

*Dear Doctor:*—Having to-day received notice from the Secretary of the Connecticut Medical Society that Dr. Graves declines to accept appointment upon the Examining Committee, and acting in conformity with Section VI of the Medical Practice Act, I nominate Dr. W. L. Barber of Waterbury to fill the vacancy.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. S. RODMAN.

The correspondence having been submitted to the Board and considered, it was voted, that

*Whereas*, Dr. C. B. Graves, who was nominated by the Connecticut Medical Society as a member of its Examining Committee, has given notice that he will not accept an appointment as a member of said Committee, and whereas the President of said Society has nominated Dr. Walter L. Barber, of Waterbury, to fill the vacancy thereby caused, Dr. W. L. Barber be and hereby is appointed a member of said Examining Committee.

A communication from the Secretary of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society announced the name of Dr. E. C. M. Hall of New Haven for appointment on its Examining Committee. On motion it was

*Voted*, that Dr. E. C. M. Hall be and is hereby appointed a member of said Examining Committee.

A like communication from the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association nominated Dr. Leonard Bailey to succeed himself on its Committee. It was voted that Dr. Leonard Bailey of Middletown be appointed on said Committee.

A communication from the State Board of Health of Illinois was presented, relating to reciprocity between states in permitting medical practitioners who have passed satisfactory examinations in one state to enter into practice in another state, where the requirements of qualifications are the same, without a re-examination.

The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Root and Lindsley, to consider and report what change,

if any, in legislation in this State was advisable in reference to this subject.

Several other communications were read and duly considered, but they did not call for any formal action on the part of the Board.

A communication from the Secretary of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America was laid upon the table until the April meeting.

Dr. Root stated that the question of excluding pupils from the public schools who were afflicted with animated parasites upon the head or body, had arisen in Hartford, and he desired an expression of the Board upon it. After consideration it was *Voted*, that it is the opinion of the State Board of Health that lousy pupils should be excluded from the public schools.

Dr. Root submitted some notes of information he had obtained relating to the last autumn of over 40 cases of typhoid in South Manchester.

The Secretary announced that he had received official information of the organization of a "Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico," with the names of the officers and members.

He had also forwarded to it copies of our reports and other documents.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 27, 1900.

The regular quarterly meeting was held this day after due notice, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven. It was called to order at 2.35 P. M. by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer. There were present: Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, T. H. McKenzie, Esq., Dr. E. K. Root, H. G. Newton, Esq., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved.

The Report of the Treasurer having been audited by the Committee, was read, approved and ordered on file.

The Report of the Secretary for the previous quarter was read, approved, and ordered on file.

*Voted*, that 300 copies of the revised edition of Disinfection and Disinfectants, to be published by the American Public Health Association, be purchased and one copy sent to every health officer in the State.

A communication from Dr. E. K. Root, dated Feb. 12, 1900, stating that an analysis of the water sold by the Diamond Bottling Co. of Waterbury showed a high degree of contamination, was submitted together with the correspondence of the Secretary with the health officer of Waterbury on the matter.

A communication from the National Board of Trade, asking the influence of the State Board of Health in support of a bill prohibiting the pollution of streams, where such streams form the dividing lines between two States. Connecticut not being interested in the subject, having no such boundaries of extent, the matter was by vote laid on the table.

Communications from parties soliciting exhibits by the State Board for the Paris Exposition and for the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, were by vote laid upon the table for future consideration.

The appointment of delegates to the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, laid upon the table at the last meeting, was taken up, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley and Dr. E. K. Root were appointed to attend the meeting to be held at Atlantic City, June 1 and 2.

It was further

*Voted*, that if either delegate was unable to attend, he might appoint a substitute.\*

A communication from James H. Sutherland of Clinton, concerning an alleged nuisance near his milk house, was submitted, also another relating to the same from Judge W. U. Pearne. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Attorney H. G. Newton and Dr. Lindsley.

The matter of employing more clerical assistance in the office while compiling the annual Registration Report was stated by the Secretary, and he was instructed to employ another clerk.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

\* Dr. Root appointed Dr. Goodwin his substitute.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

*The mortality in Connecticut during March.*

The total deaths in March numbered 1,691, which is unprecedented in any one month since January, 1892, when the total deaths reached 1,953, the highest that ever occurred in the State. The March mortality was 262 in excess of the previous month's death roll. It is interesting to compare the record of January, 1892, with that of March, 1900. In each of these months pneumonia was by far the most destructive to human life and the most prominent cause of the excessive mortality.

If we examine the records previous to 1890, it will appear that the average annual mortality from pneumonia for 13 years was 776, varying but little from that figure, excepting a gradual increase from the earlier years with the increasing population.

Now if we examine the records since 1889 to the end of the year 1899, we find that with the beginning of that decade there was a marked increase of pneumonia in the winter and spring months. In all the previous history of the State, the deaths from pneumonia had only twice reached 200 in a single month. But in January, 1890, the fatality was 416 from pneumonia. And we find the record shows that during the decade 1890 to 1899 inclusive, the average annual mortality has been 1,296—instead of 776 of the previous 13 years.

It clearly appears from the registration of the vital statistics of Connecticut, that some radical change took place in the winter of 1889 and 1890, producing a marked increase in the fatality of pneumonia and other acute inflammations of the air passages.

It will be remembered that the first epidemic of influenza or la grippe that had occurred in this country for many years began in December, 1889. In the following January there were 416 deaths in Connecticut ascribed to pneumonia and 83 to la grippe. Previous to that winter influenza had seldom been recognized as a cause of death, but during the last decade, 1890 to 1899, the average annual deaths from influenza were 260.

The number has varied considerably in different years from 118 in one year to 564 in another, and it is noticeable that the varying mortality from pneumonia is closely in accord with the mortality from influenza. Pneumonia has been most fatal always in the same months in which influenza has been most



prevalent. In March last, the deaths ascribed to influenza numbered 128, a number which has never been equalled in any previous single month in Connecticut, and the deaths from pneumonia numbered 307, a number which has not been surpassed since January, 1892.

Although measles has been very generally present in the State for several years, there has been a remarkable increase in its prevalence and fatality during the last month. It was reported as present in 98 towns in the State, and contributed 32 to the death roll. There were 1,249 individual cases reported besides those towns in which it was only reported as epidemic. It is probable there are several thousand cases in the State.

There is then apparently some intimate relationship between influenza and the other diseases which have simultaneously been increased and aggravated. Influenza, pneumonia and measles are all infectious diseases affecting most conspicuously and energetically the air passages.

Influenza is especially distinguished for the rapidity and suddenness of its attack upon communities, and the wide difference of the infection over great spaces of territory. It is also remarkable for the severe debility and prostration it produces in its victims.

It is a fact long recognized among physicians that a person in vigorous health, and in the normal exercise of all his functions, is capable of resisting the action of infectious germs and seldom suffers from them, but if by any influence his resistive powers are impaired he becomes susceptible, and the more they are impaired the less his chances of recovery.

Connecting all these facts together with the obvious train of thought which they suggest, it would seem that the renewed prevalence of epidemic influenza had not only rendered an excessively large number of people susceptible to pneumonia, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and measles, many of whom would have resisted those diseases, but it has also greatly reduced their powers of endurance and so made them more fatal.

Apparently these disease germs have adopted the practice of the times and formed a trust, and with characteristic energy are making a united assault upon the lungs and other vital organs of poor humanity.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 11, 1900.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day after due warning.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, promptly at 2.35 P. M. There were present: Dr. G. H. Wilson, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Dr. E. K. Root, H. G. Newton, Esq., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and ordered on file. Treasurer's report read and approved.

It being the annual meeting of the Board, and the election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following officers were chosen:

*For President*—Wm. H. Brewer.

*For Treasurer*—Chas. A. Lindsley.

*For Auditors*—H. G. Newton and T. H. McKenzie.

*For Managers of County Temporary Homes for Indigent and Neglected Children*—For Hartford County, Dr. E. K. Root; for New Haven County, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer; for New London County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Fairfield County, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; for Windham County, H. G. Newton, Esq.; for Litchfield County, Dr. R. S. Goodwin; for Middlesex County, Dr. E. K. Root; for Tolland County, T. H. McKenzie, C.E.

A verbal report of the Secretary for the previous quarter was presented and accepted.

The report of the Committee on the hogpen nuisance at Clinton was read, and the complainant being present, was presented to the Board and made a statement of the situation, and of the exposure to which he has been subject for the past two or three years.

On vote the matter was referred back to the committee to inquire of Mr. Pearne, the County Health Officer, and of the local health officer, Dr. Reynolds, exactly what steps had been taken in the matter and what the present situation is.

The Secretary announced the result of the investigation of the Forestville epidemic of typhoid fever. That the origin had been conclusively traced to the public water supply, which was contaminated by the excreta from the privies connected with a

large factory. The full report will be published with the Annual Report of the Board.

The Secretary announced the resignations of two County Health Officers, to wit: Myron P. Yeomans, Esq., of Tolland County, and Chas. F. Thayer, Esq., of New London County. It being the duty of the State Board to nominate to the Governor candidates for these vacancies, the Secretary presented a number of letters from prominent citizens of the State recommending different persons as well qualified for such office.

Before proceeding to nominate, it was voted to go into executive session.

After deliberate consideration of all the candidates and the recommendations of them, the Board made the following nomination:

*For Tolland County*—Edw. M. Yeomans, Esq.

*For New London County*—Edwin W. Higgins, Esq.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 13, 1900.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day after due warning, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.37 P. M. by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer. There were also present: G. H. Wilson, M.D., T. H. McKenzie, C.E., H. G. Newton, Esq., E. K. Root, M.D., and C. A. Lindsley, M.D.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved. Treasurer's report was read and approved. A brief verbal report of the Secretary was made and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

*Voted*, to recommend to the Comptroller, payment of bill for rent of office occupied by the Board, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

A communication was presented from C. E. Hoadley, Esq., County Officer, requesting the Board to visit and report on the present conditions of the Wepawaug River at Milford, with regard to its influence upon the public health.

On motion it was

*Voted*, that the Secretary of the Board with such other members as would accompany him, be a committee to make such inspection and report.

A communication from Dr. Max Mailhouse was read, announcing his resignation as a member of the Examining Committee on the part of the Connecticut Medical Society. Also a communication from Dr. Leonard B. Almy, President of the Connecticut Medical Society, nominating Dr. Charles A. Tuttle for the unexpired term of Dr. Mailhouse, resigned.

On motion it was

*Voted*, that Dr. C. A. Tuttle, of New Haven, be and is hereby appointed a member of the Examining Committee for the Connecticut Medical Society, for the said vacancy.

A communication from the Rev. Prof. Samuel Hart of Middletown was received, relating to the excessive frequency of illegitimate births in Hartford during the year 1899, and suggesting that the Board undertake an investigation of the cause of it.

On motion, Dr. E. K. Root, of Hartford, was unanimously appointed a committee of investigation.

A report by Professors Brewer and Lindsley of the unsanitary condition of Lake Quonnipaug in North Guilford, was read and ordered on file.

A report of a discreditable method of disposal of garbage in the city of Derby, was read by the Secretary.

The Secretary reported an interview (at the request of the local health officer of Lyme) with a number of its prominent citizens, to explain to them the practicability and means of preventing the spread of scarlet fever, of which there were several cases in one family. The alarm of the public was due to the fact that the disease was in the family of the editor and publisher of the village paper, and that the printing, wrapping and mailing of the paper was done in the house.

The Secretary reported that he had attended as a witness a public hearing on the Clinton hogpen and milk house case, before County Health Officer W. U. Pearne, Esq., to decide about sustaining the order of the town health officer, for the removal of a hogpen in close proximity to a milk house and a dwelling.

The Secretary announced that the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association would be held at Indianapolis in the latter part of the month. The following delegates were appointed to attend: T. H. McKenzie, C. A. Lindsley, R. S. Goodwin, and G. H. Wilson.

The following members were appointed as a Committee on Legislation to look after the interests of the State Board in the next General Assembly: Prof. Brewer, H. G. Newton, Esq., Dr. Root and Dr. Lindsley.

*Voted*, that the next meeting of the Board shall be called at 5 o'clock P. M.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

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The minutes of meetings of the State Board of Health are in evidence that the sanitary administration in the State has become so systematized, that the duties of the Board as a body have become very routine in character. It has held its regular quarterly meetings and given due attention, and when needed judicious direction, through its executive officer, to the undertakings in hand.

The best exhibit of what is being accomplished to preserve and promote the health of the people of the State, will be found in the annual reports of the Town, City and Borough Health Officers.

One hundred and ninety-three separate and distinct reports have been made to the State Board by these local health officers for their respective jurisdictions.

Each report briefly summarizes the prevailing state of health throughout the past year, mentioning particularly the diseases which have been most prominent, especially those of an infectious nature. When known, the source of the infection is stated and the manner of its invasion. Also, the means which have been tried for controlling such diseases, and the measure of success attending the efforts.

In no line of applied sanitary science has more profitable, intelligent and effective progress been made and more satisfactory results achieved than in the application of the recognized methods of arresting and preventing the spread of infectious



diseases. This success has been conspicuously progressive since the local health officers have had their terms of office extended to four years, and are no longer dependent upon the popular vote for reappointment.

Accompanying this improvement, and as an important part of it, is the radical change in the public mind, in its relation to this and almost every other question of public hygiene. As contrasted with the feeling a few years ago it may be described almost as a reformation. It is exceedingly encouraging to find so many of the health officers taking occasion in their reports to express their thanks to their constituents for their coöperation, in the discharge of their official functions.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a general agreement in the responses to the inquiry as to what is being done to restrict the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State, that besides the enactment in many towns of a regulation prohibiting spitting in public places, a very general and commendable custom prevails among physicians of instructing patients and nurses having charge of them, as to the necessity and means of destroying the sputa.

To the question—Have any cases of tuberculosis been traced to the feeding with tuberculous milk? the answers are still all in the negative.

Inasmuch as during the past three years, nearly 500 children under five years of age have died of some of the forms of tuberculosis, many of them of *tabes mesenterica* or tubercular meningitis, and as it is so generally believed that such victims do often acquire the disease through infected milk, the inference is reasonable that diligent inquiry would have traced some of the above cases to that source of infection.

#### THE SCHOOL HOUSES.

An excellent service has been done the State through the local health officers, in making an inspection of the sanitary condition of the school houses. One would infer, however, from the reports that in most cases it has been but one annual inspection, and that too, after timely warning, at the end of

summer vacation, when all self-respecting school boards would have had things looking at the best. But even under such circumstances, much in the way of cleaning and repairing was found to be necessary. The one inspection has evidently accomplished much good, but the benefit would be multiplied if it was repeated a few times during school sessions.

To illustrate—In one report it is written: "I find the public school in good condition, neat and clean." A few weeks afterwards, the Secretary had occasion to visit that village and interview the health officer on other matters, and took occasion to visit with him the public school outhouses. The nastiness of the place was beyond description in any words fit to print. The conditions present were in our experience unparalleled in their indecent and disgusting offensiveness.

We were induced to make the inspection in seeking and finding here the source of a stench, strongly perceptible, in the main street of the village. There were said to be about 500 pupils of both sexes in this school.

Every public school should be under the observation and authoritative direction, as to house-keeping, of a committee of ladies, whose duty it should be to inspect the school and surroundings once a week, during school sessions. An annual inspection is useful chiefly in proving the need of making them oftener.

### MILK.

In regard to the milk traffic and the purity of the supply furnished to customers, the answers present great diversity of statement and opinion. Some of the reporters seem to have that childlike and unquestioning confidence in what their neighbors furnish, that a baby has in its own private supply, and declare that the milk produced in their locality is perfectly pure. But it is very encouraging to know that the trend of the testimony is towards a general improvement all along the line in the care of cows as to housing and feeding, the care of the milk to protect it from contamination, and a better knowledge among dairymen as to what is necessary to the accomplishment of these purposes. The importance of the milk question is growing in public regard.



## ICE.

Another very valuable service has been rendered by the local officers, pretty generally throughout the State, but most thoroughly in New Haven County. Reference is made to the investigation of the sources of supplies of ice for general distribution. The purpose was to discover what unsanitary conditions, if any, might exist in such proximity to ice ponds as to endanger the purity of the ice. The result of such inspection has been the finding of many sources of pollution, followed by their removal, or a prohibition of the sale of ice from such polluted sources.

## SANITARY ENGINEERING UNDERTAKINGS.

The Guilford Water Co., it is reported, have well under way the enterprise to supply Clinton, Guilford and Madison, with a good and wholesome water from an inland lake near Clinton.

*Manchester*—The health officer speaks enthusiastically of the "magnificent sewer plant, built by the Cheney Brothers." An error in the estimate of the necessary number of filter beds has delayed the completion, but it is expected to be in operation before the end of the year.

*Naugatuck*—Two sewers in the town have been completed during the past year, and the borough has voted to lay another, to be known as the Rubber avenue sewer.

*New Britain*—Has plans for the construction of a sewage disposal system by filtration which, when completed, is expected to relieve the rivers of the pollution which they now receive from that city.

*New London*—The health officer reports that the citizens are appreciating more than before the advantages of public sewers. He calls it "a great change of sentiment." That the opposition to extending them has disappeared, and the petitions for more cannot be readily complied with, they are so frequent.

*Norfolk*—The Norfolk sewage disposal system, by intermittent filtration, which was begun in September, 1898, is approaching its completion. It has, indeed, been in active service for more than a year. The health officer reports the South arm completed during the past year. The whole work is said to be nearly finished.

*Ridgefield*—The health officer reports an "introduction of a water supply derived from driven wells, into the village, whereby is assured a supply of good wholesome water."

Plans have also been prepared for a sewage system and disposal plant, which are awaiting execution until the Legislature grants a charter for a borough, with power to carry into effect such undertakings.

*Watertown*—The health officer reports that "water is now being brought from the town of Bethlehem, and it is hoped and expected that it will be a perfect success."

Several new storage reservoirs have been built by the older water companies at Southington, Middletown, New Haven and Bridgeport.

In every part of the State the trend of the public mind is toward a higher standard of living, from a sanitary point of view, and to a more intelligent recognition of the fact that public health is in large degree a matter of public control.

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It is appropriate to introduce here some correspondence and reports relating to the doings of the Board during the past year:

#### FORESTVILLE TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

On the 19th of April the Secretary was notified by telephone of an abrupt outbreak of typhoid fever in Forestville, a suburb of Bristol. The local health officer, Dr. H. D. Brennan, said that every ordinary source of infection had been investigated, and with no satisfactory results. He said the drinking water had been analyzed by a chemist in Hartford, who reported it as "singularly free from any pollution of any kind, and perfectly safe to use for drinking."

Dr. Brennan requested the advice and assistance of the State Board of Health, as the suddenness and extent of the outbreak indicated some local cause which he thought it important to discover.

Responding to this request, the Secretary requested Prof. H. E. Smith, M.D., the Chemist of the Board, to visit Forestville, inspect the situation, and learn what he could. The result of Dr. Smith's investigation was most conclusive and satisfac-

tory, fixing the source of the fever in the drinking water without a shade of doubt.

His full report will be found in subsequent pages of this volume.

### THE DIAMOND BOTTLING CO.

The following letters, which are self-explanatory, are very suggestive that there should be some constant oversight and authoritative control of the numerous and increasing private enterprises engaged in the bottling and dispensing of potable water alleged to be of superior purity.

It is a serious question if such venders ought not to be licensed, and the quality of their goods subject to official investigation.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 12, 1900.

*My dear Doctor Lindsley:*—An analysis of the water used by Diamond Bottling Co. of Waterbury, Conn., made by Mr. Henry Souther (Chemist for Pope's Mfg. Co.), shows a high degree of contamination. Moreover the sanitary conditions, I am informed, under which the water is obtained are very poor. As large quantities of this water is bottled and sold both as all sorts of "soft drinks" as well as water for drinking and table use, I suggest the propriety of an examination of the premises and an analysis of the water.

Yours truly,

EDWARD K. ROOT.

February 14, 1900.

*My dear Dr. Root:*—Replying to your favor of the 12th inst. I would say that I do not think the State Board has authority to take any active steps in this matter. The legislature has carefully refrained from giving the State Board any mandatory or prohibitive powers in regard to any condition however unsanitary or dangerous to public health. All authority in such cases resides in the local health officer.

I have written him, stating the facts which you have communicated to me, and asked him to give it his attention. I have also advised him to have samples of the water analyzed by Prof. Smith.

Very truly yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Health Officer's reply:

WATERBURY, CONN., Feb. 16, 1900.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

*Dear sir:*—I will investigate the Diamond Bottling Co.'s works and report to you as soon as possible.

The water from the spring proper is used by all of the best families in this town. I have used nothing else on my table during the last

seven years. There must be a reason somewhere for this complaint. I will send sample to Prof. Smith.

Yours very truly,

C. W. S. FROST, *Health Officer*.

Subsequently in a personal interview, Dr. Frost said that the analysis he caused to be made confirmed that reported by Dr. Root, and that the use of water from that source had been wholly discontinued.

#### MERIDEN ALMS HOUSE.

The following is a report to the State Board of a visit of inspection to the town poor house of Meriden, in response to a request from a Meriden official.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 8, 1900.

*To whom it may concern:—*

Upon request of G. W. Miller, Esq., First Selectman of Meriden, the undersigned visited, this 8th day of June, 1900, the almhouse of the town of Meriden.

The purpose of the visit was to inspect the premises and belongings, to form an opinion, from a sanitary standpoint, of their fitness for the housing and care of the poor of the town.

The site is apparently salubrious, being highly elevated and commanding a wide prospect of the surrounding country, but the cellar of the house and the adjoining grounds are often wet from the out-breaking of springs, due to the still more elevated grounds in the rear of the buildings.

The inmates of an almshouse are not confined there in punishment for any offences against social order which they have committed, but they are our unfortunate fellow creatures, disabled by natural incapacity or bodily infirmities to care for themselves. A prosperous town has undertaken to provide for them in their extreme need. The dictates of humanity demand that they should receive kind and considerate treatment; that they should be comfortably and safely lodged; should be fed with wholesome and sufficient food, and kept under cleanly and healthy conditions. The question is, do the present accommodations meet these requirements? There can be but one answer and that is most emphatically in the negative. The buildings in their original construction and design were radically defective for the purposes of an almshouse, adequate to the wants of Meriden, and the defects are so great that their correction, by repair or alteration, short of entire reconstruction, is impossible. As well attempt to alter an old canal boat into a modern steamship. The place has greatly exceeded its limits of capacity for the proper care of three or four score inmates, of both

sexes. It has no suitable or even decent provision whatever for the care of the sick, nothing at all in the nature or semblance of a hospital. Every part of the establishment is over-crowded, and were it not for the scrupulous attention to cleanliness by the Superintendent and Matron, there would very soon be evidences of crowd-poisoning. As it is, any case of illness will be much aggravated and the chances of recovery diminished, by exposure to the present house conditions.

There are fourteen beds in the garret of the men's building, where there are only two windows for ventilation and where the roof is so near the floor that it is only possible to stand upright in the middle of the space. The air of that place in the morning would remind one of the Black Hole of Calcutta. In case of fire, the means of escape and the infirmities of the occupants, if it occurred in the night, are such as to insure that the majority would perish. This is generally true of the other buildings.

The methods of heating and lighting are those of a past generation; they are now obsolete, and matters of history in modern public institutions. The eleven stoves in use and the employment of kerosene oil for lighting, are not only unsatisfactory, but greatly increase the danger of fire.

It is not necessary to mention in detail the deficiencies of the laundry; the lack of proper accommodations for the kitchen and dining room, and the meagre and unsanitary facilities for bathing. It is quite sufficient to say that they are in complete harmony with the antiquated and worn out character of the whole establishment.

Several of the recipients of the charities of Meriden have been in past times worthy and reputable citizens, and are reduced to their present unhappy situation by unavoidable misfortunes. There are doubtless many among the citizens of Meriden to-day who are well-to-do and prosperous, but whom the events of the future will determine shall pass their last days in this institution.

Most assuredly they are entitled to as much consideration and as humane treatment as the prisoners in our jails. And yet there is not a county jail in the State in which the prisoners are not more safely, sanitarily and comfortably lodged than in the Meriden poor house.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY,  
G. H. WILSON.

#### HEARING ON AN APPEAL FROM THE ORDER OF A TOWN HEALTH OFFICER.

The following is the judicial decision on a hearing on appeal before Judge Pearne, County Health Officer of Middlesex County, to secure the removal of a hogpen located 20 feet from a milk house.



*In re* APPEAL OF JEANETTE LANE OF CLINTON, FROM ORDER OF HEALTH OFFICER OF CLINTON.

The appeal of Jeanette Lane from the annexed order of H. S. Reynolds, M.D., Town Health Officer of the town of Clinton, was heard, pursuant to the annexed notice, at the office of Dr. Reynolds in Clinton, on Wednesday, July 26th at 11 o'clock A. M.

There were present, Mrs. Lane and her two sons,—appellants, J. H. Sutherland, complainant, Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. H. S. Reynolds, Town Health Officer.

After hearing the parties fully I find the following facts:

1. Mrs. Lane, the appellant, lives on the east side of the highway crossing the Shore Line railroad—next east of Indian river—and about 800 feet north from the Main street of Clinton.

Mr. Sutherland, the complainant, lives next north to Mrs. Lane. The driveway from the street into Mrs. Lane's barn is between her house and the present fence separating her property from that of Mr. Sutherland.

2. Against the division fence Mrs. Lane has a pigpen, in which she had on the 15th day of May and still has two pigs, which pen I find to have been kept in a reasonably cleanly condition—having been cleaned out at least twice each week, and the bedding renewed. This pen has been in constant use for fifty years.

3. This pen is distant from the northeast corner of Mrs. Lane's house about thirty feet, and from the southeast corner of Sutherland's house a distance a little greater. In summer the prevailing winds are from the south,—and from this I find that, when the windows of his house are open—as is the case in summer,—the noise of the pigs and the odors from the pen,—of which there must be more or less even with reasonable care and attention on the part of the owners,—are to Mr. Sutherland an inconvenience and an annoyance, and therefore a nuisance. But I find such nuisance to be a private nuisance, and not necessarily a nuisance injurious to health,—certainty not injurious to the public health. Such a nuisance should be the subject of a civil suit.

4. I find that Mr. Sutherland has a milkhouse, situated twenty feet from said pen. In this milk house he is accustomed to place milk to cool: I find also that Mrs. Lane has a milk room in her own house distant from said pen about thirty feet, in which she is accustomed to place milk to cool, and that at times she places milk to cool in the corn house, adjacent to said pen and distant therefrom eight or ten feet. That both Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Lane, in the summer months, supply customers, living in the village of Clinton, with milk for domestic use.

5. I find, from the undisputed evidence of Dr. Lindsley, that milk, especially when cold, is the most sensitive to contamination of all the food products; that hogs are at best filthy animals, and the keeping of them, in any manner to render such keeping profitable, in such close proximity to a milk depot as this pen and these milk-rooms are situate,

cannot result otherwise than to subject the milk to probable contamination, and the consumers thereof to possible sickness and death. I find therefore that because of the foregoing, the keeping of pigs in said pen is a nuisance injurious to the public health and should be abated.

6. I find also that there is sufficient room and opportunity for Mrs. Lane to locate a pigpen upon her premises in a place safely remote from both milk-rooms and at the same time reasonably convenient to her house.

The said order of the town health officer is therefore affirmed, and the time within which it is to be obeyed is extended to August 4th, 1900.

WESLEY U. PEARNE,  
*County Health Officer, Middlesex County.*

July 27, 1900.

### THE BERLIN INSPECTION.

The following relates to the work now going on, to provide for the disposal of the sewage of New Britain:

BERLIN, CONN., July 23, 1900.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, New Haven, Conn.

*Dear sir:*—At a special town meeting of the citizens of Berlin, a committee was appointed to confer with the State Board of Health regarding the menace to public health resulting from New Britain locating sewer beds in a very unsuitable place in our town. Will you please meet with this committee at an early date and bring any other members of the Board with you. Advise me when to meet you at Berlin depot.

Respectfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 31, 1900.

*To Daniel Webster, Esq., and other members of the Town Committee:*

*Sir:*—The undersigned, members of the Connecticut State Board of Health, having, at your request, inspected to-day the site of a proposed establishment of sewage filter beds, by the city of New Britain, beg leave to submit the following report.

The selection of a site for such a purpose must necessarily be governed by other considerations as well as those which concern the public health. Chief among them are those which belong to the civil engineer. As a Board of Health any opinion which we could render would be necessarily restricted to the influences or consequences upon the public health, which might ensue to the residents from the operation of such filter beds in their vicinity.

Upon the engineering problems we have no advice to offer. The mere inspection of the premises in their present condition does not give us data enough to form any conclusion as to what the sanitary or unsanitary



effects may be, after such necessary engineering work, as will be required to prepare the place for the purpose proposed, will be completed.

In order to form a satisfactory opinion in advance of their proposed plans, it will be necessary that we should be informed on the following points:

1. Definite plans indicating the level or high water in the river.
2. The level or ground water in the proposed tract.
3. The grade at which the filter beds are to be finished.
4. The area or beds to be graded.
5. The amount of under-drainage.
6. A sketch showing the surrounding residential property.
7. The number of houses nearby and the distance to them.
8. The area proposed to be purchased or controlled by the city.

We should also know how the beds are to be constructed and operated, the area or beds to be prepared and maintained, and the number of people whose sewage is to be filtered.

That filter beds for the treatment of sewage can be constructed, where the conditions are favorable, without danger to public health, has been demonstrated in many places. The responsibility for such safe construction rests upon the engineers.

The responsibility for their proper management and maintenance rests on the city benefited, and the latter responsibility is as important as the first.

(Signed) WM. H. BREWER,  
R. S. GOODWIN,  
T. H. MCKENZIE,  
E. K. ROOT,  
C. A. LINDSLEY.

## REPORT ON DERBY GARBAGE.

### *A Report to the Health Officer of Derby.*

DR. L. D. LABONTE.

*Dear Doctor:*—In response to your request that I would inspect with you the method and place of disposal of garbage in Derby, and give you my opinion of the practice from a sanitary point of view, I submit the following:

It is rare indeed that a city of the size of Derby is so dangerously exposed to temptation such as the Camptown Ravine presents. It perhaps is not surprising that Derby has yielded, when we know so many other towns have been unable to resist the same sort of temptation in a much weaker form.

Camptown Ravine is a deep excavation on the side of a public highway, with high land on both sides. There are no buildings fronting on this roadway. The rear lots of a few dwellings are on the southerly side, and there is a cemetery on the opposite side. The situation therefore is such that it must necessarily be devoted to the uses of a public street, and can never be covered with buildings.

This ravine extends most of the distance between Hawthorne and Housatonic streets. It is a much used thoroughfare, not only for vehicles, but very much by foot passengers. The lower end of the ravine being in the vicinity of several factories, many of the operatives find it the shortest way to their homes. The garbage of the town of all sorts has been dumped into this deep gully, until now it is well nigh filled full.

The sanitary question may be formulated thus: Will an accumulation of organic matter of the mixed character of garbage from five to ten feet deep, from five to twenty feet wide and several hundred feet long, covered with earth, located in the vicinity of human habitations, be dangerous to health?

If the same material could be uniformly spread over ten acres of land and ploughed into it, the conditions would be favorable to speedy decomposition and resolution into elements promotive of renewed vegetation. It would act as a fertilizer and greatly increase the productive ability of the soil. But accumulation *en masse* deeply buried under the surface of the ground, it undergoes a quite different disposal. Instead of a speedy resolution into its original elements it undergoes a process of slow decomposition more or less putrid and the generation of noxious gases which escape from the surface and pollute the air. The conditions would be vastly worse if dwelling or other houses for human occupation, were built over land made of such material. But while the dilution of the noxious gases escaping in the open air would greatly obviate their hurtful effects, it would seem that in the midst of a populous town such a condition ought not to be permitted to exist in the interest of good health. Many years will elapse before the decomposing processes going on in this great mass of corruption will cease to generate deleterious gases.

It is true, such an aggregation of putrefying filth would be far more dangerous under the cellars of houses, but the present deposit is not one to which a self-respecting community can point with pride.

A liberal treatment of the surface of the collection with quick time would be beneficial.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## REPORT ON LAKE QUONNIPAUG.

*A Report to County Health Officer Hoadley.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 2, 1900.

C. E. HOADLEY, ESQ., *County Health Officer*.

*Dear sir:*—In response to your request that the undersigned visit, examine and report on the conditions existing at Lake Quonnipaug, in respect to their sanitary influences, we beg leave to say that we have this day inspected the premises and submit the following:

Lake Quonnipaug lies in the town of Guilford, about eight or nine miles northerly from the Guilford railroad station. It is about one

hundred and seventy feet above tide water and is the source of West river, a mere brook at the time of our visit. It lies between granite hills which come down to the water edge on the east and west sides, and the shores of the lake are here well defined and clear.

A dam extends across the outlet 150 or 200 yards below the present foot of the lake. When the dam is open this intervening area of many acres of low wet land is uncovered and exposed to the action of the air and sun. An exactly similar condition exists at the head of the lake. We were told that this dam was built many years ago to increase the storage of the water, for the use of mills which are some miles down the stream, and that the lake is kept full and overflowing in winter and for an uncertain period later. When it is full, the dam is at the foot of the lake and the water covers all the low mud flats which we saw at our visit, the dam now being open. We were told that the water is usually drawn off in the summer and the surface lowered several feet, leaving exposed extensive areas of bottom, at both ends of the lake.

That was the condition of the water when we visited it (October 2), and it had apparently been in this condition for many weeks. The old bottom thus exposed is composed of soft spongy mud consisting largely of decaying organic matter and giving out an abundant and an offensive odor.

We have rarely if ever perceived a more pronounced odor produced by the summer exposure of the bottom of a fresh water pond.

We consider these conditions to be unsanitary. We believe that the unsanitary character may be practically abolished, certainly mitigated, by either maintaining the lake full of water both summer and winter or as to cover the places described, or by so abolishing the dam as to allow the exposed ground to become covered with grass and other vegetation. We believe that either plan will be reasonably effective.

Organic matter decomposes very slowly and incompletely when entirely covered with water. But when thus covered for a considerable portion of the year and that the cooler portion of the year, and then uncovered to the air in the heat of summer, it rots after a very different fashion and produces conditions universally conceded to be unsanitary.

The world has had much experience in this matter and we are not aware that the general fact of its unwholesomeness is denied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. H. BREWER,  
C. A. LINDSLEY.

### MILFORD SEWAGE.

*A Report to the Local Health Officer of Milford.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 3, 1900.

DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer of Milford.*

*Dear sir:*—Responding to your request that a committee of the State Board of Health would visit and inspect the River Wepawaug as it passes through the village of Milford to determine if it is in a condition dan-

gerous to the public health, and if so found, to advise what will be the best and most permanent relief from such danger, the undersigned made a careful examination of the locality on Friday, November 2, 1900.

The river is dammed at three different points for the formation of millponds. These prevent any rapidity of current in the river and the consequent scouring of its bottom, but on the other hand favor the deposit of any undissolved matter that may be cast into it.

The most superficial examination revealed the presence of quantities of garbage in the shallow borders of the stream and the outlets of many sewers from numerous dwellings on both sides of it.

In addition to these we noticed a number of privies erected directly over the margin of the stream or ponds so that all the droppings would fall into them. Among the latter embellishments of the river banks was the privy of the town hall for the accommodation of the town officers, also that of the public school with five hundred pupils. The stench from the last two "Backhouses," assailed us strongly in the public street, before we discovered its source.

The exposure of five hundred children in a public school daily to that indecent odor ought to stir the town to some action for their relief.

We were told that the practice of sewerage into the river and making it the receptacle of every kind of refuse and filth had been uninterrupted for many years. The depths of the deposits in the bottom of the ponds we made no attempt to explore, but without doubt the accumulation is very large. Its removal would involve great expense and during process would be attended with the abominable effluvia of putrefactive decomposition.

There can be but one opinion of the insalubrity of the present condition of the river and the certainty of an exaggeration of the evil if the present practice is persisted in. The obvious and only remedy is to stop it, and provide other means of disposal of the sewage.

In the opinion of the undersigned the most practical method is to construct an intercepting sewer, on the separate plan, on the west side of the river, beginning about 1,000 feet above the Memorial Bridge and extending to a point of land about 700 feet south of the straw hat factory or to the coal wharf dock. A suitable outlet can be obtained at either point with sufficient grade to carry by gravity. There are no engineering difficulties in the way of securing a satisfactory sewer system with a good outlet into tide water.

The unsightly and offensive deposits along the shores of the ponds can be most cheaply disposed of by a covering of gravel.

The above plan or some equivalent is the more imperative because of the introduction of a public water supply.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. A. LINDSLEY,  
T. H. MCKENZIE.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The following illustrates the agency of schools in spreading contagion:

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health*:

*Sir*:—My children having scarlet fever; one daughter ten years, was seatmate with A. S., and son D., age eight years, seatmate with G. G. S. of N. W., but attending our schools by permission and by plan of reciprocal aid from and between the towns. Now I called upon Mrs. S. yesterday, and will relate her statement.

Who doctored your children last spring? Doctor K. Did he come once or more? Once. Did he say they had scarlet fever? No, said they had measles. Were children broken out (any rash)? Yes, as red as a beet. Did you not know the fever? No, never saw a case, should know it was scarlet fever now. Did you ever hear afterwards that you had had scarlet? Yes, doctor told me he heard that we had it. Did he report your case to health officer? No, at least Doctor S. (health officer) did not come here. Did you know that the family Mr. B. T. had the fever fourteen days after your man left you and went to work for said T.? Yes, we knew they thought it was that, and Dr. K. thought so too. Did you know Dr. S. thought that the A.'s in B. caught the fever from washings you sent there? Yes. Did your children attend school in F. district, W.? Yes, but pretty much all the children had the fever last spring in that district. Did this boy G. attend? *Boy ans.* Yes. And when I went my hands and arms were skinning, so that you could see the scales on my paper and desk, if I rubbed them. Was the school-house disinfected? No, but no school has been held there since. Did you or children take antiseptic baths? No. Have you disinfected the house and clothing? I burned some sulphur, but not the house, everything up in it in shut rooms. I cleaned house generally. Did you think the jackets and coats worn by the children up at our school that cold spell a month or more ago were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. They might not have been. Were they worn last spring? Yes, after the children got around. Did the doctor tell you to burn sulphur or tell you how to do it? No. (Answers of Mrs. G. S. and children that were sick last spring, 1900.)

Is this somewhat conclusive? I have explained and complained to health officer S. I now complain to you.

The following is a request for advice:

—, CONN., July 29, 1900.

*Dear Dr.*:—What is my duty in a case like this?

Country district, farms small ones, ten to thirty acres each, on main road. Two houses within one hundred feet of each other, barns within one hundred feet of houses, and fifty feet of each other; occupants of houses are not agreeable to each other; one man draws into his barn

yard woollen waste from the mills to mix with his manure from stables, other man says the smell drives him to keep his windows closed, etc.

I went up and detected some smell; perhaps when it was first dumped it was worse, but the same as you have seen about woollen mills.

Am I bound to do anything in a case of that kind? It is simply a nuisance and as the man who committed it says, "If I can't make manure I shall have to give up farming." Does a town health officer have to do with any such case and how much?

Yours, \_\_\_\_\_, M.D.

*Answer.*

DR. \_\_\_\_\_, *Health Officer:*

*Dear Doctor:*—Your favor of the 29th at hand. If the conditions you speak of are such that, in your judgment, they are injurious to public health, or the health of any part of the public, it will be your duty to order them abated. But you should be prepared to defend your judgment even in court if necessary. On the other hand, if you think the conditions are only a disagreeable annoyance and not dangerous to health you cannot interfere. You have no authority in the matter. The aggrieved party can only seek satisfaction by a civil suit for damages.

Respectfully yours,  
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

More advice requested:

\_\_\_\_\_, CONN., Nov. 8, 1900.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., *Secretary, New Haven, Conn.:*

*Dear sir:*—The situation here is this. Four cases measles have been reported during October, and I caused a placard according to "Rule approved by State Board of Health," to be put to each house. Cases of contagious diseases occurring in my own practice are placarded. Such diseases occurring in the practice of other physicians or in families where no physician is employed are not always reported.

Now I am asked by some whose houses were placarded, if their neighbors did not have "the same kind of measles."

What am I to do in such cases?

Yours respectfully,  
\_\_\_\_\_, *Town Health Officer.*

*Answer.*

DR. \_\_\_\_\_, *Health Officer:* \_\_\_\_\_, CONN., Nov. 9, 1900.

*My dear Doctor:*—It seems to me that your duty is very plain. You should placard every house in which you are officially notified by either the physicians or head of the family, or in any other reliable way, that it contains a contagious disease.

If the physician in attendance neglects to notify you, then you should enter a formal information to your County Health Officer of his neglect.

Such a course is clearly the intention and purpose of the law and



there is no middle course. No official discrimination should be made between houses in which there are infectious diseases.

I think I have expressed myself clearly.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

———, CONN., Oct. 5, 1900.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.*:

*My dear Dr. Lindsley*—I am told by a lawyer that the town health officers have no authority to condemn a school privy that has its wood-work defaced with obscene cuts, with knife and pencillings.

Many such buildings, and the school houses too, are defaced with rude carvings of male and female genitals, too indecent for child or teacher to behold. Such examples are a menace to the moral health of children, and should be suppressed by the school officers, who are noted for doing nothing about stopping such practice and removing the evidence of previous offences.

I am surprised to find that the town health officer has no authority to condemn such buildings, and close the schools, if need be, until such pictures are effaced.

Please write me what you think about it.

Yours very truly,

———, M.D.,

*Town Health Officer.*

*Answer.*

DR. ———, *Health Officer*:

*Dear sir*:—I cannot conceive it credible that there are in any town in Connecticut, any persons sufficiently respected to be put on a board of school visitors, who would hesitate a moment to act upon your suggestions in a case of such momentous importance to the morals of the school children. If they do refuse to act and if in a community so lost to all sense of moral decency as to elect such school visitors, you can find one other "credible" person to go with you, you should make a complaint before a judge of the Superior Court, that "the walls of the school houses and school outbuildings are defaced with obscene cuts and pencillings and rude carvings of male and female genitals too indecent for child or teacher to behold," and petition him to have them destroyed as law requires.

That you surely have authority to do, and if other means fail it is your duty to do it.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

#### WATER TEST.

———, CONN., Oct. 27, 1900.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health*:

*Dear sir*:—Will you please tell me whether the inclosed test for water

is of any use or not. For some time I have been wishing that I had some simple test that I could apply to water and tell without an extended examination whether a water was contaminated with sewage, etc., and whether it was safe for drinking purposes. There are a great many wells in use about the town and if I could have some reliable simple test which I could apply it would be of very great use to me at times.

If you will please give me an opinion of the inclosed or if you could give me some simple and reliable test for the same purpose, I would be greatly obliged to you.

Very truly yours,

———, *Town Health Officer.*

*Answer.*

DR. ———, *Health Officer:*

*Dear Doctor:*—I have just returned from the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Indianapolis, hence the delay in replying to your inquiry.

You say you "have been wishing for some time for some simple test of the purity of water" for drinking purposes. So have we all, but science has not yet provided it. Geo. W. Fuller, Esq., the distinguished expert on public water supplies, said at the recent meeting, that the chemists could pronounce with absolute certainty when a specimen of water was very bad, that it was unfit for use, and also they could declare a very pure water to be safe for use. But chemistry *alone* without collateral aid could not tell whether the intermediate grades were safe or not. There is no simple, single test yet known to science, such as you seem to have in mind.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

## AN OPINION ON QUALIFICATIONS OF A CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

———, Conn., Aug. 25, 1900.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., *Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.:*

*Dear sir:*—I enclose copy of ordinance, approved by the Health Committee of this city, which will be voted upon by the Board of Aldermen of this city on the evening of September 3.

I understand that the following objections are likely to be made to it:  
(1) (See Sec. IV.) That the Common Council should elect H. O. instead of Health Committee, thus making it a political prize.

(2) (See Sec. VI.) That \$50.00 per month is too large a salary for city of this size.

Please write and give me the value of your experience as regards these two questions. We are striving for a better health system and you may be able to help us much by a prompt reply.

Kindly return copy of ordinance with your answer and let us hear if possible, early next week and oblige.

Yours very truly,

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Chairman Health and Nuisance Com.*

*Answer.*

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1900.

\_\_\_\_\_, Esq., *Chairman of Health and Nuisance Committee:*

*Dear sir:*—Your communication and proposed ordinance has been forwarded to me at this place and I hasten to reply to your request for my opinion of Sections IV and VI of said ordinance. I beg leave to say: First in regard to the appointment of a health officer, whether by the Health Committee or the Common Council.

An opinion should be based upon the following considerations:

- 1st. The importance of the office to the public welfare.
- 2d. The necessity and means of judging of the fitness of the appointee.
- 3d. The relations of the health officer to the Health Committee.

The following propositions cannot be refuted: That health is of the highest importance to the welfare and prosperity of a community. That epidemics of disease are the most costly and disastrous calamities both to business interests and personal happiness to which mankind is exposed.

That applied sanitary science has diminished the frequency and extent of epidemics and reduced the death-rate in every community in which it is intelligently practiced.

That sanitary science as developed at the present day in its application to the preservation and promotion of the public health is quite distinct from the practice of medicine and requires special knowledge and special training.

That a health officer, of any community, and especially of a city in which there are constantly arising questions of public sanitation to be settled, should qualify himself by special preparation and study to be an authority on such questions. Nor only that, but also that he should be a man of some experience in public affairs, and of such recognized discretion, judgment and tact, in his dealings with the public (which from their nature will often be personal and intimate), that he will command their respect and confidence.

It follows, that a candidate fitted for that office requires qualifications of mind and scientific attainments beyond those of the average medical practitioner and good citizen. That the responsibilities and duties of the office demand the exercise of good judgment in the choice of the incumbent. And that the members of the Common Council by reason of their numbers could not have such intimate personal acquaintance with candidates, as would enable them to make so good a choice as could be made by a smaller body after personal and careful investigation of the merits of candidates.

*Finally*—The health officer is in close personal relations with the Health

Committee. He is their executive. They define his duties. He makes his reports to them. He executes their orders. They direct his official proceedings. He should therefore be one of their own selections, in whom they have confidence and over whom they should have full control. From the above considerations it is my opinion that the Health Committee should be authorized to appoint its own executive officer, as is the practice in many and, I think, in most similar organizations.

The second point upon which you ask my opinion relates to the salary.

My opinion would necessarily be based upon the "duties developing upon him by statutes or by ordinance and also all such other duties as may be required of him by the Health and Nuisance Committee," and still further "by the rules and regulations relative to the duties and conduct of the health officer," which the committee may require him to conform to.

In the absence of definite knowledge of what such requirements of the health officer would be in a city of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, I must give my opinion partly upon hypothetical conditions. The ordinance requires that he shall be a "medical practitioner of experience." As \$50.00 per month is not a living salary, I assume that he will be expected to earn the greater part of his subsistence by continuing in the practice of medicine. I may also assume that in the city of New London any reasonable service adequate to the needs of such a community would require not less than two or three hours per day, which would necessarily be taken from the time he might give to professional work.

It is quite reasonable also to assume that if the incumbent of the office possesses the qualifications to discharge its duties faithfully and satisfactorily, those same qualifications would speedily enable him to realize much larger returns, at the same expense of time, for professional services. In other words, the salary would not be an inducement of itself to a competent candidate for the office. On the other hand, if the office is sought and obtained by some discouraged practitioner, whose scanty professional fees afforded him only a small income, the probability is that lack of success as a practitioner would be again illustrated in his career as health officer.

Or again, if appointed by the Common Council as a reward for his political activity and because of a "pull" upon its members, my opinion is that \$50 per year, in most cases, would be a more fitting salary than \$50 per month.

The truth is, that public sanitary administration is becoming more and more appreciated; and in many cities is regarded as among the most important departments of municipal administration.

Whether the above opinions are such as you expected, I do not know, but they are the results of many years experience and observation.

I am, very respectfully yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30th, 1900, there were fifty certificates of registration of medical practitioners issued: thirty-seven by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society; eight by the Homeopathic Committee, and five by the Committee of the Eclectic Association.

Of these, forty-seven were for general practice and three for midwifery. All the general practitioners are graduates of a medical college except two. One of the midwives is a graduate of the New York Woman's Maternity School of Midwifery.

Forty-seven were residents of Connecticut, one of Rhode Island, one of Massachusetts, and one of New Hampshire. Thirty are natives of Connecticut, fourteen of the other States of the Union, and six are foreign born.

Of the general practitioners, forty have graduated within three years, as follows: fourteen in 1900; eighteen in 1899, and eight in 1898; of the remaining six, one received his degree in 1897, after three attempts to pass the State examination.

Two in 1896, one of whom failed at first examination.

One in 1888.

One in 1873, who failed at first examination, and one in 1870, who failed at first attempt.

Of all those who were graduated at any time previous to 1898, only two could pass, at the first attempt, the examination required by the Committee of the Society before which they appeared.

The above facts are pregnant with suggestions relating to the method and character of the examinations. They imply that the more recently a candidate has received his degree, and the fresher he is from college studies, the better is his chance of passing the required test of attainments in medical knowledge as presented in the questions to be answered.

The test demanded has a good deal of a Procrustian character in which the recent graduate enjoys a great advantage over the practitioner of long experience.

No allowance is made for the superior fitness for practice which has been gained by years of service. The experienced practitioner must come to the same standard of accuracy on questions of an elementary nature as the young doctor fresh from his studies and recitations in them.



The questions which have been published are well adapted to test the studious habits and memory of the recent graduate; but it would seem that a somewhat different line of inquiry is required to test the practical professional skill, the tact and intelligence of one who has been actively engaged in applied medical science for a dozen years or more.

The operation of the Connecticut law, as now in force, tends to exclude from the limits of our commonwealth, members of the profession who have acquired skill and reputation in other communities, and even some who by special studies have advanced the science and the art of healing, if such attainments and distinction have been gained outside our borders.

It will require strong inducements to lead men of that character to review all the studies of their college days in order to be permitted to live and work in Connecticut. If present conditions continue the profession in this State will be almost a close corporation, limited to those who join it while they are fresh from their college work and their memory is still retentive of chemical formulae and of minute points in anatomy, physiology, the diameters of the female pelvis, etc.

It will never happen, however, in any profession, that the business and successful man, whether preacher, lawyer, doctor, or other representative of an advanced practical science, will maintain through life a minute and ready knowledge of all the rudimentary branches of his science which he was required to study as a pupil.

The special and most prominent intent and purpose of the Medical Practice Act, if not the only one, was to protect the people of Connecticut from the impositions of quackery and the dangers of ignorant and itinerant practitioners, but it was not supposed or intended that the effect of the law would deprive the people of Connecticut of the services of members of the medical profession, who have acquired skill and honorable reputation in other States, and be a bar to their admission to this State.

Such appears to be the present effect, and suggests the question whether some modification of the practice of examination might be made which will still allow it to continue the great service which it has rendered the people in the exclusion of quackery and designing medical imposters, and yet not be prohibitory to other very desirable and meritorious practitioners.



The last restrictive enactment has been in operation since July, 1897, long enough to afford an intelligent study of results, and a claim for consideration.

#### EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Nov. 15, 1899	General Practice..	16	3	--	19
Jan. 18, 1900	Midwifery .....	1	--	--	1
Mar. 13, 1900	General Practice..	8	1	--	9
Mar. 13, 1900	Midwifery .....	2	--	--	2
July 10, 1900	General Practice..	19	6	1	26
		46	10	1	57

#### EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Nov. 15, 1899	General Practice..	4	--	--	4
Nov. 15, 1899	Midwifery .....	--	1	--	1
Jan. 23, 1900	General Practice..	2	1	--	3
Mar. 13, 1900	General Practice..	1	--	1	2
July 10, 1900	General Practice..	4	--	1	5
		11	2	2	15

#### EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Nov. 15, 1899	General Practice..	1	2	--	3
Nov. 15, 1899	Midwifery .....	1	--	--	1
Mar. 13, 1900	General Practice..	2	3	--	5
July 10, 1900	General Practice..	1	1	--	2
		5	6	--	11

Total examinations by all the Committees 83; 18 found not qualified, 3 were conditioned and 62 passed successfully.

There have been only 50 registered during the year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Inasmuch as the present law leaves the character and method of examination wholly in the hands of the committees, only specifying the subjects upon which the applicant shall be examined, it would seem to be within the authority conferred upon the committees to exercise some discretionary judgment, on the qualifications of a candidate, and not confine their decisions solely and exclusively as heretofore on the arithmetical estimates of the answers to the questions.

The following examples of examination questions are published to enable the Secretary to respond to the frequent applications of candidates for sample copies of previous examinations.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF  
CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

JULY 10 AND 11, 1900.

*Anatomy.*

1. Name the muscles concerned in the action of mastication and deglutition.
2. Describe the prostate gland.
3. Give the origin and distribution of the great sciatic nerve.
4. Locate and describe the ileo-caecal valve.
5. Give origin and insertion of the soleus muscle.
6. Name the cavities and valves of the heart.
7. Describe the scapular bone and give articulations.
8. Name the branches of the posterior tibial artery.
9. Describe the stomach.
10. Give the articulations of the first cervical vertebra.

*Physiology.*

1. Describe ciliated epithelium,—where found in the human body?
2. Detail the function of the crystalline lens?
3. Describe physiologically the passage of the urine to and from the bladder?
4. What are the physiologic differences between mucous, serous, and synovial membranes?
5. Describe the gastric juices of the stomach?
6. State the functions of the roots of the spinal nerves?
7. Define peristaltic action of the intestines and state the duration of intestinal digestion?
8. Describe the blood corpuscles and state their functions?
9. Where is urea formed,—state the amount that is excreted daily, also the amount of urine?
10. Give the composition of chyle,—where is it found?

*Chemistry and Hygiene.*

1. State the relative condition of molecules in solids, liquid and gaseous bodies?
2. Oxygen; its properties and preparation from potassium chlorate?
3. How would you treat acute poisoning by (1) phosphorus, (2) arsenic.
4. Give the chemical formulae of (1) ammonium chloride, (2) potassium bicarbonate, (3) potassium carbonate (neutral carbonate)?
5. What are the two iodides of mercury named and what are some of their differences chemically and physically?
6. Name three methods of the diffusion of enteric typhoid fever.
7. Give the per cent. of alcohol which should be found in brandy, whisky, rum, sherry and lager beer?
8. To what is the hardness of water due, and how can it be modified for drinking?
9. Name all the measures necessary to stamp out diphtheria from a small, isolated community?
10. If given a culture of bacillus tetani contaminated with other germs, what procedures would be necessary to isolate the tetanus germ in pure culture?

*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

1. Name four respiratory stimulants and give the physiological action of each one.
2. Compare the action of chloroform and ether.
3. What is the dose of atropine, and what are the symptoms of an overdose and the treatment?
4. What is the physiological action of hyoscyne and its therapeutic uses?
5. What is the physiological action of sparteine and how does it differ in this respect from scoparius?
6. From what is iodine derived, what are its salts and what is its action?
7. How would you treat headache caused by cerebral congestion—how, when caused by cerebral anaemia; give the action of the remedies used?
8. What are the incompatibles of calomel?
9. Name four drugs that you would use for vomiting and how do they relieve in each case.
10. Write a prescription for a case of acute gastritis and give the action of the remedies used.

*Practice; Pathology and Diagnosis.*

1. Give the etiology, clinical history, diagnosis and treatment of pericarditis.
2. What are the causes, symptoms and complications of interstitial nephritis?

3. Name the varieties and give the symptoms and treatment of acute dysentery.
4. Differential diagnosis between acute miliary tuberculosis and typhoid fever.
5. Name the pathogenic cocci and the diseases in which they occur.
6. What are the causes of oedema and explain how they operate to produce it?
7. Varieties, pathology and treatment of tonsillitis.
8. Differentiate between lichen and eczema.
9. How do carcinomata and sarcomata differ in histological structure?
10. What are the symptoms and treatment of trifacial neuralgia?

### *Surgery.*

1. Give the causes and treatment of orchitis.
2. Give the differential diagnosis of fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus and dislocation (subglenoid).
3. What are the causes of effusion into the pleural cavity?
4. Give the varieties of aneurism.
5. What is Pott's disease and how treated?
6. What is surgical fever?
7. What physiological changes occur in repair of a fractured bone?
8. What are the coverings of an indirect inguinal hernia?
9. What is surgical shock and how treated?
10. Describe an amputation of the breast for carcinoma, i. e., the method of preparation, the lines of incision, the extent of same, drainage, method of closing wound, etc.

### *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*

1. Describe the ovaries and indicate what changes take place in them at puberty.
2. Describe the signs of pregnancy necessary for a positive diagnosis at the fifth month of gestation.
3. Explain the action of the abdominal muscles in labor.
4. What measures would you take to prevent laceration of the perineum during the expulsive stage of labor?
5. Discuss the significance of albumen in the urine of the pregnant woman.
6. Give indications for, and dangers and difficulties of, decapitation of the mature foetus.
7. Give the treatment of prolapse of the funis.
8. Give the diagnosis and treatment of parenchymatous mastitis.
9. Give early symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri.
10. Indications for symphyseotomy and technique of the operation.

*Midwifery.*

1. How would you distinguish a head from all other presentations?
2. How would you distinguish a breech from a shoulder presentation?
3. What are the dangers from placenta praevia and why?
4. What are the causes of childbed fever, and how would you know of its presence?
5. What are your duties after the birth of the child?
6. When and for what purposes may ergot be used, and when is it not to be used?
7. Under what conditions are forceps required?
8. What would you do if the newborn child does not breathe? Give your management under the worst conditions.
9. Convulsions occurring during labor, what should be done?
10. How may you prevent sore breasts?
11. What are the symptoms of disease of the kidneys during pregnancy?
12. How long should one wait after the birth of the child before delivering the placenta? What procedures do you employ to assist in its expulsion?

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF  
CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

*Anatomy.*

1. Give the location of the liver, spleen and bladder.
2. Describe the peritoneum.
3. Give the names and relations of the bones forming the knee joint.
4. Describe Hunter's canal and Scarpa's triangle, giving the names of the structures contained therein.
5. Through what channels does the blood pass to reach the internal jugular vein?
6. Describe the shoulder joint.
7. Describe the ankle joint.
8. Describe the lymphatic system.
9. Describe the gall bladder and biliary ducts.
10. Give the location and a brief description of the large intestine.

*Physiology.*

1. In case of embolism of left middle cerebral artery where would paralysis occur and why?
2. Describe the optic nerve, giving origin, termination and function.
3. State the functions of the nose, giving in sufficient detail the uses of the various parts of the nasal cavities.
4. Mention the sounds of the heart and state how they are produced and where they may be most distinctly heard.
5. Describe the act of respiration, stating how the air and blood in the lungs are altered during the process.

6. What is protoplasm and what are its properties?
7. Name five secretions and state their uses.
8. What is urea and where is it found?
9. What is the function of the lymphatic system?
10. (a) What are the functions of the spinal cord. (b) If the cord were cut at the first dorsal vertebra what powers would remain and what be lost in the regions innervated from below this point?

*Medical Chemistry and Hygiene.*

1. Name the chemical elements found normally in the human body. (N. B. "Elements" does not mean compounds.)
2. Give the chemical formula of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbon mon-oxide, carbon di-oxide, water.
3. Give two methods of detecting albumin in the urine.
4. How would you detect the presence of sugar in the urine?
5. (a) What is the amount of total solids in the urine of twenty-four hours in adult weighing about 150 lbs.? (b) How would you estimate them from given specimen? (c) What is the amount of urea in twenty-four hours? (d) How would you estimate it?
6. How is diphtheria usually communicated and what measures would you advise to prevent its spread?
7. How is typhoid fever usually communicated and what measures would you advise to prevent its spread?
8. What practicable and safe means of disposal of human excreta do you advise for country residences?
9. How is drinking water liable to be contaminated and what precautions should be taken to prevent such contamination, in both city and country?
10. What occupations and surroundings increases the liability to phthisis?

*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

1. Name four remedies useful in menorrhagia and give their characteristic indications.
2. Name three remedies useful in amenorrhoea and give their characteristic indications.
3. Give briefly the essential indications of aconite, eupatorium perf., gelsemium and rhus tox in fever.
4. Name two remedies useful in vomiting from cerebral disturbance and two from gastric disorder, with their indications.
5. Give the symptoms of poisoning by aconite, arsenic and carbolic acid, with the treatment in each case.
6. Give the treatment, medicinal and otherwise, for suppression of the urine.
7. Discriminate between bry., phos., kali b., and tartar em. in their cough symptoms.
8. Give your treatment, medicinal and hygienic, in chorea, with indications for three or more remedies.



9. Give indications for three remedies in nocturnal enuresis.
10. How would you treat a case of iritis? (N. B. It is not a sufficient answer to say "Give the indicated remedy.")

*Practice, Pathology, Diagnosis.*

1. Give the diagnostic symptoms and treatment of bilious remittent fever.
2. Describe a case of spasmodic croup (uncomplicated) and give the treatment.
3. What are the symptoms of rheumatic pericarditis and its treatment?
4. Differentiate epileptiform from hysteric convulsions.
5. What is myloid or lardaceous degeneration?
6. Give the cause and significance of irregularity of pulse.
7. What are the pathological changes that take place in enterocolitis?
8. What are the symptoms and treatment of acute dysentery?
9. What produces a subnormal temperature in semi-acute cases in convalescence from acute disease and what is its prognostic value?
10. What are some of the conditions more commonly caused by teething in children and how do you account for them?

*Surgery.*

1. Differentiate between fracture at the surgical neck of the humerus and sub-luxation at the shoulder.
2. What parts of the skull must be avoided in trephining, and why?
3. Give your treatment for persistent nasal hemorrhage.
4. Describe a supra-pubic cystotomy and the conditions calling for it.
5. What is the characteristic shape of a tubercular joint?
6. Describe the different methods of healing of wounds, and state how long each requires.
7. In what position should the hand be placed in the treatment of a Colles's fracture?
8. Differentiate between sarcoma and carcinoma.
9. Differentiate between epithelioma and lupus.
10. What constitutional symptoms or conditions follow or attend the use of chloroform and ether?

*Obstetrics and Gynaecology.*

1. Describe the uterus and its appendages.
2. What symptoms suggest a diagnosis of pregnancy?
3. What should be the obstetrician's first care before making a vaginal examination in a case of labor?
4. How would you diagnose and conduct a breech presentation?
5. What is the aetiology and treatment, general and local, of puerperal fever?

6. How would you treat mammary inflammation?
7. What anaesthetic is commonly used in labor and why?
8. Describe in detail the primary operation for perineal laceration, also the secondary operation?
9. Define pyosalpinx and state one of its most frequent causes.
10. Give three principal indications for each of the following drugs, in diseases of women; cimicifuga, pulsatilla, sepia, murex, lillium tig, and nux vom?.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

### *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

1. How would you treat dangerous narcosis caused by administration of ether or chloroform?
2. Give medicinal dose of liquor potassi arsenitis; give indications for use and treatment for arsenical poisoning.
3. Name two favorite sedatives used by the Eclectic school, with indications for use; give dose for each.
4. Give source, indications for use, dose, etc., of macrotys racemosa.
5. Give common name of root from which Ecchinacea ang is derived; give indications for use and dose.
6. Give origin and active principles of nux vomica; for what conditions is it used? Give dose.
7. Oleum erigerontis,—what is this oil, what are the effects and uses?
8. For what conditions would you prescribe Apocynum cannabinum? Give source, dose, etc.
9. What is Phytolacca decandria? Give indications for use, and dose.
10. State some of the indications for the use of Hydrastis canadensis.

### *Obstetrics and Gynecology.*

1. What are the requirements of the accoucheur at childbirth?
2. What is mole pregnancy, and how determined?
3. What do you understand by extra uterine pregnancy?
4. In case of eclampsia what would you do?
5. What is placenta previa, and what would you do in case it occurs?
6. What may be the causes of retained placenta and what would you do in case it occurs?
7. What would you do in case of shoulder presentation?
8. In case of syncope what would you do?
9. In case the bladder should be ruptured what would you do?
10. Under what conditions would you use forceps?

### *Theory and Practice.*

1. Give cause, symptoms and treatment of broncho pneumonia, and differential diagnosis from acute croupous pneumonia.

2. Give differential diagnosis of so called membranous croup from diphtheria, and treatment for each.
3. What is cholera infantum? Give etiology, symptoms and treatment.
4. Typhoid fever. Give pathological changes, symptoms and treatment.
5. What are infectious diseases?
6. What is cerebro spinal meningitis? What is its pathology? Give treatment.
7. Define the terms tachycardia, and bradycardia.
8. Give cause, symptoms and treatment of cystitis.
9. What is pneumothorax?
10. How can contagion be transmitted?

#### *Physiology.*

1. What is the function of the parotid gland?
2. What is meant by insensible perspiration?
3. What is meant by sensible perspiration?
4. What is the chief use of saliva?
5. What is the amount of gastric juice secreted in twenty-four hours?
6. What is required to excite a flow of gastric juice?
7. What is the function of the liver?
8. What is the function of the kidneys?
9. What is the function of the skin?
10. What is the difference between nerves of motion and of sensation?
11. What is the solar plexus?

#### *Medical Chemistry.*

1. What is the formula for water?
2. From what may phosphorus be obtained?
3. What is the single principal constituent of urine?
4. (a) How would you detect albumen in the urine? (b) How would you detect sugar in the urine?
5. (a) What is an oxidizer? (b) What is a deoxidizer?
6. Give two common names for ferrous sulphate.
7. Where does iodine exist?
8. From what is lactic acid obtained?
9. What is calomel?
10. (a) What is carbolic acid? (b) Give antidotes for poisoning by carbolic acid.

#### *Pathology and Hygiene.*

1. Define the term hygiene.
2. How much oxygen is required during twenty-four hours for an adult?
3. Why are we justified in supposing that the free use of sugar does not injure the teeth?

4. What principle is ventilation founded upon? (b) How may we be sure that warm air ascends?
5. Does moist or dry air convey odorous emanations to the greatest distance?
6. Define the term pathology.
7. Explain why diphtheria often attacks one member of a family and the others escape.
8. Give pathology of an aneurism.
9. Give pathology of glaucoma.
10. Give pathology of scarlatina malignant.

*Surgery.*

1. Define hyperæmia and congestion, and tell the difference.
2. What is a multilocular abscess?
3. How many venereal diseases are there? What constitutional?
4. How many dislocations of the scapula and what are they?
5. Give symptoms of an impacted intracapular fracture of the femur.
6. Give definition of a compound complicated and comminuted fracture.
7. What is an aneurism?
8. What is a polycystic tumor?
9. How many, and what are the terminations of inflammation?

*Anatomy.*

1. Name the bony prominences at the elbow, and the ligaments pertaining to the elbow joint.
2. Of what part does a vertebra consist? (b) Tell the processes and what their object is.
3. Describe the two principal arteries of the forearm, and tell how they form the palmer arches in the hand.
4. What is the spinal cord, and how far down the spinal canal does it extend?
5. (a) What membranes envelop the brain? (b) What processes are formed by the outer one? (c) What does the term brain include?
6. Name the muscles attached to the scapula, and give the origin of the deltoid.
7. Describe the occipital bone fully.
8. Describe the right sub-clavian artery, and tell how it differs from the left.
9. In what respect do sinuses of dura mater differ from sinuses in the bones?
10. Give the origin and insertion of the flexors of the leg.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS





## ABSTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

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Section 4, of the Medical Practice Act, requiring County Health Officers to keep a full record of their doings and to make report thereof annually in the month of June, to the State Board of Health, was complied with by all the County Health Officers.

Very full abstracts of these reports are here published.

[The members of the State Board of Health do not assume responsibility for opinions on sanitary questions found in the following Annual Reports of County and local Health Officers. Neither do they endorse in all instances the practice of sanitary administration as given in the reports.]

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### REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:*

In pursuance of the Statute I hereby submit to your Honorable Board a report of my doings as County Health Officer of the County of Hartford for the year ending June 1, 1900. As the duties of my office in any one year are in many respects similar to the duties in any other year, the report from year to year must in many ways be a repetition.

In West Hartford, owing to the lack of a sewer system, there were several cases of sewerage disposal which required attention. One case in particular was a case where seven houses had been built near together. The houses having been provided with running water, water closets, etc., the disposition of the sewerage from them was quite a problem. The owner provided cesspools, but as they were on wet land near an ice pond and sloping towards the pond, ice house and other buildings, it soon was apparent that they would not take care of the sewerage safely, except with the great expense of a man and cart in constant attendance to remove the sewerage. Temporarily pipes have been laid, taking the sewerage of these houses across the street into a vacant lot. This is a method of disposal which can be utilized only a short time. A sewer system is in contemplation by the town, and is a necessity that will probably have to be provided soon.

In the town of Plainville, the health officer, after more or less trouble with nearly stagnant water in the old canal, consulted with me as to its disposition. Apparently the trouble was occasioned by the canal being used to a certain extent as a dumping ground for refuse vegetable and animal matter, there not being current enough to carry off such matter; and its collection, in shallow places where the canal bed was covered with grass, weeds and bushes, caused offensive odors which at times annoyed the adjacent residents. About the only practical remedy within the means of a small town for such a condition is to clean out the shallow places so as to induce a stronger current of water and then prohibit the use of the canal for a dumping ground; which course was recommended.

From Windsor a complaint was made to me in August that a case of diphtheria had not been reported to the town health officer. Upon investigation, I found it was claimed the case was not diagnosed as diphtheria. While it is probable a case could have been maintained against the physician for not reporting a contagious disease, nevertheless, there were such mitigating circumstances connected with it that I deemed it better to drop the case temporarily and let a prosecution depend somewhat upon the future course of the physician.

The pollution of streams is a subject to which the attention of both the town health officer and county health officer is frequently called. In dealing with the subject, the health officers are met with the fact that it is a public necessity in some cases for drainage at least temporarily to pollute streams. In individual cases, where the drainage or other pollution of streams can be disposed of in other ways, the health officers insist in keeping it out of streams. Probably the pollution of streams injure the public health more through the milk supply than in any other one way. In the town of Wethersfield the writer, while prosecuting a man for maintaining a pig-sty in such a manner as to be a public nuisance, discovered that a small stream running through the center of a small field, in which about seventy-five hogs were fed and kept, furnished, just below the piggery, water for a herd of cows, the milk from which was being sold in the city of Hartford. This is an extreme case, but cases of a similar character in a milder form are not unknown.

The importance of the Statute relating to the Prevention of Blindness of Infants, as well as a defect in the law was strikingly illustrated in a case to which my attention was directed with a request to prosecute a supposed violator. The Statute makes it the duty of a midwife, nurse or attendant having charge of an infant, if the infant has inflamed, swollen or reddened eyes, to report the case within six hours to the health officer or board of health of the place in which the parents of the infant reside. In this case the child had sore eyes and was treated at first by a non-professional, and after it was too late, taken to the hospital, where it received proper attention. The non-professional treatment resulted in the child becoming blind, whereas, it is claimed, if the child had had proper treatment from the first the blindness might have been averted. This shows clearly the importance of the law; and now comes the defect in the law. The law requires only those cases to be reported which occur within two weeks after the child's birth. It was claimed by such proof as I was not able to controvert that this case did not develop until after two weeks from the child's birth. If the case did not develop until after the two weeks from the birth then the time should be extended. Although the evidence would show the case to have developed after the two weeks, evidence is sometimes false.

The law relating to the sale of ice has been promptly enforced in all cases coming to my attention, and when I have known of ice coming into the county I have made an investigation of the water from which it came. It was reported to me that a large quantity of ice had been bought in Springfield by dealers in Hartford. After visiting the health officer of Springfield and finding that no sewerage, so far as he could discover, entered the water from which the ice was taken, and that he was officially intrusted to keep the water pure, as Springfield was largely supplied from the same source, I became satisfied that the ice was reasonably pure.

Reservoirs, school houses and public buildings in general, have been periodically examined by the respective town health officers.

The town health officers throughout the county have attended to their duties with deserved merit. During the year the health officer of Simsbury, Charles W. Wooster, M.D., owing to the

fact that he had been through a severe sickness, deemed it his duty to himself to resign from the office of health officer. William Russell Munson, M.D., was appointed to complete Dr. Wooster's term. The term of the health officer in East Granby terminated September, 1899, and as he refused a re-appointment, Frank H. Dibble, Esq., was appointed for four years from October 1, 1899.

Sixty-three cases were reported to me during the year for prosecution for various offences arising under the laws relating to public health or vital statistics. About one-third of these cases were prosecuted in court, and the others were disposed of by admonition or otherwise.

While I will not attempt to give a detailed statement of every duty performed in the office, it may help your Honorable Board somewhat to comprehend the duties performed if I state that my duties as health officer called me out of town sixty-three days, that I wrote three hundred and thirteen general letters and five hundred and eight circular letters, and that I had two hundred and eighty-two consultations.

The selectmen and a committee appointed by the town of Berlin consulted me as to whether the town and city of New Britain could be prevented from bringing its sewerage into the town of Berlin, and depositing it on sewer beds. Whether New Britain could be enjoined from bringing its sewerage into the town of Berlin would depend upon the question whether it would be or become a public nuisance to the town of Berlin. The decision of such a question would depend largely upon expert testimony.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

*County Health Officer of Hartford County.*

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#### REPORT OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Connecticut State Board of Health:*

The following report is respectfully submitted, and is made in compliance with the law which prescribes the duties of a County Health Officer.

The Statutes regulating the provisions made for the protection of the public health in this State have been in operation for so



many years that their requirements are familiar to your honorable body, and it is only necessary to report, at this time, of my doings since the last annual report from this office was submitted for your consideration.

The work in connection with the details of the office, is, of necessity, very much the same year after year; while there are times when the amount of such work is greater than others, the average is about the same. For nearly seven years we have developed continually, and each annual report shows advance in some particular line that has tended to perfect the system, made the enforcement of the laws relating to public health possible, and, at the same time, has secured the assistance and the coöperation of the people themselves.

In connection with this particular part of our work, there have been several changes made and new plans introduced. Experience shows that as the conditions change, and we find ourselves confronted with problems that under existing methods we are unable to solve, then some plan must be adopted that will allow the case or cases to be successfully adjusted; for illustration, to prevent the making of complaints to the town health officer in cases where it was unnecessary, or because of personal feelings, a rule was adopted, that "the town health officer *might* require all complaints to be made in writing." While this rule has accomplished the desired result in one way, we found in several towns in our county that the local health officer frequently refused to investigate a complaint made in good faith because the complainant would not make a written complaint. During the past year, instructions have been given that town health officers shall investigate all unsanitary conditions in their respective towns that shall come to their notice by complaint, written or verbal, always exercising their discretion regarding any steps to be taken thereafter.

The correspondence of the office with the State and local health officials has been more this year than ever before. There can be no explanation for this except it be found in the more intimate relations that exist between the several officials mentioned. The State officials have become better acquainted with the city and town health officers, and the relations between officials in adjoining localities are becoming, each year, more and more effective. These improved conditions result in fre-



quent communications being received in this office, all of which require answers. Complications arise and the town health officer wants advice as to his legal rights in a given case. Questions are submitted by him that necessitate the giving of opinions upon all kinds of cases, ranging from his powers with the individual to his relations with the selectmen. Nearly all of this work is done by correspondence, and, taken in connection with the same duties regarding the laws relating to vital statistics, the files of the office are being filled from day to day. Copies of all opinions given, or letters written, are kept on file, and may be referred to at any time.

*Appeals.* The number of appeals taken from the orders of the town health officers during the past year has exceeded that of any previous year, and they have been of such a nature that much time was occupied in determining the rights of the parties. We do not attribute this to any unusual opposition to the local officer. It is undoubtedly because the town health officers, from their desire to remove every nuisance that may be detrimental to the health of the people in their respective towns, have taken the initiative and ordered the abatement of conditions that were not sanitary or safe. We think there may be another explanation, however: the people themselves, having become familiar with the system of sanitary administration under which we live, call upon the health officer to abate conditions that had long been looked upon as injurious to public health, but local influences were such that they did not hope for relief. In some cases we find upon investigation and hearing that the interests of not only the individual but a whole community are involved. I will not cite at this time the circumstances connected with any particular case, for space will not permit, and the most important will be noticed later in this report. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that in all cases the orders of the town health officers have been sustained, and we have yet to learn of a single instance where the orders have not been willingly complied with after the hearing.

*Meetings.* The meetings of the town, city and borough health officers of this county have been held every three months, and during the year an organization has been effected which is rapidly becoming an important factor in the health work done, not only within our jurisdiction, but throughout the

State. Records of these meetings are preserved complete in the office of the president. These meetings have been the means of raising the work of the health officers to a very high standard. An opportunity has thus been given that enabled them to meet with the members of the State Board of Health frequently, and the advice given from time to time by those who stand high in the ranks of sanitarians has been closely followed. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all interested in the enforcement of the laws relating to public health, that the occasional meetings of those who must take the responsibility of protecting the citizens of this State against conditions that are detrimental to public health, is very important.

Under the head of "Nuisances Abated," a very large and important part of the work of a health officer may be included. Reports filed in this office show that there have been 804 investigations made. This includes all cases, where, either by written or verbal complaint, the health officer's attention has been called to conditions that were unsanitary, and they vary in their nature. In some instances, drains have been reported that affected only a few, while in others, the health of a whole community has been endangered. In one case complaint was made of the discharge of a sewer from the homes of more than twenty property owners upon an open meadow that was so situated as to cause serious difficulty. The local health officer ordered the nuisance abated, and an appeal was taken by twenty-two of the property owners. Several hearings were held, and the order of the health officer sustained, but the time allowed in which to abate the nuisance, extended. The final result in this case was the building of a sewer, the abatement of the nuisance, and a sanitary improvement that all appreciated. In another case a nuisance, which had existed to a slight extent for many years, but finally became very dangerous because of the change in grade made by a corporation owning the property, was abated at great expense to the owners. There are many cases that would prove interesting no doubt, but we must not go into a detailed account of each improvement that has been made the past year, because of a wise and judicious administration of the laws relating to public health in New Haven County, by the town, city and borough health officers, in whose hands the enforcement of the law is placed. I would like to call your attention to one case that stands out prominently in the work

of the year. In one town we were called upon to advise in a case where nearly four hundred tons of garbage had been allowed by a contractor to remain on the surface of the ground unburied or covered. This nuisance was on the bank of a stream that flowed through a thickly settled part of the town, and was causing trouble for hundreds of people. An order was issued forthwith to the contractor that all the garbage must be buried within six days. It was complied with. Of course, in a great many of the instances reported, where investigations were made, the local health officer was able to adjust the conditions at once, while in others the County Health Officer was called upon for advice and assistance.

The success attained in nearly all the communities in this county in the control of infectious and contagious disease is, indeed, remarkable, and the local health officers should be given credit for their work. There is one more step to be taken before our system in this county will be complete. All town health officers are working under the same code of sanitary laws and regulations; the same diseases are placarded and quarantined; the same rule follows in each town as to the care of those who are sick with contagious diseases; the same general rule is followed by all in the abatement of nuisances; but the boroughs and cities have their own by-laws relating to public health, and, in many instances, the rules of these municipalities are radically different from those of the town health officer. While it may be true, and probably is, that in larger communities different laws and rules relating to public health should prevail, yet they certainly should be as rigidly enforced in one community as in another. The work of some of the health officers is interfered with for just this reason. In one community where the boundaries of the town and city are not co-terminous, the health officer of the town observes strict quarantine rules, while the city health officer does not. Such failure to enforce the law detracts from the efficiency of the sanitary system in the whole county. I am glad to be able to say, that most of the city health officers endeavor to carry out their duty as shown by the laws of the municipalities in which they live, but we should have uniform rules, by-laws and regulations in all cities, boroughs and towns.

Every year it becomes absolutely necessary to prosecute, for violations of law relating to public health, failure to comply

with the orders of a town health officer, and violation of the laws relating to vital statistics. The past year has proven to be no exception in this matter of prosecution. Warrants have been drawn in 79 cases, but in several of them it did not become necessary to have the parties arrested. Many times a person will contest the right or authority of a health officer to order him to abate a nuisance, but in most cases, when they realize that he is simply doing his duty, and is supported by the law, the opposition is withdrawn. Cases of violation of the quarantine regulations are not frequent, but occasionally some person refuses to comply with the orders of quarantine, and is arrested. I do not recall an instance where it has been necessary to prosecute more than once in the same town for this particular offense. When the people learn that courts are in sympathy with law-abiding citizens, and do not approve of the wilful violation of any statute, order, regulation or provision, adopted for the protection of the health of the public, they hesitate and consider the consequences before they refuse to obey the instructions of their health officer. Under the present system of reports from the superintendent of vital statistics, we are able to investigate complaints of delayed birth or marriage certificates each month, and have avoided many cases where serious trouble would otherwise have been caused. We have found it necessary in cases of apparently wilful neglect and failure to return certificates to the registrar as provided by law, to prosecute and compel the payment of the fine. In this particular part of our work the necessity of prosecution arises among a class of professional men who do not consider themselves amenable to any law, but seem to think that every offense should be overlooked. There have been several complaints against physicians and midwives said to be practicing contrary to law, but no prosecutions have been brought. It is difficult to obtain evidence of the taking of money in compensation for services, especially, in the case of midwives, who having become familiar with the law, know they can avoid it by this simple excuse. Their patients are usually willing to assist them, and will even perjure themselves by saying that they did not pay for their services. Some changes are necessary in the law before it can be effectually enforced.

During the summer of 1899 the town health officer of the town of North Haven was called upon to issue a license for a



fat-rendering factory, in that town, under Sec. 3260, Chapter CCXXXII of the General Statutes of 1888. This being the first experience of the local health officer under this section, he requested me to attend a hearing and assist him in getting the information he required, before he could act intelligently upon the matter. Hearings were held, testimony introduced to show that it would not be a nuisance, and reasons given for the establishment of the factory in the town. After due consideration, the request was granted. A similar condition arose in Waterbury, and the same course followed. By this law, fat-rendering establishments, that in so many cases have caused a nuisance dangerous to public health and made serious trouble for the town health officers, are brought in under his personal control, and, if his instructions are not lived up to, he can revoke the license and compel the person or persons to comply with orders as issued.

The health officers of New Haven County, acting under instructions from this office, have examined every source of ice supply within the county and obtained information from health officers in adjoining counties in cases where the ice is brought into this county for sale. This work has been done under Sec. 2654, General Statutes, which places upon health officers the responsibility of knowing that ice, harvested for domestic purposes, comes from water that is practically pure. The result of this work has been to disclose some conditions that were decidedly unfavorable to healthful, sanitary living. I will cite one instance: a company that has been furnishing ice to the people in one of our cities for nearly half a century, had been cutting a large part of their supply from a pond where the water was used for manufacturing purposes. Investigation showed that a factory located near the shores of this pond had connected the water closets with a pipe that discharged into it. The health officer, fearing contamination from the closets, and, knowing that the sale of ice taken there would endanger the public health, immediately reported to this office. The matter was taken up with the ice company and the manufacturers, the result of the action being a removal of the danger by taking the sewage from the water closets out of the pond entirely. Many cases were reported, and where the conditions were not remedied, the supply was condemned, under the law, for domestic use. There were

examined in all, 76 ponds or sources of supply, and in some of them changes were made. On file in this office is a complete report of the conditions existing in and around every source, within this jurisdiction, from which ice is taken to be sold in this county, except the city of New Haven. This city and its health officer, by a strange provision in the law, are not within the jurisdiction of the County Health Officer, but the City Board of Health and the City Health Officer are doing all in their power to assist in carrying out the laws. This work of investigating ice supplies has been considered a very important feature by the sanitary department, and I believe the public appreciates all such efforts in its behalf.

At the request of several who were interested in the enforcing of the law which regulates the sale of poisons, I have made investigations in several towns while engaged in my regular duties. The results disclose the fact that there is really no protection afforded by this law as it now stands upon our statutes.

The regular annual examination of the returns and records of births, marriages and deaths, in the different towns in this county, has been made. I found the records and returns very much improved. These annual examinations continue to disclose irregularities, however, in the records of nearly every town in the county. In the records of the registrar of vital statistics in the town where there may be less than fifty certificates returned—and this number includes births, marriages, deaths and removal permits, I have found errors in nearly the same proportion as in the town where the returns are numbered by the hundred and thousands. In the largest municipalities of this county I have examined these certificates to the number of several thousand, and found the certificates made out more complete than ever before. The promptness with which the physicians make their returns of birth certificates is remarkable. Occasionally I find delayed returns that have been withheld purely through carelessness. Several prosecutions have been brought in such cases, where an investigation has shown that there were no reasonable explanations to be given. There are still a very few persons in this county who, in their official capacity, do not comply with the law relating to vital statistics, but I am able to say the number grows less and less every year. I might make special reference, at this time, of several registrars



in the county, whose work is as nearly perfect as possible, considering the difficulties they have to contend with, but will not do so. I think it is sufficient to say, that the registrars of New Haven County have endeavored to render all the assistance possible both to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics and to the County Health Officer. We are in communication with them nearly every day. There are questions arising constantly that are referred by them to this office for answer and advice. There are many technical violations of the law that are not prosecuted; for instance, it is frequently reported that a death has occurred in one town and the body buried in another without the regular removal permit having been obtained. Usually this occurs in a case where the deceased lived in a house very near the line between two towns. The attending physician, not knowing the boundaries, usually gives place of death as being in the town where he (the physician) resides. Upon the death certificate being presented, the registrar issues a burial permit in accordance with the details contained therein. The sexton is usually the first one to discover the error, and then we are called upon for advice at once. In all such cases, we recommend the recording of death in the town where it actually occurred, the issuing of a removal permit and completion of records as though error had not been made, always requiring memorandum to be made, explaining the reasons for the correction. Birth certificates are more complete, I think, than ever before, although there is great room for improvement yet. The system of returns, as now required by law, that is, sending copies each month to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics, has certainly improved the standard of the work very much indeed. There is still more or less trouble experienced in getting death certificates filled out properly, and I am convinced under the present law we shall not be able to get these returns up to the standard that has been attained in birth and marriage certificates.

The list of town health officers remains the same as when I last reported to your Honorable Body, with one exception. In Southbury Dr. Shepherd resigned and Dr. Green was appointed in his place.

Dated at New Haven, June 15th, 1900.

CARLETON E HOADLEY,  
*County Health Officer of New Haven County.*

## REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

NORWICH, June 30, 1900.

*To the State Board of Health:*

As provided by law, I hereby make report of my doings as health officer of the county of New London, for the year ending May 31, 1900.

Two changes have occurred in the list of town health officers in this county during the year. Dr. Morton E. Fox was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. M. Burchard, the health officer of Montville, and Dr. John L. Burnham was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. W. H. H. Wallace, the health officer of Old Lyme.

Dr. E. H. Linnell, the health officer of the town of Norwich, was incapacitated by illness during a portion of the year and is at present in Europe for the benefit of his health. During his illness and absence, Dr. J. T. Black has been acting as health officer in his place by my direction.

The question of sewage disposal at Taftsville to which reference was made in my last report has not been solved, but efforts are being made with good prospect of success to lay a sewer through the most thickly populated part of the village, it being the purpose of the corporation and the land owners to share the expense. If the plan succeeds, very much of the danger to health in this locality will be averted.

The vital statistics have been examined in every town and do not show the improvement on the part of physicians in making returns hoped for. A list has been prepared with a view to prosecute the worst offenders, which will be handed to my successor with such information as I possess to aid him in their prosecution.

No appeals from the orders of town health officers have been brought before me this year, and only two complaints concerning such orders.

I have this day tendered my resignation of this office to His Excellency the Governor, the same to take immediate effect.

In closing this, my last official act, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the various State, county and town health officers with whom I have had official relations and to testify my appreciation of their friendship, aid, and many courtesies.

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. THAYER,

*County Health Officer.*

## REPORT OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June, 1900.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to Chapter CCXLVIII of the Public Acts of 1893, I hereby make report of my doings as County Health Officer for Fairfield County for the year ending June 1st, 1900.

During the year under notice the work of my office, while in the main similar to the work of previous years, has involved a number of features not hitherto met with.

I am pleased to believe that the year past has given evidence of a fuller appreciation on the part of the public of this county of the work done by the public health authorities in the abatement of nuisances and the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases. The local health officers of the several towns and cities have worked harmoniously with each other and with me.

There has been no change among the health officers who are my appointees, all those whose terms expired during the past year having been reappointed. Of the 22 town health officers in this county, 17 I found in office when I was first appointed to my present position in 1894, and of the five changes made, two have been rendered necessary by the death of the incumbent. The advantage of continuance in office is made very apparent by the increased efficiency of the health officers of the county as a whole, who have now become very familiar with the sanitary conditions existing in their several towns and with the laws and customs under which they are exercising their functions.

I am pleased to observe evidence of the good results of the present system of sanitary administration and particularly of quarantine and disinfection in cases of contagious disease, in the figures which appear of record in the reports of the State Board of Health.

It is well understood that there are cases of contagious disease which break out each year without assignable cause and the origin of which cannot be traced to other known cases. To prevent such primary outbreaks of certain classes of contagion, the health officer is to a great extent powerless; but in preventing spread from the primary case or cases to secondary

cases, the local health officer has his most important field of usefulness. That such spread of disease is more efficiently curtailed than previously, I am convinced not only from observation and conversation with those in a position to know, but also from the figures of the reported cases in Fairfield County.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria being the most highly contagious and virulent of the diseases commonly met with in this State, may be properly taken as a basis of comparison.

I have made a comparative examination of the figures taken from the records of the State Board of Health of these two diseases in Fairfield County for the years ending respectively June 1st, 1896 and June 1st, 1900. I take the year ending June 1st, 1896, because back of that the reports from the towns to the State Board of Health were so irregularly made as to be practically valueless as a basis of comparison. These figures show that in the year ending June 1st, 1896, there were cases of diphtheria reported from 20 of the 31 towns, cities and boroughs in Fairfield County, with an aggregate of 351 reported cases for the year or an average of  $17 \frac{55}{100}$  cases to each town where the disease existed.

In the year ending June 1st, 1900, there were cases of diphtheria reported from 22 towns, cities and boroughs in the county, with an aggregate of 288 reported cases, and an average of  $13 \frac{9}{100}$  cases in each town, borough and city where the disease existed. These figures show a reduction in the spread of diphtheria from primary cases of nearly 20 per cent.

The reports of scarlet fever for the same years in Fairfield County show a still greater decrease. During the year ending June 1st, 1896, there were reported in Fairfield County 276 cases of scarlet fever from 19 towns, cities and boroughs, or an average of  $14 \frac{5}{10}$  cases to each town, city and borough where the disease existed. During the past year 21 towns, cities and boroughs reported 233 cases or an average of 11 cases each. This reduction in the average number of cases per town, city and borough shows a gain of 24 per cent. This reduction in the average spread of these diseases would undoubtedly be still greater, were the reports for the earlier of the two years compared more perfect, but in the year ending June 1st, 1896, the reports of physicians to the health officers and of the health officers to the State Board of Health were much less complete and accurate than they are now. Were the increase in popula-



tion taken into account, the percentage of reduction would be still greater.

The above figures are significant in view of the fact that quarantine and disinfection are much more rigidly carried out than previously and that a greater degree of care is exercised by the public, who have come to realize more fully the desirability of the precautions required by the health officer. Could the public more fully appreciate the significance of these figures, I feel certain that the occasional opposition to the proper enforcement of necessary precautions would be reduced to a minimum.

It has happened but once during the past year that I have prosecuted a violation of quarantine. In Stratford I found it necessary to prosecute the father of a child ill with scarlet fever, who persisted in entering and leaving the quarantined premises.

Several cases of threatened violation of quarantine have been brought to my attention, one of which, a case of diphtheria in Newtown, called me hurriedly to that town. I found that the quarantine cards had been destroyed and threats had been made that no attention would be paid to the quarantine. I spent some time with the recalcitrant head of the quarantined family, deeming it wiser to bring about an observance of the quarantine than to punish him afterward for its breach. He finally came to see the wisdom of such precautions as were insisted upon by the health officer, and I am convinced carefully observed them during the further continuance of the disease in his family.

The village of Saugatuck, in the town of Westport, furnished an illustration of the necessity at times for prompt and stringent restrictive measures. Not far from the station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. at Saugatuck, is a tenement house occupied by a considerable number of non-English-speaking families with a large aggregate number of children. One of the children became ill with diphtheria and was attended by a physician from a neighboring town. For some reason not fully understood, the case was not reported with the promptness required by law and the first knowledge which the health officer had of its existence was the filing with the registrar of a certificate of the death of the child. Before the health officer reached the premises, there had been a considerable gathering of the neighbors and an exposure of several at least of the children; in the

meantime one or more cases had broken out in the same building. Quarantine of the exposed persons was immediately instituted by the health officer, but owing to ignorance or general indifference to the law or both, several of the adults left the premises. At this stage I was called in by the local health officer to advise concerning the enforcement of quarantine and found a condition which seemed to me called for prompt and effective action. I caused an officer to be stationed to enforce the quarantine throughout the 24 hours until such time as the danger of further outbreak was passed and disinfection had been made. Although there were eleven other cases among those originally exposed, the disease was confined to the immediate neighborhood of the primary case and I believe no cases occurred which could not be traced to such exposure as took place before the arrival of the health officer.

I deemed it necessary to prosecute the physician who had failed to report the original case. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine.

In my last annual report, I referred to my belief that diseased cattle were from time to time being slaughtered for sale in this county, and to the difficulty of obtaining evidence sufficient for conviction of the offenders. During the year past a report reached me that one Ryan in Trumbull had recently slaughtered a diseased cow and sold her carcass for food. Considerable investigation puts me in possession of sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution and a complaint was issued upon which Ryan was arrested. He was sentenced to a term in jail, but appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, where, when the case was reached, he forfeited a bond of \$75.

Several complaints of the sale of milk from cattle alleged to be diseased have reached me, but under the Statute I have deemed it my duty to refer them to the State Cattle Commissioner for investigation. None of them have developed anything requiring official action on my part.

During the past winter I have had occasion to advise the health officers of several towns in relation to measures restricting the use of ice from polluted sources. I believe that much has been accomplished for the public health of this county by the restriction of the sale of impure ice. In one instance an appeal was taken to me from an order of the town health officer of the town of Norwalk, in relation to the sale of ice from the



Norwalk river in the upper part of the town, which appeal I heard and fully investigated. After advising with the Secretary of the State Board of Health as to certain sanitary features, I modified the order in some respects but re-affirmed it in the main. The action of the health officer resulted in the cleansing of the watershed for some distance from the point where the ice was cut.

I have each year suggested to the town health officers of the several towns that they satisfy themselves that the school buildings were in proper sanitary condition at the close of the "long vacation," and before the reopening of the school in the Fall. This has been done, and where such conditions were not satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint, disinfection has been carried out under the supervision of the health officer of the town or other needed precautions taken.

I have not deemed it necessary to refer in detail to matters of routine which have been very similar in nature to those which have called for my attention in previous years and which have been referred to in earlier reports.

The matter of registration of vital statistics has demanded attention to about the same extent as in previous years. The gradual improvement in the character of the records referred to in former reports has continued, and most physicians exercise greater care in making their returns prompt and accurate than was previously the case. While the records are vastly superior in every respect to what they were six years ago, there are still many particulars in which they may be improved. Most physicians are now reasonably prompt in their returns of births and in the year past I have found it necessary to bring but one prosecution for delinquency in this respect,—an aggravated case of inexcusable neglect. There is, of course, a considerable number of certificates of birth which are not filed with the promptness required by law, but a large proportion of these delayed certificates are delayed but a very few days over the time fixed by the Statute for their return, while a few years ago many, if not the majority, of the physicians in the county were in the habit of delaying such returns from one to six months and sometimes a year after they should have been returned.

I regret that some clergymen are exceedingly careless in regard to the return of marriage certificates. I have corre-

sponded freely with those who are negligent in this respect in the year past and look for much better results in the near future.

The practice recently adopted by the Superintendent of Vital Statistics of reporting all delinquencies to the County Health Officer at once upon their discovery by him has made it possible to call the attention of delinquent physicians and clergymen to these delays with greater promptness than was formerly the case and has been a material aid to me in bringing about greater care on the part of those whose duty it is to make returns. The certificates of births, marriages and deaths are improved in character and completeness, although there is still a large field for improvement. Physicians fail to appreciate in many instances the purpose of the returns which they make and fail to realize that these certificates are in a sense legal documents, having a standing in court, when properly made, as evidence of the facts contained therein. A comparison of the condition of the records in the city of Bridgeport, which may be taken as a fair sample in this respect of the larger towns and cities, will illustrate the fact that a considerable advance has been made in the completeness and value of the records, and also the fact that there is yet a great field for improvement. The following table shows the errors and omissions in birth returns of Bridgeport for the years 1897 and 1899. I have taken 1897 as one of the years compared, because that is the earliest year for which I have a completed tabulated statement of errors and omissions in that city:

	Year 1897.	Year 1899.
(1) Total births returned .....	1,716	1,856
(2) Birthplace of one or both parents omitted or incomplete .....	1,181	338
(3) Age of one or both parents omitted.....	23	6
(4) Certificates which do not show on their face that they are made by a person authorized by law to make them and which would not, therefore, be competent evidence in court, unless supported by collateral proof .....	1,098	317
(5) Date of birth incomplete .....	64	26
(6) Sex of child omitted .....	14	7
(7) Name of father omitted or incomplete.....	25	20
(8) Maiden name of mother omitted.....	64	5
(9) Occupation of father omitted .....	12	10
(10) Place of birth omitted .....	23	1
(11) Not returned with promptness required by law....	179	125

A similar comparison of the records of death would show a similar improvement. In some towns it has been necessary for me to criticize the registrar on account of inaccuracies in his records and in the copies sent to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics. I found one office in which the original returns were being very inaccurately recorded, very material facts appearing on the originals being omitted entirely from the records. I found similar omissions from the copies sent to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics. These errors have been remedied. I have had but one complaint in the course of the year of violation of the Medical Practice Act. This case I thoroughly investigated, and determined that, while possibly there was a violation of the spirit of the Statute, there was not such violation of the letter as would cause a prosecution to be successful.

The question was raised by way of inquiry rather than of complaint, whether an unregistered interne at a hospital might lawfully prescribe for patients in the hospital. After some examination of the law, I have taken the position that this might lawfully be done under our Statute. The language of the Medical Practice Act is such that its violation consists in practicing "for gain, compensation or reward received or expected." Inasmuch as the internes in the hospital referred to receive no compensation, but give their services for the educational advantage that comes to them, I have held that they were within the provision of the Statute. I have held, however, that if unregistered, they are not able to make returns of birth or death in accordance with the Statute.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. HILL,

*County Health Officer for Fairfield County.*

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#### REPORT OF WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Connecticut State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the Statute I submit to you my annual report.

My work during the year has consisted of a mass of details, embracing a great deal of correspondence and consultation with local health officers, considerable personal investigation of

unhealthful conditions at the request of the local officers, and such personal examination of vital statistics as their present improved condition seemed to demand. In outline, the above constitutes my work. A detailed statement of it would simply show that much of my time has been occupied in coöperating with the local health officers, including those of two cities and one borough, in my county, and rendering them such assistance as I was able.

It is just to say that during the past year the demands on me from the local health officers have been far greater than in any previous year. This arises from the fact that the demands made on the local health officers, by their several communities, are continually increasing. Unhealthful conditions, which were tolerated when the present system of health laws was inaugurated, are now made the subject of immediate complaint to the town health officer, and by him very often referred in some form to the County Health Officer. Nothing, perhaps, would better illustrate the effectiveness of the present system of health laws than this rapidly increasing demand on the officials whose duty it is to administer the system.

The laws relating to vital statistics I have endeavored to have lived up to, both by those who have charge of the records, as well as by those who make the certificates which form the basis of the records. I have devoted several days to the examination of the vital statistics of this county, not so many days, I think, as in previous years, but as many as present really excellent condition of the statistics seemed to warrant. I have had several complaints relating to certificates, principally of births, imperfectly made, or improperly returned. In every instance I became satisfied that the defects and delinquencies were the result of inadvertence or mistake. Indeed, I am satisfied, that in some cases it is well-nigh impossible for physicians to obtain all the information that the certificates require. Thus far, I have found the physicians anxious to coöperate with me in getting the best results in this line.

I have to report only two cases of failure to obey quarantine regulations. One of them was clearly the result of ignorance, and the other happened under circumstances which made it almost excusable. In neither case did it seem to me that a prosecution ought to be brought. With the above exceptions



quarantine has been rigorously enforced, and to this fact we may perhaps ascribe the immunity which we have had from epidemics, although there have been many sporadic cases of contagious diseases in our midst. Doubtful questions have arisen relative to certain phases of the law relating to quarantine, but I have thus far had no appeal to me from any quarantine that has been ordered.

The "Medical Practice Act," while in its leading features generally, if not fully, complied with, was being violated occasionally by parties acting in the capacity of midwives. I have taken measures which will, I am confident, result in a cessation of these violations. The somewhat elastic provisions of the "Medical Practice Act" render it possibly doubtful as to what action the County Health Officer ought to take in some of these cases.

I have been called upon rather frequently to investigate with the local health officer nuisances, and to advise as to their abatement. Little difficulty presents itself in these cases except in thickly populated places where there is no system of sewerage. I am obliged to say that our action in those places has been far from satisfactory even to ourselves. The nuisances are unhealthful and ought to be abated. It is not possible to permanently abate them until a system of sewerage is established. In conjunction with the local health officers, I have done what I could to ameliorate the unhealthful conditions.

I have been called upon to examine alleged pollution of water supply, and have found that in some respects legislation is apparently needed to more thoroughly protect the public in this respect. I have instructed the local health officers as to their duties concerning the examination and condemnation of ice, cut from places prohibited by the statutes.

I have not brought any prosecutions, nor have any appeals been taken to me from orders made by the town health officers.

I recognize gratefully the aid given me by the Secretary of your Board, in many matters in which I have needed, during the past year, the benefit of his knowledge of sanitation.

Dated at Windham, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1900.

WILLIAM A. KING,  
*County Health Officer for Windham County.*

## REPORT OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

I hereby submit the following report of my doings as County Health Officer for Litchfield County, for the year ending May 31st, 1900.

The work of the office has been largely of such a nature as to render a detailed report scarcely advisable, inasmuch as the general duties, to a great extent, required in any one town are a repetition of those required in another. In a rural community there are much fewer instances where radical measures are necessary, than in a rapidly growing community.

The health officers of the various boroughs and towns in the county are striving to perform their duty to the community which they represent in a faithful, impartial manner, and in most instances, with the exercise of wise forethought, succeed in accomplishing all that is necessary without friction. Four changes of health officers have occurred during the year. In two instances the health officer resigned because of removal from town, in another, because of advancing age and ill-health, while the fourth, at the expiration of his term, requested the appointment of another to the office, kindly holding over for some time, to avoid the necessity of haste in making the change.

The monthly and annual returns to the State Board, to the town and to the County Health Officer, required by law of the health officer, or requested by State or County Officer, have with a few exceptions been promptly and courteously made. A few I regret to say have, in this one respect, been habitually negligent.

In the care of contagious disease the local health officer has almost universally succeeded in securing the coöperation and willing obedience to such restrictions as it has seemed necessary to impose. In one case where typhoid fever was placarded the card was removed two or three times, the party acting under a misapprehension as to the law, and being guided by foolish advice. An interview with the County Health Officer led to a change of view, a courteous acknowledgment of error, and hearty coöperation thereafter. I became convinced that a prosecution was wholly unnecessary; that the sentiment in the locality, by reason of the incident and a better understanding



of the law because of it, was, and would continue to be beneficial to the health department.

In the village of Terryville, in the town of Plymouth, during May considerable diphtheria prevailed among the Polish population. The spread of the disease in spite of quarantine, and the almost certain knowledge that the quarantines were being disobeyed, in some instances, finally led, after an interview with the selectmen of the town, to the selection of parties to keep a surveillance over the premises in which the disease existed with a view of putting a stop to unlawful acts in connection with the quarantine, the lessening of the danger from the disease and the punishment of the guilty, as an object lesson to the Polish settlement. The effort resulted in the arrest of two parties whose cases were tried during June and will be referred to in next report.

The existence of three cases of typhoid fever in the borough of Winsted in November, 1899, raised anew the question as to whether ice from Greenwood's pond at New Hartford (situated on the Farmington river, and into which river, at a point about five miles above the pond, the stream which runs through the borough of Winsted empties) should be cut and marketed—the distance from the borough to the pond by way of the stream being about ten miles. A full investigation revealed that all three cases were in the same house, which was located a considerable distance from the stream or any tributary thereto, by the nearest route which any surface water could flow, nearly one-half mile, and as it was also shown that every precaution possible, and advised by the attending physician, had been observed in the disposal of the excrement, I was convinced that the danger in the ice supply, if any, was in no way enhanced by the existence of the fever, and that the true merits of the situation at Greenwood's pond were in no way affected thereby.

On June 22d, the health officer of Plymouth reported that one Fred Lexington was, and for some time had been dispensing "Kickapoo Indian" remedies from a tent located at Terryville in said town; that on June 18th a resident of the town, one Jeremiah Morris, having a sick four-year-old boy, took him to the tent and asked Lexington if he could tell what was the trouble with the child. Lexington is reported to have examined the child, listened to the breathing and to have said

the child was suffering with asthma. He was then asked if he had any remedy that would cure the child, and he said he had—prescribing a bottle of Kickapoo Cough Cure, which was purchased for the boy, because of said diagnosis and recommendation, for 25 cents—no charge for examination or for diagnosis of case being made, or fee taken. The child had diphtheria and died within a few days. My investigation seemed to me to warrant a prosecution of Mr. Lexington for violation of the “Medical Practice Act,” and he was consequently arrested, given a hearing before a justice of the peace and bound over to the Superior Court for Litchfield County, October term. When the case came up in the Superior Court for hearing on demurrer to information the judge overruled the demurrer, but intimated that if it appeared on the trial of case that no other payment than the regular price per bottle for the remedy was charged, or taken, he might charge the jury that no violation of the law had been committed, consequently the State’s attorney nolleed the case. My position was that in diagnosing a case and applying a remedy to a case so diagnosed by himself, he was violating the law, even if his only compensation was derived from the sale of his medicine, which the opportunity offered, and the price received from such sale. The seriousness of the particular situation arose from the fact that the parent supposed Lexington was a physician, and relied on his diagnosis and prescription for the treatment of the child, and by reason of such reliance no other medicine was procured and the child died. While I agree that the law allows and should allow large latitude in the advertising and disposing of patent medicines, it seems to me unwise and unsafe that a salesman of such remedies should be empowered to diagnose the case in order to prescribe his remedy. The recommendation of a remedy as a cure for cough, asthma, etc., is clearly within the law. If, however, the law authorizes the dispenser of such remedies to say that such and such a person has a bad cold or the asthma, and then sell his remedy to cure that particular person, on the strength of the diagnosis, no matter what the disease actually may be—it seems to me the law is sadly defective.

In June it was reported to the State Board by the New York health authorities, that a carcass of beef shipped by J. J. Fahey

of Sharon to parties in New York, had been condemned as diseased. I took considerable pains to investigate this case, personally and through others, and am convinced that the meat was consigned to New York parties with no knowledge that it was diseased. I am obliged to say, however, as in relation to another similar case a few years since, that even had the consignee guilty knowledge, he could not be prosecuted under our law, as there was no evidence of any sale or attempt to sell in this State.

As heretofore, the usual precautions were taken this year in determining that all school houses intended for use during the fall term were in a good sanitary condition, each health officer being requested to ascertain that such school houses were in proper condition before school opened.

The existence of contagious disease throughout the State is a matter of direct report to the State Board by the local officer, and need not be further referred to herein.

No appeals have been taken during the year from the orders of local health officers, which indicates careful work on their part, many times assisted or advised by the County Health Officer.

In the summer the near completion of a new high school building in the town of Woodbury, and the proposed location of cesspools for closets close to the cellar wall of same, led to inquiry from the local health officer as to the course he ought to pursue, if the authorities having the building in charge persisted in locating said cesspool where, in his opinion and in the opinion of the State Board, grave damage to the pupils would result. He was advised to give notice to the authorities in question that the building could not be used for school purposes while the danger existed.

The drawing off of several lakes in the northwest part of the county and consequent exposure of the bottom to the sun, has given rise to considerable anxiety on the part of the residents in the vicinity. As the water from these lakes is used in manufacturing, it becomes a problem of considerable importance. One or more private suits are now pending on account of same. I have so far advised great caution on the part of the health officers—leaving the parties interested to their private remedy as far as possible—if any injury resulted from the lowering of the water and exposure of the mud.

But few of the health officers so far have availed themselves of the new law authorizing them to send, with approval of County Health Officer, to the State Board, for analysis, samples of water which it is feared is infected with typhoid fever germs.

Have coöperated with and advised the health officers of the county in many matters, leaving all strictly sanitary features for their action, assisted by State Board, if needed.

As I stated in a former report, I believe the empowering of the County Health Officer to designate some other person or health officer of an adjoining town to act as health officer, in the temporary absence or disability of the local officer, would be a wise change in the law, decidedly in the interest of speedy and proper treatment of matters requiring the attention of the local officer.

In July, it was discovered that one Katherine Ferenz of New Hartford was acting as midwife in violation of the law—not being registered. She was advised to refrain from further practice till duly qualified—which she faithfully promised to do, consequently no prosecution was had against her.

I have during the year examined the certificates of births, marriages and deaths in many of the towns. Throughout I find an increased interest in securing correct returns and a more careful preservation of same. It is a matter which requires constant supervision however, because of the neglect of some one or more requirements of the law concerning the proper endorsement of certificates, return of removal permits with the proper records thereon, etc. The anxiety on the part of a registrar to remedy one error into which he has persistently fallen results, sometimes, in confining his attention to the certainty of avoiding that oversight in the future, only to find when next examination occurs that other requirements have for a long time been entirely forgotten. Good results are, however, accomplished thereby in the end, as it shows the necessity of careful thought in connection with the performance of the duties of the office, which are so often perfunctorily performed.

In addition to forgetfulness on the part of the registrar in making proper endorsements, it has been difficult to get proper, prompt and regular returns of the sextons. There are a large number of them, and in some instances they are unable to write. In cemeteries where few burials occur the sextons



sometimes forget, from time of one burial to another, that their duty extends much further than seeing that the body is properly covered. Returns are persistently made as burials when they should be called removals; removal permits sent registrars with no endorsement, or not sent at all, etc., until demanded by the County Health Officer. Another oversight into which many sextons have persistently fallen is to make return that burial took place on day of death. One after another, with one person and another, these things are being remedied, and when oversights of the kind referred to are discovered, every effort is made to secure proper corrections before papers are filed away permanently. Some of the registrars are doing their work well, and their records are almost as complete as it is possible to make them, and when some one omission is called to their attention they are extremely anxious to, and do correct it at once, when possible. Others are showing commendable improvement.

The registrar of Litchfield, while engaged in completing old records, for which he received a large sum of money, failed to put on record many of the certificates pertaining to vital statistics for the year 1898, until after his attention was twice called to the matter by the County Health Officer, once in August and again in September, 1899.

The registrar of Salisbury resigned about May, 1899, and was thereafter employed in Waterbury. My examination of his records in August showed great neglect in spite of my prior efforts to secure better results in that town. No sextons returns or removal permits for the preceding year could be found, neither had any been recorded. While the births and deaths had apparently been recorded, only a very few certificates could be found. Neither the present town clerk or his assistant could find them. I was obliged to request the ex-registrar to return to Salisbury and straighten out matters. Such a ridiculous condition of things is partly due to the want of any system. Certificates are filed in a drawer at the house; in a pigeon hole at place of business; thrown on a shelf in the office, or carried in the pocket hoping for a more convenient time. As a consequence, when found, many are not properly endorsed and cannot now be. Many of these certificates were later found and filed together. I have reason to hope that under the new official good results will appear in that office.

I feel proud of the steady improvement in the record of vital statistics in the town of Torrington. This place has grown very rapidly, and the constantly increasing duties which devolved upon the town clerk and registrar led for a time to neglect in small matters which made a large showing at the end of the year. The registrar entered most heartily into the work of improvement and seconded my efforts whenever possible, so that at the close of the year 1898, my examination of the large number of certificates showed very few oversights, and those of such a nature that all were corrected. So far as my examination has gone, his successor is living up to the same high standard. I refer to this town in particular at this time, not because there are no other towns making a similar good showing, but because of the large, and much needed, improvement there.

Realizing from sad experience that a new registrar might take some time to learn the details of his office, and in the meantime neglect endorsements, etc., essential to complete records, I took pains to write all newly elected registrars in the county and call attention to those matters, to better enable them to take up this part of their work where their predecessors had laid it down, with the hope of retaining all improvements gained to that time.

At the beginning of the year, when changes were made in the form of death certificate to be used, I wrote all registrars concerning same and of the necessity of receiving only such certificates as complied with the law. I find so far as my investigation has yet reached that the new certificates were universally used.

I have had occasion to write to a few physicians in regard to delayed returns, and in a few instances held personal conversation with them concerning the necessity of promptness in this respect. These conversations have, I believe, resulted in a better understanding of the situation and the earnest effort that is being made to secure more valuable returns all over the county.

There are a few instances where the registrar is not provided with a vault or safe of sufficient capacity to hold all the records of the town. This ought to be remedied. At my request, the safe for records in Bethlehem has been put in better condition so that the door could be latched and lessen the danger in case of fire.



When the large number of birth, marriage and death certificates is considered, together with the varied duties connected with their reception, endorsement, record, indexing, completing, etc., and the large number of physicians, clergymen, sextons, undertakers, etc., having some duty concerning same, it is not surprising that some omissions and errors are made. In this connection it becomes the duty of the County Health Officer to rectify them so far as possible, and in the performance of this duty the hearty coöperation of the registrars of Litchfield County has been of great value to the County Health Officer.

I have attended occasional meetings of the County Health Officers at which all, or nearly all, have usually been present, and matters of interest to the County Health Officers of the entire State have been discussed, with a view to concert of action on such as is clearly for the interest of all.

It has further been my purpose to supervise and coöperate with the health officers of the towns in this county in harmony with the valued advice of the State Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,  
*County Health Officer for Litchfield County.*

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#### REPORT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

##### *To the State Board of Health:*

As required by the Statute, I have the honor to present my report for the year ending May 31, 1900.

This report does not differ materially from that of the previous year. The usual routine business of the office has been attended to, involving consultations, advice and correspondence. No matter of special importance has required attention.

But two changes has been made in the corps of town health officers of the county: one caused by the resignation of the former incumbent, and one by removal of the former incumbent from the State.

In February, 1900, a vacancy occurred in the office of health officer of the city of Middletown. An appointment was made by the mayor, under the statute of 1895, which was not approved by the Common Council. After waiting thirty days for a

possible reconsideration of their action by the Council, I made the appointment.

The question was submitted to me by the selectmen of a town where much disinfection was required because of the extensive prevalence of a contagious disease, as to whether the cost of such disinfecting should be borne by the town or by the individuals whose premises were disinfected. My answer was that primarily such expense was proper to be borne by the individuals, but that, if there were cases where the individual could not pay for the same, the selectmen would be justified in doing so.

In the matter of vital statistics, I wish to call attention to the records kept in the several towns. By this is meant the book record. The certificate returned is the original record, and must be preserved as such record. In some cases these are carefully kept, in chronological order, flat, and convenient for reference. In other cases, such care is not observed: the certificates being folded or rolled up and put in indiscriminately. The book record, such as it is, is usually fairly well kept. But the books are somewhat antiquated, do not contain all the information furnished or required by the certificates, and are not in the true sense a record. They amount to little more than an index of the true records. To be of any use, they must be indexed. In consequence, a considerable amount of unnecessary work is imposed upon the registrars.

If the certificates could be so kept, either by binding them or pasting into adhesive files, so that they would be safely preserved, and be at all times convenient for reference, being numbered consecutively, each in its own series, and then a correct index kept, the result would be much more satisfactory. This method would lessen the labor of the registrar, reduce the increase of records in bulk and have a tendency to encourage the keeping of the record complete up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

W. U. PEARNE,

*County Health Officer of Middlesex County.*

## REPORT OF TOLLAND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

I respectfully submit to your Honorable Board a report of my doings as County Health Officer for Tolland County, during the year ending May 31, 1900.

On the first day of June, 1899, I received an appeal from an order issued by the town health officer of Vernon for the removal of swine from the premises of W. A. Slater, near station 100 of the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway Co., and for the filling of a certain wet depression on said premises. The appeal having been taken within forty-eight hours, I met the parties on the premises the next day, but before I arrived Slater had removed his hogs from the premises, and after a full hearing, I approved the order of the town health officer.

Complaint was made to me that certain persons were bathing in a reservoir in Vernon from which water is taken for domestic use. I called the attention of the parties to the law on the subject and warned them not to so offend in the future. As there was no more trouble, I did not think it necessary to bring any prosecutions.

I have met twice during the year with the committee in charge of the erection of the new County Home building at Vernon Center, and have consulted with them in regard to the water supply, hospital and sewage disposal. I believe the building, when completed, will be an excellent one and from a sanitary point of view will leave little to be desired. The committee are to be congratulated on their work.

I have had some complaints about the condition of the railroad stations and out-buildings. They have all been put in good order by the railroad officials when their attention has been called to it, but there seems to be no official whose duty it is to keep them so, and unless the health officer is constantly on the watch, these places are sure to be in a very unsanitary condition.

The school houses of the county are in good condition and most of the committees take an interest in keeping them so, but some require constant supervision by the health officer.

There have been two changes in health officers during the

year, the health officer of Andover resigning on account of this removal from the State, and the health officer of Willington on account of poor health. All of the town health officers have been doing good work during the year.

The vital statistics of the county are, on the whole, in very good shape, but require constant supervision, as those who make the returns get careless unless occasionally reminded of their duties. The registrars do their work well.

I have brought no prosecutions during the year.

I have had the usual number of consultations with town health officers and others and have written many letters.

The above report was commenced by Myron P. Yeomans, County Health Officer for Tolland County, but he died July 2, 1900, without completing it. I have finished it as well as I could from his records.

EDWARD M. YEOMANS,  
*County Health Officer.*



ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF  
THE HEALTH OF TOWNS  
BY THE  
LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS





## HEALTH OF TOWNS.

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The following circular was sent to every health officer in the State, suggesting a uniformity of method in the preparation of their annual reports:

To.....

*Health Officer of.....*

SIR:—Whereas you are required by law to make an annual report to the State Board of Health of your doings through the year, it is respectfully requested that in addition to a statement of your official work, you will give such information as you can, on each of the subjects mentioned below.

For the sake of uniformity and to assist in the utilization of these reports, will you kindly write on each topic in the order in which they are named?

It is also requested that the reports be written in narrative style, rather than in mere direct replies to questions.

Particulars are specially requested in respect to the origin of primary cases of contagious or infectious diseases and of their mode of transmission to secondary cases, when detected.

When epidemics have occurred, describe their extent and type, whether mild or virulent. Also give the methods adopted to restrict their spread.

The following subjects are respectfully suggested to be mentioned in every report. And to facilitate the compilation and editing, please give them in the same order.

### DISEASES:

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Smallpox. Also, when they occur, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, or any other rare or strange disorder.

What efforts are being made in your town to restrict the prevalence of Pulmonary Consumption? If any cases of Tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk have occurred to your knowledge, please report full particulars.

If an excessive death rate has occurred from any cause, has any investigation been made? With what result?

## NUISANCES :

Number of complaints? Number abated? Number abated without complaint?

## OTHER TOPICS :

Methods of Garbage Disposal and results; Methods of Sewage Disposal and results. Any improvement on past years?

Public provision, if any, for the care of Contagious Cases.

Sanitary condition of the School Houses.

Sanitary condition of other Public Buildings.

The Water Supply.

## ICE PONDS :

Number examined?

Number condemned?

Number put in proper condition as result of your order?

## MILK :

Do any of the dairymen in your town take any precautions, beyond the customary practice of the past, to protect the purity of their milk?

If so, please specify in what particulars?

(a) As to methods of milking.

(b) As to immediate cooling and care of the milk.

(c) As to ventilation and cleanliness of stables and health of cows.

(d) As to cleanliness of the utensils used.

If you have no personal knowledge of the above particulars, will you please so state. The importance of pure milk justifies these inquiries.

Public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year; such as Sewers, Drainage, Public Water Supply, Public Parks, etc.

Anything in addition to the above, of sanitary interest, will be acceptable and welcome.

In behalf of the State Board of Health.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

## ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

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ANDOVER—SAMUEL L. FRENCH, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

But two cases of contagious disease reported. One of whooping cough; one of typhoid fever—could find no local cause for the fever. No tuberculosis has occurred to my knowledge.

One complaint of nuisance made and abated.

Cesspools the same as usual in small country places.

Sanitary condition of school house and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is generally good, although some of them are dry at the present time, owing to the continued drought.

We have had no trouble from our ice supply.

ANSONIA—DR. L. E. COOPER, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported 264 cases of measles. This by no means represents all the cases. The cases for the most part were mild.

There have been nineteen cases of scarlet fever reported, occurring in ten out of the twelve months covered by this report.

Eleven cases of diphtheria distributed through seven months.

Also three cases of membranous croup have been reported in as many different months.

Only three cases of whooping cough have been reported, but of this disease also there have been unreported cases. There has been nothing approaching an epidemic of it, however.

Ten cases of typhoid fever have been reported in six of the twelve months.

Sixteen nuisances have been received in regular form and been investigated. Almost all of them have been found to be just and have been abated. Besides, I have received numerous

verbal complaints which have received attention, but of which I kept no record.

The city makes no collection of garbage as it should, but some of it is collected by individuals and more thrown on ash-piles or other localities where it is the source of much complaint. A few of the streets have a public sewer, but for the most part property owners have to depend on cesspools. No improvement in these respects during the past year.

There is a building on the town farm which can be used as a hospital should occasion require.

The school houses, except perhaps the Factory Street and Grove Street buildings, which are old, are in good sanitary condition. The same can not be said of the city jail, which is very bad.

The water supply is good.

No examination has been made of ice ponds.

No such restrictions as are desirable have ever been applied to the dairymen supplying this city. There are a large number of milkmen, some of them supplying but a small quantity. I have no personal knowledge as to how they care for their milk.

ASHFORD—DR. FRANK CONVERSE, *Health Officer*.

This town suffered from a severe epidemic of measles. The disease was of unusual severity in certain sections of the town, being followed by pneumonia, in two cases resulting fatally.

There were no other contagious or infectious diseases reported, except three cases of whooping cough of a mild type.

There was one nuisance complaint, and abated.

The condition of public buildings fairly good.

Water is obtained from springs and wells, and as a rule is of a superior quality. It is, however, at the present time rather below par, owing to the long continued drought.

No examination of ice ponds.

The dairymen of this town do not, to my knowledge, take any precaution beyond the customary practice of the past to protect the purity of their milk.

AVON—DR. JOHN L. NORTH, *Health Officer*.

Our town has escaped any epidemics of contagious diseases during the past year.

Have had a few cases of scarlet fever and measles, and two cases of typhoid fever were reported.

Have had a few complaints of nuisances during the year which have been abated without trouble, except one case of water pollution, and which has been somewhat improved, but not stopped entirely, although at the present it is undergoing a process of evolution and we hope the final result will be satisfactory to all concerned.

The sanitary condition of all school houses and public buildings is excellent.

Water supply is from wells and springs and is very good indeed.

Upon examination found all ice ponds in very good condition.

Dairymen handle milk just as in the past, and I am sorry to admit that their methods of handling milk show vast room for improvement in many ways. The dairymen must be educated up to the importance of perfect sanitation in the production and handling of milk before there will be any great improvement in the ways and means of milk production in the rural districts.

BARKHAMSTED—HUBERT B. CASE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There were forty-one cases of measles and three cases of scarlet fever located in different parts of the town—no traces of its origin; and one case of typhoid fever in September; no other cases of contagious disease reported.

No complaint of nuisances been reported.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is usually good.

I have no personal knowledge in regard to milk.

The ice supply is from the rivers and ponds; none have been examined, but I believe them to be all right. [Too credulous.—C. A. L.]

BEACON FALLS—NELSON R. ALLEN, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The town of Beacon Falls has been very free from contagious disease.

Seven cases of measles have been reported.

One case of scarlet fever reported. I quarantined the house and subsequently disinfected it.



One case of typhoid fever developed, the only case reported during the year.

Ten complaints of nuisances have been made. I have abated nine, the tenth not necessary. I have abated two cases without complaint.

Each family disposes of their garbage; some feed it to animals and fowls, others burn it; no improvement over other years, except as the health officer gives it more attention.

A number of our sewers empty into the Naugatuck river, some into cesspools, others on the surface, results not always satisfactory.

The school houses are now in good sanitary condition. We have one public hall, that is in fair sanitary condition.

As a rule we have the best of water, both in reservoirs and wells, nothing to contaminate them, but at the present time we are nearly out of the article. However, our trust is in a power that has an unfailing supply.

We have but one pond that ice is sold from in the town. I have inspected that, and find it in first-class sanitary condition.

The health officer's motto should be: "Eternal vigilance mixed with chemistry." To the chemist we owe carbolic acid, chlorid of lime, and permanganate of potash. Chemists have taught us to disinfect our sewers and drains, to ventilate our houses, to burn gas instead of oil and to light our streets with what is more powerful than gas itself, the electric light. It is to chemistry indeed that we owe almost all the comforts of everyday life.

BERLIN—DR. R. E. ENSIGN, *Health Officer.*

We have had the past year in our midst measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough and typhoid fever, two cases of the last mentioned, and the mortality one hundred per cent., one death from scarlet fever and one from diphtheria. I am unable to state how any of them originated.

Of nuisances some twelve complaints, which were abated usually upon calling attention to them; no need of coercive measures.

Sanitation of the school houses better and no complaint of other public buildings.

Water supply, wells and cisterns.

The ice ponds from which ice is taken for vending good. The Mattabesett river condemned.

I think the milk vended is of good quality and the venders appear to be anxious to have it so, as one of them was at considerable expense to fence his cows so that they could not drink of the sewage-polluted Mattabesett; indeed, so enlightened are the public that the vender must, to retain his customers, be up to the requirements of purity.

Considerable of the milk of this town is retailed in the city of New Britain and I have never been informed but that it is satisfactory.

There is very little pulmonary consumption in this town.

BETHANY—SAMUEL G. DAVIDSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The town of Bethany is a healthy locality, and with a skillful physician located here, nearly all the diseases to which the flesh is heir, take wings and fly away, leaving scanty material with which to make report.

The water supply to the people of the town is obtained from wells and springs, which generally furnish pure water.

The ice supply is, of course, of the same purity as the water in the reservoir.

Our town has its history, and a future before it. With proper means of transportation it would rank as a first-class summer resort, where the visitor could enjoy the scenery from a commanding hilltop, a quiet nook in sequestered glen, or among its magnificent mountains.

Duties of the year: Examination of the school buildings and premises was made, and in most cases they were found to be in a satisfactory condition. We report fourteen cases diphtheria, and of this number one death, which fact was lamented, and might have been prevented by the timely aid of a physician.

I cannot let this occasion pass without paying tribute to the late and lamented Walter H. Zink, M.D., Health Officer of Branford, who was a genial fellow to meet, strong in his convictions and one who desired to be on the side of right.

The prominent questions before the public to-day as regards health are the water and ice supply, the cleanliness about school houses and dwellings, and the disposal of sewage and garbage.

The latter question is one that not only interests those in cities and villages, but those in many of the adjoining towns into which the garbage is taken.

BETHEL—DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported of measles four cases (all mild), all within the borough limits.

*Scarlet fever*—Eighteen cases, generally mild; in one school district outside the borough there were seven cases, breaking out in the school (origin not known), and a thorough quarantine was instituted, school closed, and before opening the school house, thorough disinfection and fumigation was attended to.

*Diphtheria*—Fifteen cases, thirteen of these within borough limit. Mostly mild.

*Whooping cough*—Twelve only were reported; of these all were in borough limit, all mild.

*Typhoid fever*—Seven, all within borough.

Of nuisances only three complaints and abated.

The sanitary condition of school houses good. Upon inquiring of our school board I found that all the school houses had been put in good condition, renovated, cleaned, etc., as also the out-buildings.

*Ice ponds*—Two were examined and found in good condition, both being fed by spring water.

I am pleased to add that our townspeople are more ready to give their aid and support than heretofore.

BETHLEHEM—LEVERETT P. JUDD, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

During the fall of '99 there was one case of typhoid fever reported. Careful examination was made of the house, out-buildings and adjacent grounds, and no cause could be found, but upon inquiry it was admitted that the young man did habitually drink from whatever source water could be obtained when out gunning and rambling in the fields, therefore the cause of this single case of germ disease was attributed to this source.

There were sixteen cases in all of scarlet fever reported to me, all occurring in three houses, and in no case was the disease spread from the houses where first reported, and quarantined. Evidently and almost without question the cases reported were traceable as the direct result of contagion from

washing clothing brought from houses where the disease was at the time or had recently existed, none of which were located in this town, hence were not under the jurisdiction of your officers.

Since the close of the year there has been reported one case of typhoid. Upon looking for the cause we find that the lad, with others, had been playing quite continuously in and near a pool of water held by a small dam of their building, and which is on a stream liable to be contaminated with sewage, hence a very dangerous playground, especially in a dry season like the present.

Too much cannot be said in respect to the care needed respecting our water supply and that of our stock, especially of our milch cows.

BOLTON—DR. CHARLES F. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

We have had no cases of infectious or contagious disease, except whooping cough, which prevailed to that extent in the North District School that it was closed towards the last of the term. No deaths.

The sanitary condition of the public building is good, including school houses with their outbuildings and surroundings.

The ice ponds have been examined and found in suitable condition.

Consumption is not as prevalent in this town as it was fifty years ago, and may be eradicated with suitable attention and care.

The water supply is the same as last year, but the season has been unusually dry, which proves a serious injury to the quality of water as well as quantity.

Nuisances few and abated readily and willingly. Method of garbage and sewage disposal same as last year.

Milk supply good, cows healthy, no tuberculosis.

BOZRAH—DR. NATHAN JOHNSON, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been exceptionally good, no epidemics or diseases of a severe or dangerous character having occurred.

Two cases of measles were reported, both in one family, contracted by one of the patients calling at a house\* in an adjoining town, where the disease prevailed. The house was promptly placarded and no other cases were reported. Seven cases of whooping cough were reported and probably there were others not reported. The house where the disease appeared was placarded, but children were running about the streets and elsewhere, so it was impossible to effectually prevent its spread to some extent. The disease was probably contracted out of town. There were five cases of typhoid fever in a tenement house, one death. The disease broke out early in October and continued till about the middle of January; the disease was of a mild type with the exception of one case (the mother), who had severe hemorrhage from the bowels, resulting in death. Early in October a family of five members (father and four children) removed from an adjoining town into a tenement house occupied by another family, all living as one family. Previous to their removal three members of this family had suffered from the disease in a mild form and a few days after their arrival another member was attacked with the fever, and subsequently four members of the family who were occupying the house at the time of their arrival suffered from the fever, with one death. The house and surroundings were in a very filthy and unsanitary condition.

The disease could not be traced to any cause existing about the premises, as the water supply was from a well a long distance from the house, the water being conveyed through a pipe.

No other cases of contagious or infectious disease have occurred. The death-rate has not been excessive.

Consumption is a rare disease in this town.

Seven nuisances have been made, three abated; three of them without complaint. Inspections are made from time to time in the thickly populated sections with a view of correcting any unsanitary conditions existing.

Garbage in the thickly populated sections is collected in barrels and removed to some suitable and safe place; in other sections it is fed to swine and fowls, burned or buried.

\* If this "house in the adjoining town" had been placarded, probably these cases would not have occurred.



The methods of sewage disposal, as with the garbage, same as last year; privies, cesspools, open and underground drains.

The sanitary condition of the school houses, after cleaning and renovating, is good, also the town hall, the only other public building.

The water supply is from wells and springs and good.

One ice pond, from which the most of the ice is taken for public use, was examined and put in proper condition. The others are all thought to be in good condition.

As to the milk supply. I do not think the dairymen take any precautions beyond the customary practice of the past to protect the purity of their milk. The milk supplied to the people is distributed soon after milking. Most of the dairymen are engaged in producing cream for the manufacture of butter, which is carried to the creamery, where the butter is made and sold. I have no knowledge, personally, of the details of the milk business.

BRIDGEPORT—DR. E. A. McLELLAN, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported of measles 587 cases; diphtheria and croup 122; scarlet fever 151, and typhoid fever 35 cases.

This is an increase over the number reported for the previous year. Measles were quite prevalent during the winter months, more prevalent than the figures indicate.

Among the certified causes of death, 21 were attributed to measles either as the primary or contributing cause. The number of cases of diphtheria and croup were increased by 24 over the year 1899. The mortality, however, was less, being about 16 per cent. for 1900 and 20 per cent. for 1899.

Scarlet fever seems to be a rising tide. About 35 cases in '98; 49 cases in '99, and 151 in 1900. The disease was of a mild type, only five deaths being attributed to this cause.

Typhoid fever has not prevailed alarmingly. Many of the cases developed after a stay at the sea shore or in the country, thus emphasizing the statement often made that people should be careful about drinking strange water.

Deaths from tuberculosis in its varied forms amount to about one-seventh of the total mortality. The percentage of deaths to population from all causes was 17.4 per 1,000.



As efforts to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption the city council in December, '99, passed the following ordinance: "No person shall spit upon the floor of any public conveyance, or of any public hall or building, or the entrance thereto, nor upon any sidewalk." This ordinance has had some effect in curtailing the expectorating habit.

The health department has fumigated apartments and houses occupied by consumptives with formaldehyde.

The public dumping grounds have been kept freer from unpleasant odors than formerly. Low-lying grounds have been filled, and the outlets of some of the sewers extended to deeper and more active water. The following ordinances were adopted by the city council in July:

"All owners or occupants of dwelling houses, stores or other buildings, with which there is a back yard or other land appurtenant thereto, shall cause said yard or other land at all times to be kept clear of all filth, garbage, house dirt, waste paper, ashes, manure, tin cans, sea food shells, and all decayed or decaying animal or vegetable substances. Such substances to be placed in suitable receptacles as hereinafter specified. A receptacle for garbage, a receptacle for ashes and all mineral wastes, a receptacle for paper and all combustible wastes, a receptacle for manure and the wastes of the table.

All owners or occupants of property when these substances are produced shall dispose of them in the following manner: garbage to be collected by city and burned, ashes and combustible wastes to be disposed of within the city limits only with the permission of the director of public works, manure and stable wastes to be disposed of as frequently as directed by the Board of Health."

"No person shall sell or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell in this city any unwholesome decayed or stale fruit, vegetables or provisions of any kind whatever, or any tainted, diseased, decayed or unwholesome meat or fish, or any adulterated article of food."

"The carriages used at the funeral of a person dying of a contagious disease shall be fumigated in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health before being used for any other purpose."

Ponds which furnish the city supply of ice were all examined last fall. A sample of water from Parrott's pond near Park avenue was sent to the chemist of the State Board of Health, Dr. Herbert E. Smith, for analysis, and on his report was condemned for furnishing ice for domestic purposes.

*Milk*—There is nothing new to be said in reference to the milk business in this city. This food supply should receive the attention of a competent inspector.

*Garbage disposal*—The crematory erected by the Dixon Garbage Crematory Co. has proved a success from every point of view. It does the work in a sanitary manner and at a reasonable cost. No complaints have been received by this department of unpleasant odors arising from it. A school house, a church and several dwelling houses have recently been erected in its vicinity.

BRIDGEWATER—DR. GEORGE H. WRIGHT, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been excellent, and the death-rate low.

No contagious disease appeared except scarlet fever, which attacked eight children in three families, in the fall of 1899, and one young man in the summer of 1900. All the cases were mild, and without complications or sequæ. The four families affected lived far from each other, and the cases occurred at comparatively long intervals of time, so that it seems improbable that contagion spread in any case beyond the house in which the disease first appeared. In all but one case contagion almost certainly came from New Milford, where there was an epidemic of scarlet fever of a mild type. The remaining case I could not trace, possibly it also came from New Milford.

No efforts are required to prevent the spread of pulmonary consumption, which has never been prevalent here.

No nuisances were complained of, or discovered.

*Garbage*—Nearly every household keeps fowls or pigs or both, and all edible garbage is simply put where they can get it. Inedible rubbish is usually carried to a distance from the house and dumped or buried.

*Sewage* is disposed of in old-fashion water (?) closets, small buildings over shallow cellars, which are cleaned out at irregular intervals, or filled with earth and the buildings moved else-

where. The results are tolerably good. [i. e. tolerated if bad.—C. A. L.]

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good and they required less cleaning than last year.

The water supply is from wells or private springs. It is usually excellent, but the severe drought of this summer caused many wells to run dry, and some others to become unfit for drinking. Those who had used these wells were temporarily compelled to go elsewhere.

Ice is taken from two or three ponds, the water of which is mostly unfit to drink. The ice, however, is used only in refrigerators, to make ice cream, etc., almost nobody using ice water, and most people using no ice for any purpose. It is therefore not a menace to health.

The difference from the practice of the past in the care of milk is principally in the use of separators. Many farmers have their own separators, others take their milk to the creamery. The creamery is a new one, thoroughly up to date in machinery and management, and its exhibit took a high prize at Paris this summer.

BRISTOL—DR. H. D. BRENNAN, *Health Officer*.

There has been more infectious diseases reported than in some years past, which was due to an epidemic of typhoid fever in Forestville, and also a slight epidemic of scarlet fever in Bristol. There were a number of cases of measles reported during the year, though nothing like an epidemic; and as many cases were not treated by a physician, consequently were not reported. It is impossible to say how many cases occurred in the town.

*Scarlet fever*—There were a few sporadic cases of scarlet fever reported till May, 1900, when an epidemic of short duration broke out. There were about eighteen cases reported during the epidemic with no death.

*Diphtheria*—There were several cases of diphtheria reported, but at no time were there more than two cases in the town at the same time.

*Membranous croup*—There were but one or two cases of membranous croup reported.

*Whooping cough*—There has been quite a number of cases of whooping cough reported, though mostly of a mild type.

*Typhoid fever*—A few sporadic cases of typhoid fever reported during the first half of the year, but nothing like an epidemic till March, when a fierce epidemic broke out in Forestville with over forty cases and seven deaths. An investigation was at once made to ascertain if possible the cause of the trouble and the drinking water was suspected as the source of the trouble; a sample of the water was sent to Dr. Wolff of Hartford for analysis and was reported to be an excellent sample and entirely free from any contamination whatever. An investigation of the milk and ice supply was then made and these sources discarded. Our attention was again called to the water supply, which ultimately proved to be the source of the trouble. The village of Forestville is supplied with water that is pumped from a spring which is located but a short distance from a factory in which are employed about two hundred hands; the spring being located on one side of the river and the pump on the other, which necessitated drawing the water across the river to the pump in pipes, one of which was partly broken during a freshet in February, 1900, and allowed the river water to be sucked into the pipe, as the force on the broken pipe was a suction to draw the water from the spring to the pump. This break was discovered on April 23d, and the pumping was discontinued till the damaged pipe was replaced by a new one and all the water in the pipe drawn off and thoroughly flushed before turning on for use. Since then the pipes have been run over the river above the water to avoid a possible reoccurrence of the trouble.

*Cerebro-spinal fever*—Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported with one death.

No other cases of contagious or infectious diseases were reported during the year. One hundred and forty complaints made, one hundred abated; ten abated without complaint.

*Disposal of garbage*—The garbage is disposed of by carting it to the public dumping ground, owned and cared for by the town, situated in the northwestern part of the town and about half a mile from any house. The sewage is disposed of by being conveyed to the sewer beds through a system of pipes which were put in operation in 1898, and have since they were first built given perfect satisfaction. As yet there has been no provision made for the care of contagious diseases. When any



contagious diseases are reported the patient is at once visited by the health officer; patient isolated and house quarantined with thorough fumigation and disinfecting before the quarantine is raised.

All the school houses have been thoroughly fumigated and washed and are in a sanitary condition. All public buildings in the town are well cared for and are in good condition.

The town is supplied with water from reservoirs situated among the hills about two miles from the center, which is conveyed to the consumers through a system of pipes and very free from contamination, as it is fed by rivers and springs from the adjacent mountains. There are four ice ponds in the town which have all been examined and found to be in good condition.

About the milk supply of the town no investigation has ever been made.

Several streets have been sewered during the past year and two are now under construction.

BROOKFIELD—DR. JUNIUS F. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

During the past year there has been reported seven cases of infectious and contagious diseases, besides numerous cases of whooping cough scattered about town, which were not reported, and in many cases not heard of by the health officer.

Of this number there were German measles three cases, diphtheria three, and membranous croup one case.

The last two cases of the German type were secondary to the first. Under rigid quarantine the spread of the disease was checked.

Diphtheria has been prevalent, the cases being scattered, and all of seemingly primary origin, except one secondary case. In all three cases the most rigid quarantine was instituted, and thorough disinfection employed.

Two complaints of nuisances were promptly abated.

The provision for contagious diseases rests with the health officer.

The sanitary condition of the school house is good, and of all our public buildings.

The water supply comes from wells and springs, and is usually wholesome, though the unusually severe drought has

rendered many wells, which are ordinarily potable, dangerous for drinking.

There is no public ice pond, and all the private ponds of the farmers are in good sanitary condition; our only source of menace being from Still river, which seems to be more or less polluted from hot dyes and refuse from the city of Danbury.

There is no change in the care of milk from that of former years.

BROOKLYN—DR. A. H. TANNER, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been good; contagious cases reported measles eight, scarlet fever two.

Garbage is disposed of by burning and composting, sewage by vaults, and surface drains, as usual.

Sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings good.

The water supply is from springs and common wells.

I have no personal knowledge of the care of stables, but we are supplied with clean and excellent milk.

BURLINGTON—JOHN LUBY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There was reported five cases of measles, one case of diphtheria, one case of spinal fever, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Nuisances abated four and number abated without complaint three.

The sanitary conditions of the school houses are good.

Water supply is good.

Ice is cut from private ponds and I think the ice is pure as it can be.

CANAAN—DR. FRANCIS S. SKIFF, *Health Officer*.

The epidemic of measles which made its appearance January 15, 1900, and continued until the early part of May, 1900, visited both young and old. The number of cases reported and attended were one hundred and twenty-eight. Although severe in character and complicated with pneumonia in several cases, all recovered. The first case was on the wood job of Mr. Columbia and attended by myself. I learned on inquiry that



this young man made a visit in Torrington just two weeks before and doubtless contracted the disease there. Eight cases in this cabin were placed under strict quarantine. About this time I heard of many cases in North Canaan, and parties who had very recently had the disease or were in the early stage attended a funeral in another part of our town, and the attendance being large the disease was well scattered. In a reasonable time a case appeared in every school and a general epidemic prevailed. Quarantine restriction was enforced until it seemed useless. Following this an epidemic of German measles occurred.

A few cases of whooping cough only.

Of pulmonary consumption we have scarcely a case in town.

Three cases of scarletina appeared the middle of August in a family who take boarders, and it was doubtless brought here. Thus far no additional cases have been reported.

Number of complaints one, which was abated at request.

No public disposal of garbage. Individuals either burn or bury as a rule. Exceptionally it is carried to the dumping ground half a mile from the village proper.

Sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings good.

*Water supply*—Principally from wells and springs.

*Ice ponds*—Most of the ice is procured from the Housatonic river, one mile north of our village, but some from small private ponds.

The general health of the town I consider above the average.

CANTERBURY—DR. JOHN O. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

There has been one case of scarlet fever in town during the year. The case was very mild, no subsequent cases followed. No other contagious disease appeared.

No complaints of nuisances have been received, and none have been abated.

The sanitary condition of the school and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from springs and wells.

No ice ponds examined, none condemned.

Necessary precautions are taken to guard the purity of the milk supply, as far as inquiries have been made.

CANTON—DR. WILLIAM H. CROWLEY, *Health Officer*.

During March and April we had about fifty cases of measles of severe type; the cases occurred in the northern part of the town; the school teacher while on a visit to a neighboring town was exposed to the disease, consequently his scholars suffered from it, and in many instances the parents and adults in the different families. The school was immediately closed and disinfected, strict quarantine was enforced as much as possible with the result that the disease did not gain access in the other sections of our town.

Four cases of scarlet fever occurred of a mild type; origin was due probably to importation by father of child, as he informed me he had called at a house where a child was ill; the illness in a few days after his visit proved to be scarlet fever.

*Diphtheria*—In November was notified of two cases in same family. A test was made, and the character of disease confirmed, and immediately the most efficient means were adopted to annihilate it; success was apparent as no further cases developed. February 1st was notified of a case, disease was contracted at the Gilbert home in Winsted, proved to be of very mild type.

Membranous croup two cases, whooping cough four cases, typhoid fever two cases reported; both patients had visited where typhoid was prevalent, and in my opinion contracted the disease from drinking water while on their visit.

To restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, we as physicians endeavor to educate the people of the alarming dangers of the germ of tuberculosis.

Six nuisances have been abated without complaint, a few others made and abated.

There have been five additions to the number of sewers under our streets, the majority drain into larger sewers than into river.

Sanitary conditions of our nine school houses are good: each has been thoroughly cleaned, desks revarnished, etc., during the year. We have installed in our high school building a complete system of ventilation. Eight rooms will thereby share the benefit of the improvement. Sanitary condition of other public buildings considered good.

The water supply is largely from springs and is considered good; in outlying districts, from springs and wells.

We have numerous ice ponds in our town, all contain good water from springs. The ice taken from these ponds is considered quite pure.

*Milk supply*—Last April I took occasion to visit some of the premises of our dairymen. In most instances the gentlemen prided themselves in the care of their milk, the wholesome condition of the room where it was kept, and the manner in which they washed their utensils and bottles. In some cases the cows were well groomed and cared for; one method much in vogue could be greatly improved, viz.: the practice of coming directly from work in the field to engage in milking the cows with the same clothing on which has been worn day after day in the fields; only a minimum of time would be required to put on clean overalls and jacket kept for the occasion. It is understood in conjunction with the above, the hands, finger nails, etc., should receive the necessary attention.

CHAPLIN—FRANK C. LUMMIS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

For the second time since the establishment of this office under the present law I am able to report a year with but one case of any contagious disease having been reported to me. A more than ordinarily severe case of typhoid fever of seven weeks duration is the solitary exception to our otherwise unbroken record.

The increased care shown from year to year by our people in keeping the drainage from pig-styes, sink drains, privies, etc., from our sources of drinking water, is evidently bearing good fruit. But present immunity is no assurance of future safety. A constant attention to the best sanitary methods, not only in guarding our water supply, but also in the disposal of offal, garbage and dead animals, in the drainage or filling of stagnant pools, in the thorough ventilation of living and sleeping rooms, in increased care in the handling of milk and its products, in the rigid isolation of contagious disease, and the thorough disinfection of all things connected with such patients, should be matters of vital importance, and by such attention only can we best secure the public health.

With the exception of our protracted droughts and the sudden climatic changes of our early months, the causes of disease are largely under our control, a fact which makes the work of the sanitarian vie with that of the physician, and justifies the proverbial theory of the comparative value of the ounce of the work of the former with a pound of that of the latter.

No nuisances have been reported to me for abatement. In an intelligent community such cases should never occur, and a health officer should only be needed for the prevention of contagious diseases.

CHESHIRE—DR. GEORGE E. MYERS, *Health Officer*.

The number of contagious diseases have been very small, and as near as I can find out all the cases were contracted out of town. There were three cases of measles reported, also there was reported three cases of scarlet fever, all in one family, of a very mild type. Also two cases of whooping cough. There were no other cases of contagious disease in this town to my knowledge. No cases of tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk to my knowledge.

There has not been an excessive death-rate during the past year.

Nuisances, number abated two. Complaints one, without complaint one.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply has been very poor this summer, and possibly has had something to do with the numerous cases of bowel trouble which has visited this town.

Number of ice ponds examined were two and were found to be in good condition.

I have no personal knowledge in regard to the milk supply.

CHESTER—DR. S. W. TURNER, *Health Officer*.

The year has been one of unusual health.

The contagious diseases reported were two mild cases of scarlet fever in one family of several children. By strict isolation no others had the disease, and no cases have been reported since. Nineteen cases of measles, mild form, and eight cases of whooping cough in one family.

No nuisance was reported.

In the disposal of garbage and in the condition of the streets, improvement has been made. There is room for more.

The school buildings, with the grounds, water supply, etc., were inspected in September, 1899, and the school year was begun with all in good sanitary condition.

The supply of ice, mostly from one pond, has been abundant and of good quality.

The milk supply is principally from small farms and is of good quality. It would be difficult to give official supervision and it seems unnecessary under the circumstances.

The number of deaths was thirteen. Two infants and five from seventy-five to ninety-three years, an average of eighty-three years.

By the last report of the State Board of Health the annual death-rate for the State was 15.8. For the last year the rate for Chester was ten per 1,000.

CLINTON—DR. H. S. REYNOLDS, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—About thirty cases during April, May, June. Origin unknown.

*Whooping cough*—Three cases.

*Typhoid fever*—One case, origin unknown.

*Nuisances*—Two complaints abated.

*Sewage disposal*—Same as in past, although since public water supply has been furnished, the people are agitating the question of sewage very thoroughly.

Sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings good.

*Water supply*—Wells and cisterns, and public water supply nearly completed.

*Ice pond*—One, and perfectly satisfactory to the inhabitants.

*Milk*—I am quite sure the farmers try their best to supply good and pure milk and use precaution in protecting the public as far as they are educated in sanitation.

COLCHESTER—DR. J. T. MITCHELL, *Health Officer*.

During the past year there has been a few isolated cases of measles and whooping cough in different portions of the town which were of a very mild character.



There is no provision made to restrict the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis other than careful disinfection and disposition of sputum and excrement.

But two complaints have been received of any nuisances, which were immediately abated by the owners of the property upon which they existed when notified personally by the health officer.

The garbage is disposed of by burning.

The sewage is entirely by surface drainage.

The sanitary condition of school houses, almshouses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is obtained from wells and springs and is generally good and pure, although at present the great majority of them are entirely dry from the long continued drought.

No official supervision or inspection of milk supply is necessary.

The town is in good sanitary condition, and while there has been a large and varied number of cases of illness during the past year the mortality rate has been exceedingly small.

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER—DR. J. T. MITCHELL, *Health Officer*.

We have had two distinct epidemics of measles this year, the first during February and March and the second from the middle of July up to and including the present, there being still a few scattered cases.

During the period above mentioned, i. e., February to November 1st, there has been reported to me altogether 162 cases of contagious diseases as follows, viz.: measles 154 cases, whooping cough 6 cases, diphtheria one case, and scarlet fever one case. There has also been other cases of both measles and whooping cough, which were not reported; however, these have been but few in number and among people who did not know of the sanitary laws. But on the whole our people have been very prompt and careful to report and do all they could to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. In this connection I may mention one aggravating refractory case in a family of the order of intelligence usually found in such cases. The case was the diphtheria reported during the month of July. It occurred in a small child visiting here from Philadelphia, Pa., whose brother had had the disease a short time previous. I was called early



and found the characteristic membrane and accompanying symptoms. At once administered 750 units of antitoxin, and with this and careful local treatment membrane disappeared in about six or seven days, and the child was convalescent. As soon as the throat symptoms had disappeared the family declared it was not diphtheria, tore down the quarantine sign and appeared upon the streets and in public places with the child. This case was reported to the County Health Officer, who investigated the matter personally.

The first epidemic of measles was of a very mild character, the second not of the severest type, but there were several difficult cases and quite a number were followed by pneumonia and bronchitis of severe type; however, there were no fatal cases.

No nuisances have been reported and but one observed personally, which was abated at once upon request.

Garbage is burned in all cases.

Drainage is conducted by sewers, private cesspools, and surface.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is as good as the average country town with equal facilities.

The water supply is entirely by wells and some springs and the quality of it has always been of the highest and best up until this summer, when during the long drought more than three-fourths of the borough wells were completely dried up and as yet quite a number have not refilled. The quality of the water at this time cannot be definitely stated, but on the whole I am inclined to think it quite pure, most wells being cleaned while dry.

Considering our facilities, the sanitary condition of the borough is as good as can be found in similar villages, and our citizens seem to exercise care and discretion in endeavoring to keep it so and prevent as far as possible any bad sanitation.

I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the public for their aid in combating the spread of the measles during the two epidemics as far as was possible by reporting promptly and disinfecting thoroughly.

COLEBROOK—HERBERT L. CULVER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Colebrook has been as usual almost entirely free of contagious diseases.

There was but one case, diphtheria, reported that was contracted in an adjoining town, developed in Colebrook, proving fatal.

Not one complaint of any kind.

Water supply first-class, springs and wells.

Sanitary condition of school houses very good; no other public buildings.

Ice is obtained from ponds of pure spring and brook water.

Am confident that dairymen in town pay particular attention to cleanliness and health of stock.

COLUMBIA—WM. H. YEOMANS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

No infectious diseases have been reported.

There have been no nuisances abated or complained of.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good. Thorough cleaning of privies has been ordered.

The water supply is usually from wells.

Ice ponds are in proper condition and none have been condemned.

There is no change in precaution to protect the purity of milk. Reasonable care is taken at milking, cows are healthy, stables well ventilated. The milk cooled by immersion of cans in iced water, and utensils well washed and scalded.

CORNWALL—DR. WILLIAM M. CURTISS, *Health Officer*.

My report covers only the past five months, as my term of service began in April last. Since that time there has been no epidemic of any kind. Early in the year there was a general epidemic of measles and whooping cough. I can only mention them as occurring; since that time there has been three cases of whooping cough reported. In April there was one case of scarlet fever; the patient came here from Kent, Conn., about ten hours before the eruption appeared. The house was placarded and the patient isolated and cared for by her mother, who had no communication with the rest of the household. After the recovery of the patient the house was thoroughly fumigated and cleaned; there was no spread of the disease.

There were three cases of diphtheria. The source of contagion in the first case I was unable to discover, the other cases were the mother of the first patient and a playmate. The first case was very severe and the child died.

The one case of typhoid fever reported came here from Brooklyn.

No cases of nuisances were reported to me.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings are good.

All water supply is from wells, springs and cisterns.

COVENTRY—DR. W. L. HIGGINS, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been unusually free from infectious diseases. There were a few cases each of measles, whooping cough and mild diphtheria, and two cases of typhoid fever.

No nuisances were complained of and none were abated.

The sanitary conditions of school houses and other public buildings as a rule good.

The water supply is good, but many wells failed during the dry season.

Our ice ponds are in good condition.

But our milk dealer does much business in this town and he takes excellent care of his barns, cows, milk utensils and milk. His stables are well ventilated and his cows are healthy. He cools the milk as soon as it is drawn from the cows, then puts it into pint and quart glass bottles ready for dispensing.

After a service of seven years as health officer I have come to the conclusion that the work is incompatible with my best interests and peace of mind and I have tendered my resignation to the County Health Officer, to take effect October 1, 1900.

CROMWELL—CHARLES E. BUSH, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town has been fairly good. A small epidemic of diphtheria of a severe form and in isolated cases occurred during the summer. The following diseases have been reported to the health officer during the year: measles one, diphtheria nine, whooping cough five, typhoid fever one.

The efforts to arrest the spread of pulmonary consumption are limited to general directions given the patient and family by attending physicians.

*Nuisances*—Three complaints have been received and investigation made. Two nuisances were found to exist and were abated.

Garbage and sewage disposal as in former years.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is as good as can be obtained under the present condition of antiquated buildings and methods. Other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The town water supply is chiefly from wells and cisterns, and is in almost all cases first-class. A public water works has been in operation during the past year, but is not in general use. The quality of this supply is liable to be poor, owing to possible contamination.

Four ice ponds have been inspected. In no case is the ice used, except for cold storage and packing purposes. For this use it is sufficiently good. The general public supply is obtained from Middletown, and is in all respects good.

*Milk*—I do not find that other than ordinary precautions are taken by the dealers. Cleanliness of utensils is well carried out, but the condition of stables, yards, etc., is open to much criticism.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

CITY OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the health and sanitary condition of the city of Danbury for the year ending August 31, 1900.

The list of contagious and infectious diseases reported during the year is as follows: measles thirty, scarlet fever thirteen, diphtheria thirty-six, typhoid fever sixteen.

While there has been no report of whooping cough, there have been a few cases of mild form.

No case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported during the year, as against seventeen (all fatal but one) of the year preceding.

Of our typhoid fever cases, six were infected out of town, leaving but ten cases who contracted the disease in the city.

Regarding diphtheria the number of cases reported is thirty-one less than in the annual report of 1899, when sixty-seven cases occurred during the year.

In fact, Danbury has enjoyed an unusually healthy year, at least with regard to the infectious diseases.

*Nuisances*—Complaints entered and abated against garbage accumulations, defective sewage, etc., numbered one hundred and thirty; number abated without complaint, forty.



With regard to improved methods of sewage disposal, our filter-bed system continues to give more positive evidence each year of having permanently solved for Danbury this vital question. During the year several new streets have been connected with the city sewage mains.

The only provision made for the isolation of contagious diseases is the town hospital for small-pox.

Our school buildings, numbering six public and three private ones, are in good sanitary condition, and are kept so during the year by strict attention to cleanliness and by frequent fumigation and disinfection when any of the contagious diseases appear.

Our water supply has been both abundant and of good quality throughout the year. Superintendent of waterworks, Blackman, frequently forwarded samples from the city main to State Chemist Smith, at Yale, the analysis of which have given satisfactory proof that we are drinking good, wholesome water.

Regarding ice ponds all sources of ice supply are maintained in a safe and good sanitary condition.

*Milk*—During the year I have made no official inspection of any of the twenty-four dairies that furnish Danbury's milk supply, no provision being made for this work, except on complaint; but in driving through the country on sick calls, I have frequently observed the increased cleanliness and improved barn sanitation as compared with former years. Part of this is probably the result of the prompt, vigorous measures taken in the past on the reception at this office, of complaints along this line; much of the general improvement, however, in this regard, is due, I think, first, to the fact that the Danbury creamery has put a premium on good milk, well-handled, by refusing supplies except from such farms as they personally know to be O. K., not only as regards barn cleanliness, but also with reference to the health of the cattle. This from a purely commercial standpoint has in a measure set the pace some few years past for purer milk. Other dealers are falling in line and making a bid for patronage by advertising the fact of superior sanitary environments of stock and barn. The second, but by no means a lesser reason of this unquestioned improvement, lies, I believe, in the fact that within the past few years the farmer has been furnished at but trifling cost by the State Board of Health, the State Dairy Commission, and by the daily press, with an abund-

ance of practical up-to-date information, the reading of which cannot fail of convincing him that the coming milk dealer, from business motives alone, must furnish a purer, better protected quality of milk.

TOWN OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

Contagious diseases were reported as follows: scarlet fever three, diphtheria eighteen, typhoid fever three, measles eight, and small-pox one. Just before the close of school last June, whooping cough appeared in Mill Plain District, and at present writing the majority of the school children and a few adults are convalescing from the disease.

Of the diphtheria cases, six occurred in one family, and two cases each in two other families. These ten cases occurred in the lower part of the town, but at such a distance apart and length of time between, that there was no probability at least of any inter-contagion. All the remaining cases were primary and located miles apart, with no evident proof of causation in any case.

Of the typhoid fevers, two occurred in Westville District, and were the cause of one-half the district school children being kept from school through fear of taking the disease.

At the request of the Board of Education I went out to the school and explained to those interested, the difference as to communicability between typhoid fever and the contagious diseases. Our small-pox patient was an Italian workman employed on the new Court House. He had sailed from Italy on June 16th, arriving in Danbury from New York on June 30th. He came to my office the morning of July 3d, having a suspicious rash over face and neck; after an immediate consultation with two other practitioners, a confirmatory diagnosis of small-pox was made, and the patient removed at once to the isolation hospital. The town provided an immune nurse and two watchmen, to prevent possible exposure either day or night. Meals for patient and nurse were prepared at the town farm, and carried on cheap, wooden platters to the quarantine line. After each meal these were burned, as was everything used about the sick room so destroyed later on. The case having occurred in my private practice, I continued in daily attendance to the entire



exclusion of other work, until patient recovered. The case proved to be varioloid, or modified small-pox, the patient's arm showing proof of prior, successful vaccination.

July 23d patient was discharged, and after a thorough mercurial bath, he dressed in an entirely new outfit and took the train for New York. The nurse having attended the case for over a week beyond the incubatory stage, without developing the disease, it was not thought necessary to hold him beyond the time of patient's release. After fumigation of building, burning of utensils used, clothes, etc., he was put through an anti-septic bath, and with an entire new set of wearing apparel, was released from quarantine.

Nuisances complained of and abated number twenty-nine, abated without complaint twelve.

Regarding the disposal of garbage and house-sewage, the problem is easy, owing to the fact that beyond the city limits the dwellings are well apart from each other. Formerly I found many cesspools and refuse-heaps, well within the danger-line to springs and wells; but this leading factor in the causation of typhoid fever has in great measure been removed.

Regarding the public provision for the isolation of contagious diseases, the town provides a small but well-built and neat building for the care of small-pox patients. It has been used but three times within the past sixteen years, each time for one patient.

Our district schools, ten in number, are in a cleanly and good sanitary condition.

The water supply has continued pure throughout the year. Superintendent of waterworks, Blackman, has furnished samples for analysis to State Chemist Smith of New Haven, about once every two months during the year. These samples have proved to be free from anything dangerous to health. During the spring flooding, and fall "working," the water for a time has been below the desired standard, but it has at all times been free of detrimental, organic or ammoniacal admixture. A very suggestive proof lies in the very small percentage of typhoid fever cases in Danbury during the year. In the city and town the number of cases for the year was nineteen, of which seven were Danburians who had contracted the disease out of town, and were brought home for treatment.

Regarding ice ponds, five were inspected during the fall of '99; complaints of probable pollution were entered against three, which were promptly abated in a satisfactory manner.

*Milk*—In addition to questions with reference to methods of milking, immediate cooling, cleanliness of utensils used and stable sanitation, I know personally of improvements along this line in but a limited number of dairies, for the reason that no complaint in this regard has been entered during the year, although I formerly received many, and while the absence of such complaints is by no means a proof of universal good sanitation, I believe we have no serious milk contamination among the twenty odd dairies that supply Danbury, a fairly good evidence of which is being afforded in the extremely low percentage of intestinal troubles among the little ones.

DANIELSON—DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer*.

As regards the health of the borough it has been unusually good, our only serious epidemic was scarlet fever, of which we had about twenty cases. The cause for the spread of it was the fact that there were numerous cases of German measles in town and very few had a physician, and when the real scarlet fever appeared it came as one or two light cases and had no physician and so got into the school from whence it spread. Great difficulty was experienced by all us physicians in diagnosing the first day or two and many cases of rubeola were placarded as scarlet fever, perhaps unjustly, but in the interest of the community; no deaths.

We had a few cases of measles which came in from the epidemic they had at South Killingly, but no great amount. A very few cases of whooping cough. The ordinary few of typhoid and none of diphtheria, or at most, only one suspicious case.

There is still the open sewer or water course, which is a great nuisance, but I cannot force an abatement so have sent in my resignation and will let some other fellow try it; except this, sewage is disposed of by cesspools.

Garbage is carted off in a fairly good manner to the country and dumped on waste land.

Sanitary condition of schools is good; also of other public buildings.

Water supply is fine and abundant.

The above report is in the heart of the borough of Killingly, and as health officer for the town of Killingly I have just the same report to make for the whole town; except that we had a heavy epidemic of measles in South Killingly in the spring, probably over 150 cases. It spread like wild fire from a grange gathering. The health of the whole town has been fine during the six months I have been its officer.

DARIEN—DR. G. H. NOXON, *Health Officer*.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported for the year were: measles fifty-six, scarlet fever one, membranous croup one, whooping cough two, typhoid fever seven. The past year we have had an epidemic of measles. There were no doubt more than fifty-six cases; many were not reported. This epidemic originated in the surrounding towns and we could hardly expect to escape it. This disease has been prevalent to some extent since it last visited us. Those suffering from measles should be quarantined the same as persons sick with scarlet fever.

There was one case of scarlet fever of a severe type; the origin not ascertained. Isolation and thorough disinfection with formaldehyde prevented others.

We have had one case of membranous croup; brought from New York.

Two cases of whooping cough occurred in one family.

Seven cases of typhoid fever were reported; three of a severe type occurring in one family. These were respectively one in September, '99, one in October, '99, and one in July, 1900, showing that there must be some cause for the fever in the vicinity. The water from their wells, also that of the Center School well (which is used by people residing near) was sent to the State Board of Health for analysis. The water at the school was pronounced good drinking water, while that from their own well was found to be totally unfit for any purpose whatever. The stable, closets and cesspool were all found to be within thirty-five feet of the well, and were probably the source of all the trouble. A new well is now in construction at a safe distance and the old well has been abandoned. This should be a lesson to us that the drinking water is pure and that no

such contamination exists in the water used for domestic purposes.

Five complaints of nuisances were received; two of these my decision was appealed from, but was later sustained by that of the County Health Officer. The others were adjusted without difficulty.

The sanitary condition of the school buildings has been inspected. They were found in good condition and I am glad to see that the recommendation of last year to the Ox Ridge District has been acted upon. They have now a fine well on the site of the old spring. It would be wise if the Holmes District would follow such a good example.

The water used is obtained from wells and is the same as that found in most small towns of this size.

We have two ponds in town from which ice is cut. These seem to be furnishing a good quality of ice. They have been inspected and have no visible source of contamination.

We have no large milk dairies. Several small dairies were inspected; these were found to be in good order and most of them have methods for the immediate cooling of the milk.

There is no public water supply and sewage is into cesspools. The Soldiers' Home at Noroton has a complete system of sewerage into the Sound. It would be a fine improvement if we could have the same.

DERBY—DR. LOUIS D. LA BONTE, *Health Officer*.

The only epidemic of any importance that occurred was measles, which lasted about four months. Previous to the first case (which was reported to me in January), there had not been a case of measles in some time. Investigation showed that the family, in which this first case occurred, had recently moved to the city from Bridgeport, where measles was then raging. From this beginning of the epidemic until May, cases were reported in large numbers as will be shown.

Following is a report of cases of contagious diseases as reported: Measles one hundred and sixteen, scarlet fever thirteen, diphtheria eighteen, croup four, typhoid fever six.

Very few deaths occurred among these cases; there being one from scarlet fever in March, and one from diphtheria in August.



In all these cases the usual precautionary measures to prevent spreading were taken; quarantine being enforced, children kept from school and no outsiders allowed to enter the house.

As regards complaints of nuisances received during the year, the number has been so large that it has been impossible\* to keep a record of them. Verbal complaints were not acted upon, but written complaints were required, and when found justifiable, were ordered abated. I have found in a number of cases where complaints had been made, that there was no cause for them, being occasioned by unfriendliness among neighbors. In only one case has an appeal been taken from my decision. On investigation by the County Health Officer, Mr. Hoadley, my decision was sustained.

A question of great importance to Derby is that of the disposal of garbage. This is a matter of vital interest to our city. Using as we do a thoroughfare, practically in the center of the city, for a dumping ground, one can plainly see that it is only a matter of time when this spot will be an incubator of disease. I refer to the Camptown ravine. This place has become so obnoxious to residents in that vicinity that the attention of Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of State Board of Health, was called to the matter.

After an examination of the place, he decided that it certainly was an unfit place for such a purpose and a thing that a city of the size of Derby should be ashamed to possess. His advice was a thorough treatment of the surface with quick lime and a forbidding of further dumping. The object in using this place for garbage, was to fill up the ravine. In the future ashes only will be disposed of here. This will mean that each family must have two barrels, one for garbage and one for ashes. The garbage collector will not be allowed to receive garbage and ashes mixed. Undoubtedly the best way for the disposal of garbage is by cremation. The idea has occurred to me that if we could induce the towns of Seymour, Ansonia and Shelton to join with us in building a crematory, the expense would be greatly reduced and would be within the reach of each town.

\*Not at all "impossible," but very indicative of want of method in keeping records.—C. A. L.

Our sewage is disposed of by means of the Housatonic River. Although greatly improved, the system of sewerage is still insufficient; but this, no doubt, will be somewhat remedied during the coming year. Derby avenue, so thickly settled as it is, surely needs a sewer. The outhouses and cesspools that exist are a menace to health, and I dare say the greater part of the complaints made to me during the last year was from residents of Derby avenue. As there is no sewer running through the street very little could be done to abate the nuisance. Another street which requires attention is Olivia street.

Sewerage is allowed to run on the surface of the ground, and the odor arising therefrom at times is almost unbearable. The sanitary conditions have been greatly improved in the localities where the houses have been connected with the new sewers.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is satisfactory. The buildings are thoroughly cleaned and fumigated with formaldehyde twice a year. The same, however, cannot be said of the other public buildings. Being used as they are constantly by all classes of people, the need of cleanliness is very great and is but poorly supplied. The habit of expectorating on the floors of these buildings is a most common one and is in itself dangerous to health. A thorough fumigation of all public buildings would be of great assistance in promoting sanitation.

The water supply is all that can be expected. Our water company takes all precautions necessary to keep water and pipes clean and good.

Our ice is supplied by one company and is all taken from the Housatonic River, at the required distance from the mouth of any sewer.

Our milk is supplied by farmers living in surrounding towns and no precautions beyond the customary practice of the past are taken by them to protect the purity of the milk. I have had occasion to examine the cans and other utensils used by some of the milkmen and I have always found them clean. So I can safely say that the milk used in Derby is at least clean, but I cannot vouch for the purity of it.

Aside from the laying of sewers no other works of sanitary influence has been undertaken in our city during the year.



A matter of great importance is the filthy habit of expectorating on the floors of the street cars. This certainly helps to spread disease, and every one is in danger who enters a car where this is allowed. I would suggest that notices prohibiting this nuisance be posted in all street cars and public buildings, thereby, perhaps putting an end to this objectionable custom.

EASTFORD—DR. E. K. ROBBINS, *Health Officer*.

Eleven cases of measles were reported; no deaths; cause not traceable. The usual precautions were enforced; disinfection, quarantine, etc.

*Nuisances*—Three complaints being made; were promptly abated.

*Garbage*—A part of it is used as food for swine and poultry and the remainder as fertilizer. Sewage is in private cesspools and surface drains.

Sanitary condition of school houses are good. Public buildings are in good condition.

*Water supply*—None better; it being from springs and wells. Milk supply is first-rate, and needs no supervision.

EAST GRANBY—FRANK H. DIBBLE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There has been reported three cases of measles, all terminating in recovery.

There has been two cases of typhoid fever reported, with one fatality.

No nuisances have been complained of, each family attending to its garbage in its own way.

I have personally examined the school houses in the several districts in this town, and find the sanitary conditions in some districts very bad and in others not what it should be. Mostly in regard to the outhouses and condition of the vaults. I have notified the Committee concerning them. Sanitary conditions of other public buildings are good.

The water supply is almost entirely from wells. I have made no examination of the ice ponds.

The dairymen take no precaution to protect the purity of the milk beyond the customary practice, so far as I know.

EAST HADDAM—DR. M. W. PLUMSTEAD, *Health Officer*.

There has been more sickness than usual, which can be attributed partly to the late spring and the dry summer which has caused low water in most of the wells.

In January, February and March there was an epidemic of la grippe and most cases were of a mild form.

About April 1st there was a lady visiting here from New York and when she left for home had what she supposed was a bad cold, but which proved to be measles, the result was measles broke out in several families here, about ten days after. Measles has been in town ever since and in most every case from carelessness. One case was diagnosed brôncho-pneumonia and four days after the measles broke out. The young man was very sick with so-called pneumonia and result was all his friends called to see him; some twelve days after three more families came down with measles. Most of the cases were of a mild type; some of the families had no physician and most of those that did were not reported. So I think measles has come to stay.

In August there was a case of scarlet fever at the falls of Moodus, and it was quarantined and every precaution taken, but in about two weeks there was another case next door in a family of five children. This case was quarantined and put in a room by itself. These cases could not be traced and no new cases have developed at this time.

In June there was a case reported as diphtheria; no new cases have developed.

No cases of whooping cough reported; a number of cases have, however, occurred, but these have come to my knowledge too late to take any measures of prevention. All cases should be reported as it is a very dangerous disease in young children.

There are only three cases of consumption in town that I know of, and they are among mill hands.

The sanitary condition of all the school houses and public buildings is good.

The ice cut and sold in town is considered pure, the ponds being a safe distance from any house, barn or animal yard. There are five large ponds from which ice is taken.

The water supply is from wells.

There has been some complaints of nuisances, but all have been abated.

During the summer months there was an epidemic of diarrhœa and dysentery.

EAST HARTFORD—DR. F. H. MAYBERRY, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases have been reported: measles 13 cases, scarlet fever 23 cases, diphtheria 34 cases, whooping cough 9 cases, and typhoid fever 14 cases.

There has been no epidemic of any of the above diseases; the cases not being limited to any one locality, undoubtedly more cases of whooping cough and measles have occurred than were reported.

Forty-one complaints of nuisances have been received, of which thirty-six have been abated, also four abated without previous complaint.

The carting of garbage into the town for the purpose of manuring land and the feeding of pigs has been stopped.

A new system of sewers for the proper disposal of sewage in the more thickly settled portions has been begun and will be completed in the near future.

The sanitary state of the public buildings and school houses are in fine condition.

All ponds from which ice is cut for domestic purposes have been examined and found to be uncontaminated.

The source of the water supply has also been examined and found to be in excellent condition.

I have been very much pleased to note in several visits which I have made to the farmers supplying milk to residents of this town, the cleanliness of the stables and utensils used and also of a proper understanding of the need upon the part of the dairymen of good ventilation of their stables.

EAST HAVEN—DR. CHAS. W. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

There were twenty-nine cases of measles reported in the town of East Haven; but, with this exception, the cases of contagious or infectious diseases have been remarkably few.

Of scarlet fever there have been six cases, four being in one family and two in another; the disease appearing in the latter

family seven days before the quarantine was raised from the former. The two families lived about an eighth of a mile apart and were related to each other. Proper measures were taken by me in each case to prevent the spread of the disease. If my directions had been observed rigidly, I do not believe that the cases in the second family would have occurred.

For the first time in a number of years typhoid fever has appeared in East Haven. There have been only two cases; and, in each, the circumstances showed that it might have been contracted in a neighboring city, where the disease is almost endemic. Certainly, it is an exceedingly rare disease here and that fact is ground for local congratulation.

Complaints having been made of two alleged nuisances, they were investigated, found justified, and abated. Also three other nuisances were abated without previous complaint.

In the matter of garbage and sewage disposal, the same methods prevail as in recent years. In general, these are working well; but in the near future, some improvement will be needed in the more thickly settled part of the town, in the interest of public health. Especially, is there need now of better drainage of the street near the Episcopal church.

The school houses and other public buildings are in excellent sanitary condition; there have been considerable improvement in some respects during the past year or two.

The water supply is derived in part from wells and that portion of it is supposed to be fairly good. The remainder of the water is furnished from Lake Saltonstall.

The public ice ponds in town (three in number) have been examined and found in good condition.

The customary practice of the past still prevails in the efforts of milkmen to ensure a good quality of milk for public consumption.

Facts having shown conclusively that the prevalence of that terrible scourge, pulmonary consumption, is due in large measure to the prevalent careless expectoration of those suffering from that disease even in its earlier stages, accordingly, your health officer, acting in conjunction with the health officers of New Haven and other towns, made and promulgated rules forbidding expectoration in public buildings or street cars.

EAST LYME—DR. FREDERICK H. DART, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of a very general epidemic of measles, one case of typhoid fever and one case of whooping cough, the town has been free from contagious and infectious diseases.

The epidemic of measles, although extensive, was of a mild type, with but few exceptions. The prevailing belief that measles is an innocent disease and the sooner children have it the better, renders it almost impossible to check its extension.

All school houses have been cleaned and disinfected and their wells and privies are in a sanitary condition, as are also all public buildings.

The water supply is entirely from wells and in the thickly settled parts is a constant menace to the health of the community, many wells probably being contaminated.

No ice ponds have been condemned as the three from which ice is taken at present are without doubt free from contamination.

All of the dairymen realize the importance of cleanliness, both in milking and in the care of utensils used. Some have commodious and well ventilated stables, while others are less fortunate in that respect. Immediate cooling of the milk is practiced by the greater number while the sanitary arrangements in all cases are good.

EASTON—B. W. WHITE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

But few communicable diseases have been reported to the health officer.

Only three cases of measles and two of scarlet fever. The scarlet fever cases were of an apparently mild type; each case in a different family, was duly quarantined and the regular form of disinfection and fumigation of the inhabited apartments was carried out and no extension of the disease occurred.

This process of handling diseases of a communicable sort, is being more and more evident as producing good, and is being more appreciated by the general community than hitherto; the people being earnestly ready to welcome means to render them immune to dangerous diseases.

Tuberculosis still goes without effectual effort to narrow its invasion. More energy should be employed in the building



of public hospitals throughout the country where the poor unfortunate tubercular patients could be treated without spreading their products of disease and degeneration to be hatched and developed in new and innocent subjects.

One nuisance after another is being eliminated as fast as they come to my notice; one was reported lately of a pig-pen located upon a brook carrying water into a reservoir which is part of the water used by the city of Bridgeport. I ordered the owner of the place to remove the nuisance at once.

Inquiry about the sanitary condition of school houses and ice and water supply shows the same to be in as healthful state as ordinarily expected and hitherto seen.

I do not know of any milk peddler who has changed his customary practice of handling and serving this delicate and so substantial article of diet; all dairymen declare they are scrupulously clean about utensils, ventilation of stables, the act of milking and cooling the same immediately, etc., but I have no personal knowledge to mark the degree to which this is done; though I think an allowance derogatory to these statements admissible.

The latest matter brought to my attention by a member of a school committee was report of a skin disease which was thought to be of a contagious character, and one designed to break up or suspend operations in one of the district schools; but a fourteen-mile drive and a visit to the ones afflicted, with a certificate given them that they might attend school seemed to assuage all doubts and fears.

EAST WINDSOR—DR. H. O. ALLEN, *Health Officer*.

The only epidemic we have had was of measles, and that mostly confined to the Fifth School District. That section of town was nearly laid "*hors de combat*" for about two months, as almost every family where there were children had one or more cases. The schools were not closed, but so many children were kept away by the disease or quarantine that on some days the schools opened with hardly enough scholars to make it worth while to keep them open.

The epidemic received its headway from lack of effective quarantine. Many families had no physician, no report of the presence of the disease was made to the health officer, therefore no quarantine.



Four deaths due to complications were the results of this epidemic. Most people are fearless of the measles from the fact that it is not considered a dangerous disease and expose themselves needlessly, if they would but consider that as many or more people die from complications growing out of the measles than from scarlet fever they would use more precaution.

At the Hartford County Temporary Home there were thirty or more cases of scarlet fever, with no deaths. About town there were a few cases of the disease and no deaths. Only one case of diphtheria was reported, and so far as known no other cases appeared. Typhoid fever was reported in but one instance, the case proving fatal. Respecting consumption, most people are wakening up to the fact that it is an infectious disease and this in time will no doubt work good results.

There have been very few nuisances complained of; a few dead horses have been left unburied during the winter months. These have been the source of complaint, but upon notice the remains have been covered up. No farmer should allow a dead horse dumped on his premises unless the party leaving the carcass bury the same.

The ice ponds which supply ice for public use have been examined; there are but three in town. These are in fair sanitary condition.

The dairymen are conducting the milk business according to the old time customary practice. The animals are healthy, well fed, well housed and well cared for so far as the health officer has been able to observe, and in his opinion good clean healthy milk is being served to patrons.

ELLINGTON—DR. EDWIN T. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

There was an epidemic of measles in the east part of the town. Two or three cases of scarlet fever occurred during the winter near the Rockville city line; and a few cases of whooping cough occurred.

Only two complaints of nuisances have been made during the year and they were promptly abated on request of the health officer.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is good. I think the condition of most of the ice ponds in town is all right.

I have no personal knowledge in regard to the precautions taken by dairymen to protect the purity of milk.

ENFIELD—DR. GEO. T. FINCH, *Health Officer*.

The new system of managing affairs having a direct bearing on the public health of the State has become thoroughly established. Our town has grown accustomed to its workings, the simplicity and effectiveness of the scheme is recognized and appreciated, and I believe that to-day it receives almost unanimous approval. Under its operation there is a power to accomplish results which was entirely lacking in the old system. It is and should be the constant aim of the local health officer to do his work on the most pleasant lines possible, to produce as little friction as possible, and not to antagonize any one unnecessarily, either to himself or the system which he represents. Few realize the extent and scope of the laws which have been enacted in the State of Connecticut for the protection of the public health, and failing to realize this, they do not appreciate the power and authority delegated to those appointed to enforce these laws. It is the part of wisdom and good judgment to respect and comply with a pleasant request to obey a law, rather than be defiant and await a written demand to obey. The request and the demand are equally backed by a power to enforce, and the former is certainly much pleasanter for all concerned. In my personal experience I have had no occasion to appeal to my superior, the County Health Officer. My requests have been met with a very fair degree of promptness. Circumstances, location and general conditions make it impossible to accomplish certain desirable results, and a health officer may be censured because he does not perform the impossible. A small beginning has been made during the year in the elimination of privies. This is an end very much to be desired, and will be worked for more strenuously during the coming year. Wherever there is a sewer accessible to which a water closet can be attached a privy becomes simply an abomination, a threat and a menace to public health, a veritable insult to the ethical and esthetic sense. There are, in every nook and corner of the town, old privies used for generations. The soil in their vicinity has become so thoroughly saturated with filth that it is impossible to clean the vaults so that they will not be

offensive. They are almost as much of a nuisance after they are cleaned as before (sometimes I think more). Some of these are old rounders and I annually receive several complaints concerning each of them. They are of necessity a constantly recurring nuisance, because when cleaned this week they are as bad as ever next week. Upon such as these we propose to make an extensive raid during the next year. They must be done away with if they offend whenever it is possible to accomplish it. As a rule a water closet can be put in a house at a small expense, and the convenience and freedom from annoyance and complaint should tell largely in its favor.

There is the greatest possible need for more sewers in our town. We have in certain portions of the town a very commendable sewer system. The convenience and benefit of these sewers make the need the more marked where we have none. The need of sewers is practically noticeable in Hazardville, and it has become much more pressing since the introduction of the water system. This otherwise delightful little village is honey-combed with ancient cesspools, furrowed with open drains, and injured in many ways by privies. It is no uncommon sight to see the house drain emptying into the street. Geographically, the sewerage of this section should offer no great difficulty as nature has furnished an ideal outlet. It is to be hoped that the near future will see this desirable work accomplished. Hazardville is one of our pretty New England villages and has much to offer to home seekers. A well built and sufficiently extensive sewer system would not only rid the place of much that is unsightly and dangerous to health, but would be the greatest bid for new residents, new homes, new enterprises that could possibly be made. As the situation is at the present time the health officer is very often unable to suggest a remedy when called to investigate a complaint in this section of the town. We have had very little to complain of in regard to the condition of Asnuntuck brook during the year. This ancient stream has demoralized a portion of this town for years. It is such a handy and inviting place to "throw things" that people just can't help doing it. Good law-abiding citizens will carry a piece of paper, an apple core or a banana skin for blocks simply to throw it into the brook. The water has been unusually low and if the rubbish of former times had been thrown in we would have a plague spot.

Twenty-eight cases of measles were reported during the year. Probably as many more occurred, but were not reported. We have had cases of measles almost constantly for the past two years. It is impossible to impress upon people the dangers of this disease and the necessity for observing precautions. Five cases of scarlet fever were reported. They were scattered and the source of infection was not discovered. Ten cases of diphtheria were brought to my notice. A few of them were severe. The origin of the first case is unknown. A physician was called to a case of pharyngeal paralysis, and from the history deduced a neglected case of diphtheria. This case was the undoubted cause of two other cases in another family, one of which was fatal. In eight of the cases the origin was undetermined. One case attended school after the throat was decidedly sore, and at least one day after patches were developed. This before a physician was called. The school-room was immediately fumigated and the desk washed with bichloride solution. No cases followed.

We have had one case of membranous croup and eleven cases of typhoid fever. We were unable to trace the origin of our typhoid cases with any degree of success.

I have had twenty-one complaints regarding existing nuisances of various kinds; all were abated or the conditions modified and improved. My work in this direction has all been instigated by a complaint.

Every room in our town occupied and used by the public schools has been thoroughly fumigated and scrubbed. The major part of the seats and desks have been newly varnished. The closets have been cleaned and limed. The other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

Our water supply is a source of pride and gratification to every user in this town. The Water Co. have done a vast amount of work and have expended about six thousand five hundred dollars on the plant and its accessories. The water now leaves the ground in a delightful bubbling spring, enters a pipe and does not see daylight again until it pours itself into a clean granite paved reservoir. This small reservoir is so constructed that it can be easily cleaned. From this point it is pumped to our stand pipe and delivered to our houses. The company by their present arrangement seem to have eliminated



every chance of contagion. We are enjoying pure wholesome water.

There are in our town no lakes or extensive ponds from which ice might be harvested for household purposes. Our supply comes from the Connecticut River, and from two ponds made by holding back the water of a good sized brook which enters the river at Thompsonville. The river ice is cut near the Suffield shore, well outside and beyond the current, and should be reasonably pure. The brook water shows a high percentage of purity by analysis and should furnish a good quality of ice. I have made personal examination of each locality where ice is cut and find no reason to condemn any of them. Ice is often an unsuspected source of serious danger to public health. There are few bodies of water capable of furnishing absolutely pure ice. Ice water made by melting pieces of ice in water had better be avoided. Any of the disease producing germs may be introduced into the body in this way as they resist freezing markedly.

I have not made a personal inspection of all the barns in our town where dairy cows are kept. A few I have visited, while I do not pretend to an ability to specify particulars of improvement regarding methods of milking, immediate cooling and care of milk, ventilation and cleanliness of utensils used, I do claim that my observation has demonstrated to my mind a very fair degree of improvement along all these lines. Men who are in the milk business for the money there is in it appreciate more fully the weight of public sentiment. The agitation regarding tuberculous cows, ill ventilated stables, and a filthy careless method of conducting all the processes in handling milk has had its sure effect. The public is beginning to ask questions and the wise milk dealer is getting ready to answer them.

Two lines of pipe have been added to our sewer system during the year. The benefit derived from these two new sewers will be appreciated over a large area of our village.

In closing this report I wish to emphasize one particular section of the laws relating to public health. Every physician shall report to the health officer every case of contagious disease occurring in his practice within forty-eight hours of his first attendance upon such case. . . . Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any contagious disease

shall report the same to the town health officer within twelve hours of the first appearance of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance. During the past year numerous householders failed to report cases of measles occurring in their families,—one family failed to report a case of diphtheria and a death occurred from needless exposure. One physician delayed reporting a case of measles and a child was exposed and died as a result. These laws which I have quoted, in part, have a substantial penalty attachment.

ESSEX—DR. A. SHAFFER, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town for the year has been good, except for a widespread epidemic of measles. The number of cases was 178. The death list from this epidemic is small; direct two, and indirectly four.

One case of scarlet fever was reported. It originated in a small epidemic just over boundary line in Westbrook.

The number of cases of diphtheria was thirteen; one death; origin could not be traced.

The number of cases of whooping cough was thirty-two.

Tuberculosis has been more prevalent this year than in the past five years, and it is recommended that some form of State or county inspection should be instituted to discover if any such cows are in our herds. This has been done in neighboring States with positive results toward diminishing the number of cases of tuberculosis.

A number of complaints have been made about garbage disposal. All such nuisances have been abated without trouble of any kind.

The schools have been kept in as good order as possible, and no complaints have been received by the health officer.

The water supply has been remarkably good for such a dry season, and the town has been especially fortunate in that not one case of typhoid fever has been reported.

The sources of our ice supply have been inspected carefully, and are at present in good condition.

FAIRFIELD—DR. W. H. DONALDSON, *Health Officer*.

Fairfield has maintained its good sanitary condition through the past year.



There have been reported forty-two cases of contagious diseases, viz.: measles thirty-three, diphtheria four, typhoid fever three, scarlet fever two.

Of measles twenty-three cases occurred in Southport, all evidently from four primary cases, coming from private schools in Stamford and Norwalk, from Smith College and the fourth from an unknown source. The contagion from the first three cases was apparently confined to the immediate families where it was introduced, seven cases in all. Most of the others were caused by contagion brought home by parents from Bridgeport.

Of the typhoid cases, one was contracted on a summer vacation in the Berkshires; two were due to local conditions.

The typhoid, scarlet fever and two of the diphtheria cases were primary and independent of each other. One case of diphtheria was contracted at a shop in Westport during the outbreak at that time.

It is gratifying to be able to explain the hitherto mysteriously excessive death-rate of the town, which has been figured upon a population of 3,900.

The census of 1900 gives the town a population of nearly 4,600, which very materially reduces our death-rate of past years.

During the year ending September 1, 1900, there were sixty-five deaths; giving a death-rate of 14.1.

In 1898 and 1899 the deaths numbered seventy and seventy-three respectively.

Over one-half of the deaths were under five or over seventy years of age; fifteen were less than one year and the same number over seventy years old. Two were in their ninety-second year. There were only seventeen deaths between the ages of ten and sixty.

Tuberculosis claimed only four victims; pneumonia five, and typhoid fever only one. La grippe and intestinal diseases caused the largest number of deaths.

There were eighty-five births; seventy-six living. Males forty-four; females forty-one. Giving a living birth-rate of 16.5.

Only four complaints of nuisances were received, all of which were abated. A much better attention to sanitary conditions is being given throughout the town and a generally more intelli-

gent interest is evident. The greatest laxity is noticed in the case of outhouses, and this is more noticeable in our schools, which ought to serve as models.

The rapid building up of a summer community along our beach has caused a very unsanitary condition that menaces the health of those who come there to recuperate.

Some method of garbage and sewage disposal will have to be established hereafter.

Several of our schools are still without a water supply. Thus in two important necessities our schools are sadly deficient, both in themselves potent factors in instruction. A system of earth-closets ought to be provided without delay.

There are now good prospects of our soon having an excellent town supply of water. This will reach only a few of the schools, others should be provided with new wells at once.

The ice and milk supply continues very satisfactory. Dairy-men generally are better informed in sanitary requirements and are using better methods in care and feeding of stock and in the care and handling of the milk. Most of them now use processes for the immediate cooling and careful keeping.

Moody's mill pond nuisance is now receiving the attention of the Bridgeport Board of Health and will soon be abated.

FARMINGTON—DR. JOHN B. NEWTON, *Health Officer*.

The prevalence of infectious diseases in the town of Farmington for the past year has increased somewhat; at the present time, however, none are known to exist, having run their course with but few fatalities. An epidemic of measles numbering fifty-eight cases; diphtheria twenty cases; pertussis fifteen cases; typhoid fever three cases; scarlet fever two cases, being the number reported. Several cases of measles and whooping cough have been discovered in families without medical attendance, such cases when found being put under the same restrictions as when properly reported. All houses having contained diphtheritic patients have been fumigated with sulphur, and on two occasions where scarlet fever has been found formaldehyde was used. All contagious diseases have been mild in character, and have not necessitated the closing of schools. As to the infectious diseases, diphtheria was most virulent, and running a prolonged course. No cases of diphtheria have been

contracted from those already infected, but without doubt have developed from bad drains (?), etc., so much from lack of sewers.

Of pulmonary consumption only three or four cases are known to exist in town.

Ten nuisances have been reported, and all but one were promptly abated without further question; this one in particular being reported to the County Health Officer for final settlement; one nuisance has been abated without complaint.

As to the school houses, water supply and ice ponds, I have made a personal inspection of them, and find all of the school houses without exception this year to be in good sanitary condition; and the water supply and ice ponds to be quite free from pollutions or inorganic constituents.

The milk supply of our town is most excellent in quality, being brought in by reputable dairymen, all of them taking extra precautions to protect the purity of their milk, such as immediate cooling and absolute cleanliness.

FRANKLIN—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

There were two cases of scarlet fever reported; other cases had existed which were not recognized until afterward; one of severe character which terminated in death; the other of so mild a character as to escape notice. The contagion was received from another town, where one of these children had made a short visit.

One case of measles was reported. It was brought here from New York. It was of mild form. One case of diphtheria was reported. This was due to a defective sewer. All of these cases were promptly placarded, and fumigated when disease was over.

Garbage is burned.

The sanitary condition of the majority of schools have improved, but the outhouses connected with some of them do not yet receive proper care. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good.

Owing to the long continued drought the water supply is not as good as usual, either in quantity or quality.

Ice is procured in great part from running streams, and is of good quality.

This town furnishes cream to the Lebanon Creamery, and since the commencement of that industry there has been many changes in methods of feeding and milking, cooling and care of milk, cleanliness and care of stables and utensils used.

GLASTONBURY—DR. CHAS. G. RANKIN, *Health Officer*.

The year just closed has been characterized by an unusual prevalence of contagious diseases.

There have been reported to me six cases of measles; these have been isolated; the origin was from other towns.

There were thirteen cases of scarlet fever reported; they were about equally divided between the very severe and the mild type of cases—fortunately there were no deaths.

There were seventeen cases of diphtheria; nine of them in the First District. We were unable to ascertain the origin of this outbreak, as the first case occurred near the close of the fall term, and as the school had been exposed, it was decided to close the school at once. The school house was thoroughly fumigated and cleaned, but on opening the school the disease broke out again. This time a thorough examination of all the children was made and all suspicious cases were detained at home. No further cases developed. There were six deaths, a mortality of over thirty-five per cent.

There were reported four cases of typhoid fever with one death.

But few complaints have been made and my suggestions have been carried out, without objection, in all cases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses of the town has improved very much during the last few years.

I have visited the stables of the three largest producers of milk for public use, at least twice during the past year. Found their stables light, well ventilated and clean, and the cows clean, healthy and well cared for. More than ordinary care is taken with the utensils. In all cases the milk is sold *without* cooling.

All the public ice is cut from ponds and as free from contamination as it is possible to have it.

GOSHEN—DR. J. HOWARD NORTH, *Health Officer*.

The health and sanitary conditions in the town of Goshen since the last report have been fully up to the average of a



few years past, and in some respects better, owing, in a great measure, I believe to the existence of the State Board of Health, with its subordinate county and town officers; for while the ordinary official duties of the health officer of this rural, hill township are in no wise extremely onerous, the constant reminders that the people have, by way of the various reports of the doings of the State Board and its various officers, tend to keep the inhabitants more and more in touch with said Board and to influence them to act cheerfully in concert with its efforts and duties for the public weal.

*Diseases*—There has been no prevalence of any diseases during the past year, one isolated case of measles, one of diphtheria and one mild case of typhoid fever, just now convalescent; all other illnesses were such as are incidental to the varied conditions of persons, habits and general environment.

*Consumption*—There has been no case of pulmonary consumption observed within this township during the past year, and I know of no case of tuberculosis that exists, or any disease that has been ascribed to milk infection, though there is no special public action in regard to the milk supply, other than the fact that most of the dairy products go either to the creamery in form of cream to be there manufactured into butter, or the whole milk to the cheese factory, though many farmers manufacture choice butter and market it themselves in nearby towns and to supply private customers, consequently all are more or less inspired to produce only the most reputable articles.

*Nuisances*—Have had no formal complaints of nuisances. My official duties are mostly limited to answering questions that might be propounded by people interested in the better sanitation of their homes, and the hygiene of their families and the community.

*Other topics*—Garbage and sewage disposal, care of contagious diseases, sanitary conditions of the school houses and other public buildings, water supply and ice ponds are the same as last year.

In regard to milk the farmers individually and naturally endeavor to improve in the method, quality and quantity of its production.

In the main, I believe this town fully up to the average as to public health and the people cheerfully acquiesce in all

means employed by the State and its officers, for the preservation of health and promotion of sanitary conditions, both public and private.

GRANBY—DR. ALFRED J. WEED, *Health Officer*.

Since the health officer was appointed for Granby, not one instance can be recalled where the slightest objection was offered to the efforts put forth by that officer in the performance of his duty, but he has in a number of instances been materially aided in the accomplishment of those acts which seemed at the time to be incumbent upon him.

During the year many cases of measles were found scattered throughout the town. The disease, however, was not prevalent enough to be considered an epidemic.

These cases were contracted from one source. A person coming from an adjoining town was sick in transit and spread the disease, this was done before the health officer was notified. A death happened in the family of the health officer, for the doctor told the family in which lived this person who contracted the disease that measles were not communicable and the clothes never carried it to others, therefore the children occupying this infected house attended school, never doubting the false story given ignorantly or maliciously by the medical attendant, hence the malady was spread and as a result the little child of the health officer contracted the disease and that in turn developed into croupous pneumonia, and in spite of the best medical skill in Hartford the child died.

Throughout the year no other specific diseases have been observed.

The sanitary condition of the school houses compare very favorably with the school houses in other towns.

In most of our districts the school buildings are in a very fair state of repair, and are unquestionably very comfortable for its inmates, still there are several districts in town in which the school houses are rather dilapidated and certainly not comfortable for the pupils.

Several complaints of nuisances have been made and abated.

Each house holder has ever been anxious to remove his garbage in his own way for personal reasons, either by distroying it by fire or by burial.



The ice is taken from Lake Mallancakuss or Granberry pond, the greater part of it at least, a body of pure crystal water, entirely surrounded by a dense forest, except at its extreme southern terminus, where is situated a grist mill, and from where the ice is taken.

This lake is fed by springs arising far up in the hills, from Mt. Manitook, where no pollution exists or was ever known to exist.

The water supply is from the safest running crystal streams flowing down the mountain sides, conveying it to the little village reservoirs, thence to be distributed to the people.

GREENWICH—DR. LEANDER P. JONES, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported the following diseases: measles eighty-five, scarlet fever fifteen, diphtheria twenty-six, typhoid fever eight.

We had a small epidemic of measles in April and May which originated from a single case in one of the schools.

The cases of diphtheria were mostly original cases, but in a few instances in one of the tenement districts the instructions of the health officer were disregarded and we had secondary cases.

Of the eight cases of typhoid fever reported, four had their origin out of town and four were people who had been here continuously. No connection could be traced between the home cases.

There have been very many complaints during the year and where possible they have been abated. The people in East Port Chester are in continual trouble from nuisances. This is due to the large foreign population in the district who keep their places in a very unsanitary condition.

The garbage is collected in the borough limits. Some of it is used as food for hogs and some is buried.

In the borough we have sewers, but the outlying districts depend on cesspools.

The public buildings and school houses are in a fairly sanitary condition.

The greater portion of the milk supply is well looked after, but it is difficult to trace the small dealers. We have never had any trouble from that source however.

GRISWOLD—DR. GEORGE H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—From January to April there were twelve cases reported—all were in the eastern part of the town. The disease was unquestionably brought from the neighboring village of Voluntown, where it had been very prevalent. The disease was of a mild type, and there were probably a number of cases where there was no medical attendance, and so were not reported.

*Diphtheria*—Two cases were reported. One was of severe type, the other mild. The patients were isolated and the rooms occupied by them thoroughly disinfected.

*Typhoid fever*—Two cases were reported. One was on a farm and the other in the village. The source was not ascertained.

No complaint of a nuisance was received.

*Drainage*—During the past year the Glasgo village has laid new sewer pipes. The new system gives a much better drainage than the old.

During the summer vacation the school houses were inspected. With the exception of two they were found to be in good condition. The sanitaries were in a very bad condition, such as would not be tolerated by any private family. The need of repairs in both the school houses and sanitaries were very apparent. In the Glasgo school the primary room is not as large as it should be to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance.

In view of the probable change in the Glasgo school, and the possible changes in some of the other schools in town, it will not be out of place to mention some well established facts regarding the health and comfort of the pupils:

First, as to heating: All the schools in town are heated by stoves placed in the rooms; a jacket placed around the stove starting about six inches from the floor and reaching a little above the top of the stove is of great benefit; there is a constant current of air in the space between the stove and jacket; this is warmed as it rises, and is carried to the ceiling, where it is deflected outward and is diffused throughout the room. The pupils farthest from the stove receive the heat and those closest to the stove are protected from the intense heat that is otherwise thrown directly out.

Second, in ventilating: A tight fitting board, ten inches wide, placed at the bottom of the lower sash gives an upward current to the air that will enter when the lower sash is raised, protecting the pupils seated near the window. There should not be less than 120 cubic feet of air for each pupil; this to be replaced with fresh air every fifteen minutes.

Third, as to light: The amount of window space should never be less than one-sixth, better one-fourth, of floor space. Windows should reach as near the ceiling as possible and should not come nearer than four, better five, feet of the floor; this gives a slanting light on the pupils' desk. Windows placed on the south and north sides of the room are preferable to east and west as the sun's rays are less slanting. Seats should be so arranged that the light will fall over the left shoulder or from behind. The seat farthest from the window should not be more than one and a half times the distance from the floor to the top of the window.

It is of the highest importance that the purity of the milk should be closely looked after. While it is to be believed that all are anxious to supply pure milk, yet some system of inspection and set of requirements should be established and enforced that this great food supply may reach the consumer in as nearly a perfect condition as possible. The present practice of cleaning the milk cans is open to criticism. The question of our milk supply has attracted attention generally throughout the State, and it is believed by many that the best results would be attained by an act of the Legislature, relative to daily inspection, such as is now in force regarding factories, bakeries, etc., and that such a step would be welcomed both by the consumer and by all honest dairymen.

GROTON—DR. JOHN GRAY, *Health Officer*.

Excepting the reported two hundred and eight cases of ordinary measles, seven of scarlet fever, eleven of diphtheria and three of typhoid fever, occurring in the winter, spring and summer months of the year, the general health of the people was phenomenally good; and I may add, that physicians in town say, remarkably so, and attribute their non-fatiguing professional labors to the improved observance of health laws and abatement of unsanitary conditions.

The contracting source of the measles was at a public gathering, where a person from out of town was present that had premonitory symptoms of the ailment, and infected scores from all parts of the town, which soon developed into a wide-spread epidemic, and in a comparative sense, it seemed like the invidious and surprising attack of the British on Fort Griswold in 1781, with no time or opportunity to check the force of invasion. However, every effort was made, under the law, to combat and limit its progress, with but partial success. In my opinion the ailment should be as thoroughly quarantined as any other contagious disease, and hope the practice will be made as obligatory.

The eleven cases of diphtheria were of a malignant and semi-malignant type, five were primary and six secondary; two were contracted out of town and nine within; four were treated with antitoxine and no deaths occurred; four were under Homeopathic treatment and one death resulted.

All of the seven scarlet fever cases were of the anginose form, four primary and three secondary. Each disease was kept thoroughly isolated, disinfected and quarantined, and no local unsanitary conditions were found to aggravate either ailment.

One of the three typhoid fever cases was very serious and complicated with malaria.

But little malarial sickness was known in town during the year. La grippe was quite prevalent in the winter and spring months, with less severity than formerly in most of the cases.

In the middle of August I inspected all of the public buildings in town and their premises, and found the major part of them in a satisfactory condition. Some of the school houses and nearly all of their water-closets were in a very unsanitary state, from long standing uncleanness and offensive excrementitious accumulations. In my judgment, for the preservation of health and a correct observance of health laws, the school houses and their water-closets should be cleaned up and disinfected at the expiration of the spring term of school and kept well aired from time to time during the summer months, instead of leaving the important work to be done just before the autumn term of school commences. In this connection, I feel it to be my duty to substantially repeat what I have said in a previous report, that a proper ventilation should be provided in every school room, without being obliged to open



the lower half of windows and expose scholars to take cold; and I hope the several districts not so furnished will soon acknowledge the importance of the matter by giving it their favorable attention.

On complaint, I have abated twenty-one nuisances of various kinds to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, except in one instance of a bone fertilizing establishment of long standing, located in the woods about one-half mile east of Groton Bank Village, which I relicensed in July conditionally, that if the business became objectionable and detrimental to health, then the license was to cease. Just before the license was issued, two or three persons complained to the selectmen and myself, that occasionally the odor from the establishment was offensive when the wind blew from a certain direction, and requested us together to inspect the premises, which we did, in the interest of health and equity, and after a thorough examination of the works, and justly considering the complained of odor that occasionally came from them, we unanimously reached the opinion that there was not sufficient odor from them so objectionable as to warrant the business being broken up and virtually destroying much capital invested. Therefore, the license granted continues in force.

In my last annual report I spoke of the doubtful purity of the water in some of the wells at Groton Bank, and I am gratified to learn that the question of having a system of good water and sewerage is now being favorably agitated by the citizens of the place, and I hope that ere another year has passed, to have the pleasure of congratulating the people on its accomplishment.

In concluding this report it seems pardonable for me to publicly express my great appreciation for the generous and sustaining courtesies shown me by physicians and people in performing my delicate official duties, for which I herewith tender them my grateful acknowledgment.

GUILFORD—DR. REDFIELD B. WEST, *Health Officer*.

The usual epidemic of influenza occurred during the colder months and malarial diseases in its various forms in the spring, summer and fall.

Scarlet fever appeared at Leete's Island in November, fortunately not spreading beyond three houses and with no fatal cases.

Five cases of diphtheria occurred with no fatalities. I believe that the antitoxine was used in most of these cases.

Three cases of measles were reported. One of these cases was exposed to the contagion in New Haven. In the others the source was not located.

One case of typhoid fever in June, probably contracted elsewhere. No other contagious diseases have been reported.

Patients having pulmonary consumption are in no way restricted except that they should expectorate into a receptacle that can be disinfected or destroyed.

Sewage is disposed of mainly by means of cesspools.

The public buildings and school houses are in good sanitary condition. An improvement in some of the school houses being especially noticeable, in one or two, however, there is some need of repairs.

There is an improvement in our water supply inasmuch as those who desire it can now obtain water from the street mains leading from a lake near Clinton.

Ice for household use is obtained in Guilford from the town mill pond and in North Guilford from a small pond, these sources seem as good as the average, as no objectionable drainage flows into them.

In most cases of nuisance a word of advice has been sufficient to cause an abatement and in one or two cases only have further measures been necessary.

HADDAM—DR. LEROY A. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

There have been only a few cases of whooping cough reported to me.

I find that the sanitary conditions of the school houses, in most instances are good.

HAMDEN—DR. HENRY H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Hamden has been more than usually exempt this year from severe epidemics of any kind and malarial diseases have been fewer and less severe than usual.

No cases of measles have been reported and but six cases of scarlet fever—these all of a mild type with no deaths. We have had four cases of diphtheria with one death. During the spring and summer whooping cough was prevalent, but only



two cases were reported, as most of them were light and a physician was not consulted. Seven cases of typhoid fever were reported, five of them in the Mt. Carmel Children's Home. A most searching and thorough examination of the premises, drainage, plumbing, water and milk supply failed to give any clue to the cause. These cases ran a mild though protracted course and all terminated in recovery. None of the other contagions or rare diseases were reported.

Pulmonary consumption claimed its usual number of victims, but no case originating in the milk supply has been noticed. The only restrictive measure to prevent its spreading adopted in this town is a regulation to prohibit expectoration on the floor or platform of the street cars passing through the town. This regulation has been in force since February last and has limited the practice to some extent.

Cases of nuisances have been less than usual; only four complaints were received, all of which were promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. We have one ever present and long standing nuisance which still continues, and that is the large pig sty in the Highwood district which has been for years, and still continues to be, the dumping ground for the greater part of the garbage from New Haven. This foul and decomposing mass is here fed to swine. The stench from this putrid material, which these helpless creatures are obliged to eat, poisons the air for a mile in every direction. The meat from hogs eating such food can only be diseased and poisonous and should not be used as food for man. This being a farming community the greater part of the sewage is used in some way as a fertilizer.

In the more thickly settled portion the cesspool is the only way. There has been no great improvement over past years in the methods of disposal, but greater care is generally exercised in cleaning up the premises.

The school houses are in good sanitary condition, provided with good outbuildings, kept clean and healthful, except that at Augurville, which is in a low, damp spot, where the river in the spring flows up around it, and the one at Whitneyville. The Augurville school house can be made sanitary and healthful by moving it to higher ground, where it could have the sun, but the Whitneyville building is old, dilapidated, unsanitary in every way and should be abandoned and a new building built upon

higher ground. The only other public building is the Town Hall, which is a comparatively new building, and which has recently been put in thorough repair.

The water supply is from wells and cisterns. Many of the old stoned wells have been spoiled by surface drainage into them, but the recent ones are bored and have iron pipe driven through the soil into the solid rock, thus affording protection against surface contamination and furnishing an abundance of pure water. The four ponds from which ice is taken were all carefully examined and found to be free from every source of contamination.

I think all our milkmen are much more careful than formerly in the care and handling of milk. Two at least, and perhaps others, clarify their milk by the centrifugal process, thus separating out almost entirely the impurities. It is the general practice to wash the teats and udders of the cows and to wash the hands at the milking, to immediately put the milk into clean cans and put those cans into ice water or very cold water.

The stables that I have examined have been kept reasonably clean in a gross way, but have no refinement of cleanliness as they should. They are very poorly or not at all ventilated, they are overcrowded and they are too low to afford proper air space for the number of cows.

I have personally inspected many dairies and stables and in most of them great care is taken to keep the utensils clean and sweet. Brewery grain is used to a greater or less extent as an article of food for cows.

I believe this should be prohibited as it is injurious to the health of the animals and produces a poisonous milk.

HAMPTON—DR. L. W. SPENCER, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been very good, excepting a mild epidemic of whooping cough; nearly every child has had it.

The death-rate has been about on an average with other years. Births have been very few.

Three complaints of nuisances were received, investigated and promptly abated.

The school houses are all in good sanitary condition.

Our water supply is from wells, but on account of the very dry weather, they are very low, a number being entirely dry.

Have had quite a number of diarrhoea cases, owing to the poor condition of the water.

Our milk supply is good, and all sent to Boston every morning.

In my opinion we have a model town, as all try in every way to help me in my efforts to keep everything in a clean, sanitary condition.

HARTLAND—WILLIAM S. MILLER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The past year has been unusually healthy. There has been no contagious diseases or nuisances reported to me.

Sanitary condition of school houses good.

HARTFORD—DR. THOMAS F. KANE, *President of City Board of Health*.

I beg leave to report that during the past year we have had more cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria than during the previous year. In January and February, an unusual period, we had quite a few cases of typhoid fever, due to the use of Connecticut River water for drinking and household purposes. Ninety-five per cent. of the cases reported were in the district supplied with river water, thus proving conclusively the source of the infection.

There has been a greater number of cases of diphtheria during the year than we would wish to see. In October, 1899, the Board of Health made a decided advance in the right direction for the control of contagious and infectious diseases by inaugurating a systematic school inspection. Each school, public and private, is visited weekly by one of the medical inspectors, and any pupil showing any sign of a contagious or infectious disease is immediately excluded from school and not allowed to return until furnished with a certificate by the inspector that all danger of infecting others has passed. Particular attention is paid to the examination of the children's throats. In any suspected case, a culture is taken and if the Klebs Loeffler bacillus is found the child is sent home with a card advising the parents to consult their family physician. A pupil once sent home is not allowed to return to school until the bacteriologist reports that the throat is clear and there is no further danger. We class all cases showing the Klebs Loeffler bacillus under the head of diphtheria, even though the child is not, apparently, ill. Thus,

during the school term, we often times appear to have more cases of diphtheria than the clinical facts would seem to warrant.

The medical inspectors make a house-to-house inspection in the poorer sections of the city during the heated period and furnish the parents with circulars printed in the English, Yiddish, and Italian languages, concerning the proper feeding of infants. This we have found to be of inestimable value, as improper feeding kills more infants and young children than all the contagious diseases combined.

The cases of scarlet fever have been few and of a very mild type.

HARWINTON—DR. C. L. BLAKE, *Health Officer*.

The following cases have been reported: Measles forty-five, scarlet fever one, membranous croup one, typhoid fever one. No cases of pulmonary consumption in this town.

Have received one nuisance complaint. The same has been abated.

Where scarlet fever and membranous croup have occurred, premises have been quarantined and fumigated.

Notices, informing public of existence of disease have been posted in measles and typhoid fever.

Sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings good. The water supply is from wells and springs.

HEBRON—DR. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, *Health Officer*.

There have occurred during the year, so far as reported to me, or as have come to my knowledge, seven cases of measles, which were of moderate severity, and all terminated in recovery. Of these, four were primary cases, and three secondary. Two of the primary cases, certainly, and three, probably, were contracted in Colchester. The other primary cases came from Hartford. The houses in which the cases occurred were placarded and there was no extension beyond the families in which the primary cases occurred.

During the late fall and winter there was quite an epidemic of whooping cough, the larger proportion of the cases occurring in the First School District. Only a comparatively few of these were severe, and there were no deaths. I have estimated the



number to have been in the neighborhood of fifty. The epidemic originated, as near as can be ascertained, from an adult contracting the disease in some town in New London County. It showed itself as a cough without very definite characteristics. A child of his contracted the disease from him and, as she was attending school at the time, it spread among the school children. Whooping cough is perhaps one of the most difficult of the contagious diseases to limit the spread of, from the fact that for a week or more after its onset, and during its most contagious stage, it can hardly be diagnosed with any positive certainty; and from the further fact that, if a case is not especially severe, no physician is called, and no pains taken to notify the health officer, and very little if any precaution is taken.

As regards typhoid fever, there were no cases, unless one case of sickness, occurring in December, of somewhat doubtful diagnosis, should be so considered. This case terminated, finally, in tuberculosis, and ended fatally. Possibly it may have been tuberculosis from the first.

No complaints were made of nuisances, though nuisances might possibly have been found if I had deemed it incumbent upon me to make special search for them.

The public buildings, what few there are, are believed to be in good sanitary condition, unless the outbuildings connected with some of the school houses are to be excepted.

During August I gave notice to the district committees of the several districts to have the school houses cleaned out and aired prior to the opening of school in the fall, and the privies put into a cleanly and inoffensive condition. Some of the committeemen have followed my suggestions, while others have seen fit to ignore them, either wholly or in part.

HUNTINGTON—DR. W. S. RANDALL, *Health Officer*.

One hundred and eight cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year as against sixteen for the preceding year, these are subdivided as follows: Measles ninety-eight cases, scarlet fever four cases, typhoid fever six cases.

An epidemic of measles occurred during the spring months which was widespread throughout the town. Up to this year no cases of measles were reported for three years, the last epidemic occurring in 1896, when we had one hundred and fifty-two cases.

Scarlet fever to the extent of four cases occurred, but all were rather mild. The source of infection in two of the cases is unknown. In the remaining two it is supposed that it was taken from a child in the neighborhood who had the disease in a mild form. This suspicious case was in the family of an Hungarian and was not reported to the health officer. All these cases ended in recovery. A very noteworthy fact is shown in this report that no cases of diphtheria, membranous croup or whooping cough have been reported.

Typhoid fever occurred as follows: Five cases last autumn and one in June following. Of these six cases two were very severe and protracted, one ending in recovery. Of the remaining four mild cases three recovered. No satisfactory data could be obtained which would account for the origin of the infection.

The usual precautions in the way of disinfecting measures and isolation of patients have been carried out where necessary with satisfactory results.

The total number of deaths in the town (including the borough) was eighty-six, or thirteen more than the previous year. The total number of births in the town (including the borough) was one hundred and thirty-eight, or eighty-nine more than last year.

Tubercular disease has caused nine deaths, or about ten and one-half per cent. of the total deaths, all in the form of pulmonary consumption. So far as is known none of the foregoing cases are attributable to tuberculous milk. In December, 1899, a new rule was adopted in this town in conformity with similar rules adopted by the health officers of the various towns through which the tracks of the Bridgeport Traction Co. pass. This rule forbids spitting upon the floor of street cars, and aside from its aid to cleanliness, is intended to prevent the spread of tubercular disease.

Regarding nuisances, five complaints were recorded for the year. These with one or two exceptions were readily abated and none required legal procedure.

No new methods for the disposal of garbage or sewage have been adopted since the last annual report, although some action should be taken on this matter, especially with regard to those thickly populated streets lying adjacent to the borough.



Sanitary inspection has been carried out in some eight cases and suggestions made, where necessary, along the line of better sanitation.

During the past year eleven public schools in this town have been in active operation. These were fumigated, where necessary, and put in a sanitary condition previous to the opening term. The different schools were all visited by me between September 15, 1899, and January 10, 1900, and found in good condition.

Another exceedingly dry season has demonstrated the necessity for an increase in our water system. The work upon the new reservoir is already well under way and when completed will furnish a very substantial increase to our excellent water supply.

The ice supply harvested in this town for public consumption is obtained only from the reservoirs of the Shelton Water Co., consequently the purity of the ice is unquestioned.

Some of the largest dairymen certify regarding the precautions taken with their milk, that they are careful, first, as to cleanliness in milking; second, as to cooling the milk; third, in the cleanliness of the stable and health of cows, and fourth in the cleanliness of the pails, cans and bottles used in its transportation.

There is no doubt that a higher standard would obtain if there was an official supervision of the milk supply.

JEWETT CITY—DR. GEORGE H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

There have been no cases of contagious or infectious diseases excepting measles, whooping cough and typhoid fever.

In April measles appeared in a family soon after they came here. The disease was brought from another State. Seven of the children had the disease. Although the cases occurred in a family living in a large tenement house where there were several families living there was no spreading of the disease. In June there was one case, the disease was contracted in another State.

Whooping cough was brought here from Voluntown in June; during this month and the two immediately following the disease was quite prevalent; it was of a mild type, the season was favorable to the open air treatment and many cases did not come under the care of any physician, so that the number of cases can not be given; there were thirteen cases reported.

But one case of typhoid fever occurred during the year, this was of a mild form; the origin of the case could not be ascertained.

The public school building was thoroughly cleaned during the summer vacation and is in very good condition.

There were three complaints of a nuisance received. In each case the nuisance was abated on request. There were a number of instances where unsanitary conditions were observed and were readily attended to on request. Advice in sanitary matters has been quite frequently given upon request of a number of resident families.

The water from the reservoir that supplies many families had, during the hot, dry season frequently a disagreeable odor and a peculiar color. The color was at times sufficient to prevent its being used for washing purposes; and the odor rendered it of but little use for drinking. Flushing the pipes would be followed by temporary improvement. It is believed that the cause for this condition of the water is the sediment that has collected in the main pipes where there is an up grade, where the ordinary use of water was not sufficient to cause it to be carried on.

There has been no change in the condition of sewers during the past year, excepting that the increase of the village population makes the need of a complete system more imperatively felt.

No personal knowledge by inspection of all the dairies supplying milk to the borough is had by the health officer—some have been visited and found to be in good condition. No systematised plan is in practice by all dairymen. The immediate cooling of milk is practiced, it is believed by all.

KENT—JEROME F. GIBBS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There were reported to me during the year seventy-eight cases of measles, sixteen cases of scarlet fever, twelve cases of whooping cough. No other contagious or infectious disease reported.

The school houses are in good sanitary condition.

In the village the water supply is mostly from reservoir fed by springs and brook, outside of the village the supply is from springs and wells.

Garbage in most cases is made into compost heaps as fertilizing material.

Sewerage in the village by private sewer running the whole length of Main street to the river and most of the houses are connected thereto, outside of the village by vaults and cesspools.

The dairymen are very particular in their effort to protect the purity of the milk supply by cleanliness of utensils and by whitewashing of the buildings.

KILLINGLY—DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer*.

Some six months ago there was an epidemic of measles in the south part of the town which extended to nearly every house, numbering as many as 150 cases, a general quarantine was established, bounded by social limits, schools and church; so that it did not spread out of that section of the town, each family whether seen personally or not seemed to coöperate and keep within the district.

Only three cases of scarlet fever

Some whooping cough, but not epidemic.

We have been unusually free from typhoid fever.

There is no alarming amount of consumption here.

Only three or four complaints of nuisances were made and all were abated.

Garbage is carted away and all the sewage is surface and cesspool.

Sanitary condition of school houses seems to be fair.

Water supply is from wells.

No ice ponds examined, as it was so scarce this season.

I have not personally investigated the milk supply.

KILLINGWORTH—DR. E. P. NICHOLS, *Health Officer*.

In this retired corner of our commonwealth, having neither railroad, telegraph, nor telephone connection with the rest of the world, the past year has been uneventful, as far as regards public health. The effects of grip lingered long into the spring and early summer months. Debility was the prevailing complaint. Everybody seemed to be tired. During the latter part of summer, diarrhoea was very prevalent, almost epidemic. In some families one, two or three cases occurred; in others every member of the household was affected. Most of the cases were of a mild type, accompanied with little or no pain, and yielded

readily to treatment. But one death occurred from this cause—that of a child who had always exhibited irritability of the nervous system. Head symptoms developed after three or four days. There were slight contractions of the muscles of the hands, but no real tonic spasm. The cases were not confined to any one locality where the wells were low, and no case showing typhoid symptoms came under my observation. Sudden changes in temperature—cool nights after very hot days, might account for the prevalence of the disease.

On three or four days during the summer the mercury rose above ninety, but as there was always a breeze, we have suffered little from the heat.

No cases of infectious diseases have been known to the health officer. A few mild cases of whooping cough occurred, which were treated with domestic remedies.

Tuberculosis is so rare, nothing has ever been done to restrict it.

On our “broad acres,” garbage and sewage are easily disposed of, without detriment to health.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. The public buildings are well cared for.

Usually the water supply, from wells, is abundant and good. This year the water in many wells has been low, and some are now dry.

No examination of ice ponds is necessary, as they are fed by streams running through the woods, and there are neither factories nor closets to contaminate them.

Almost every family is supplied with milk from its own farm, and the country farmer generally uses the best of milk. The extraordinary drought of this summer, drying up the pastures, has diminished the supply, but it affects the farmer only in the production of butter.

LEBANON—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

There were two cases of scarlet fever, one of typhoid fever and several cases of measles and whooping cough. All these cases were contracted from outside of Lebanon. In each instance the houses were placarded, the patients isolated and the premises disinfected, after recovery. None were fatal and there was no other infectious disease reported.



Two complaints of nuisances have been received; lice on children in School Districts No. 5 and No. 8. They were investigated and abated. Garbage is burned.

Sewage is conducted away by drains; very little improvement of past years.

The sanitary condition of the majority of the schools is good, although some of them still neglect the proper care of the outhouses connected with them. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good.

The water supply is usually very good, but the long continued drought has greatly changed it in both quantity and quality.

The greater part of the ice used here is procured from running streams and is of good quality. Since the Lebanon Creamery started there has been great changes in methods of feeding and milking, cooling and care of milk; cleanliness and care of stable utensils used. I think the quality of the milk will compare very favorably with the majority of the towns of Connecticut.

LEDYARD—DR. N. B. LEWIS, *Health Officer*.

During the past year no epidemics of importance have occurred in town.

Six cases of scarlet fever, four cases of measles and five of typhoid fever reported during the year; three cases of typhoid fever occurred in one family, with one death. The water used by the family was suspected and samples were sent the State Chemist for analysis. Intestinal germs were found in the samples sent. The family were notified of the fact and advised to fill up the well.

During the year two cases were reported by a number of persons as nuisances, which were abated after much difficulty.

LISBON—HENRY LYON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been reported eight cases of measles; origin from an adjoining town.

There have been two cases of diphtheria, one proved fatal. It is believed that the diphtheria was brought here from an adjoining State.

Of garbage disposal and sewage disposal no improvement.

Sanitary conditions of the school houses and of other public buildings are good.

The water supply is somewhat limited at the present time on account of the extensive drought. Many new wells dug and many old wells driven deeper. Ice ponds, none examined.

There is no extra precaution beyond the practice of the past to protect the purity of milk.

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD—DR. CHAS. L. PAGE, *Health Officer*.

*Measles and scarlet fever*—Several mild cases. Quarantine rules were enforced and no secondary cases occurred.

*Whooping cough*—A few cases during the summer.

*Diphtheria*—In February a number of children in the East Litchfield district were taken sick with this disease. The school was closed and a rigid quarantine enforced. No new cases were reported.

*Typhoid fever*—One case reported. Every year we see less and less of this disease. As the cause is known and the methods of prevention so simple that in a few years typhoid fever will be classed among the rare diseases.

*Complaints*—One, which was promptly abated.

*Garbage and sewage*—Is disposed of in the same manner as in all farming districts.

The sanitary condition of our schools and public buildings is good.

BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD—DR. CHAS. L. PAGE, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—Several cases during the year.

*Whooping cough*—A few mild cases during the summer.

*Typhoid fever*—Three cases reported.

*Complaints*—Eight, which were abated.

The garbage is collected and fed to swine.

The sewerage system is good.

The sanitary condition of school and other public buildings is first class.

The water supply is excellent.

The ice supply is taken from a running stream some distance from the borough and free from contamination.

LYME—J. G. ELY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The health of the town for the past year has been fully up to the average. Malarial diseases have lessened in a marked



degree. The small outbreaks of contagious disease which have from time to time occurred, have been confined to restricted areas by quarantine and isolation.

All public buildings and school houses are in good sanitary condition.

No complaints of any nuisances have been received, and none have been abated without notice.

The ice harvested and used in this town is all obtained from unquestionable sources.

The great drought has lowered the water supply to an unusual degree, and there is no doubt that many people are now using water unfit for drinking purposes and dangerous to health. Increased sickness must follow such a condition, if continued long.

MADISON—DR. ALVENO D. AYERS, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—Five different families have been reported, and there were at least twelve cases. As no physician was called in some cases the head of the families reported the cases. Other cases were heard of, but I had no personal or official knowledge of them. In two of the cases the origin was in coming in contact with cases out of town. The other cases, all but one, was in the families where the first cases were. One case was that of a party who helped to care for a case.

*Whooping cough* has been in town, but the cases were those that had had it for a number of weeks and came here to recuperate.

*Nuisances*—Five complaints in writing investigated; a case of typhoid fever in Hartford; the patient having been at a cottage on the shore; by request of the Secretary of the State Board of Health I procured a sample of the water used at the cottage. Prof. Smith of Yale, reported the water as harmless. I was told that the patient in Hartford was not feeling well before coming to Madison, and that while here defective plumbing was found in the Hartford house.

Two complaints were suspected measles. Children attending school I forbade them going to school, in a few days they were taken ill with measles, which in my mind proved the complaints were timely. The other complaints were leaving carcasses of dead animals unburied; in one case party was convicted and

fined. I find generally the people are willing to abate nuisances, six cases were abated without a regular notice.

*Garbage* is buried and used upon land.

Sanitary conditions of all school houses and public buildings good; no need of fumigation of any of them.

The water supply is the same, but as the Guilford Water Company has nearly completed its pipe laying, it seems to me a better system of sewerage is in sight, and a better supply of water can be put into the houses.

Four ice ponds were visited; none condemned. Swampy grounds are near some of the ponds, but as there is no bad drainage into them I do not believe that there is any probable danger in using the ice.

I believe milk inspection desirable. A great improvement has been made in using glass containers for the milk.

MANCHESTER—DR. MARK S. BRADLEY, *Health Officer*.

No severe epidemic of disease has occurred in the town of Manchester during the year.

The few cases of measles that have broken out from time to time could be traced to some out-of-town source of contagion. While there have been thirty-one cases of scarlet fever reported, they have been scattered over the year in such a manner as to have a few cases each month, six being the largest number of cases for any one month. Diphtheria and membranous croup seemed to threaten an epidemic in January and February. At the Ninth District School the throats of many of the children were examined, and all those suffering from sore throat were ordered sent home at once. There have been a few scattered cases at other times. Nineteen cases have been reported. There has been but little whooping cough compared with other years.

A few cases of typhoid fever made their appearance the latter part of August and the first of September, but fewer cases than have been for several years past, and many less than last year.

An ordinance has been enacted forbidding persons spitting on the floors of the trolley cars and public halls. It will also help to educate the people in the dangerous nature of the sputum

of the consumptive. No case of consumption has been traced to tuberculous milk.

The death-rate of the town has not been excessive.

Thirty-one complaints of nuisances have been received, and thirty abated.

As a rule people have been more careful about the disposal of their garbage during the last year than previously. The garbage heap next the back door is not quite as prevalent as heretofore, but there is still a large number of back yards with ornaments of that nature. The house-to-house collection of garbage has not yet been established, much as it is needed.

The magnificent sewer plant built at the south end by the generosity of the Cheney Brothers has not yet been completed. It was expected to have the plant in operation early in the summer, but it was found that the engineer's estimate of the number of filter beds was insufficient for the amount of sewage, and new beds are being added. It is hoped by the contractors to have the plant in operation in October. When the new filter beds are opened the south end of the town can boast of having as perfect a system of sewers as any town in the country. In striking contrast the north end stands out with the worst possible combination of city water and no sewer system. The only sewer being one laid from Cowles' Hotel and taking in a part of North School street, including the Eighth District schoolhouse. This sewer was built and is maintained by Clinton W. Cowles, Esq. The part of the north end which is as thickly settled as the south end of the town is known as the Eighth School District.

Nearly every house has a cesspool. A large part of them are poorly constructed and rarely emptied. The manufacturers using large amounts of water find it impossible to make even a series of cesspools, anything but a nuisance. The smaller cesspools are constantly becoming objectionable. It would seem that the time has certainly arrived when the Eighth School District should put in a sewer system. Nothing is as badly needed at the north end.

There is another grave mistake being made over the entire town, that of putting in cheap and imperfect plumbing. Much of it is put in by men who know their work would not stand a test, but put it in on a demand for a cheap job. Anything that looks like plumbing seems to be good enough for some jobs.

Persons should learn that the cheapest plumbing is the most expensive in the end, more especially if they need live in a house with it. There is no reason why Manchester should not have a plumbing inspector as well as the larger towns.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is excellent. Each District Secretary was notified by letter in August to have the school houses put in proper shape for the fall term, but all with one exception had done so before receiving the letter. The sanitary condition of the public buildings is all that can be desired.

We believe that the water supply of the town will compare favorably with any in the State.

Four ice ponds have been examined, and none condemned.

The milk supply of the town comes mainly from the towns of South Windsor, Bolton and Vernon. The milkmen in town receiving it in bulk for house-to-house distribution from many small farmers in the above mentioned towns. It is doubted if these farmers take any precaution beyond the customary practices of the past to protect the purity of the milk. A large part of the skim and the butter milk comes from the Wapping Creamery. At the largest milk farm in town every precaution is taken to give the consumer the best of milk. Care is taken to have the hands and clothing of the milker clean. No milk is allowed to stand in the stable after milking, but it is at once passed through an aerator when it is cooled and strained. The stables are well ventilated and cleaned, and the cows given nothing but pure water to drink. The utensils are scalded and dried in the sun after using.

MANSFIELD—DR. EDWIN G. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

This town has been remarkably free from all contagious diseases, with the exception of measles. Some fifteen cases took possession of the school at the "Four Corners," near the close of the summer term, none of which proved fatal, nor did the epidemic spread to other localities. Two other cases of measles, both quite remote from the above place, constitute all contagious or infectious diseases that have come to my knowledge, and I think all have been reported to me.

From the fact that we have had but one mild case of typhoid fever, I think it is fair to infer that we are not drinking water contaminated with cesspools or sink-drains.



I have had four complaints of different nuisances, all of which were immediately abated.

Methods of garbage disposal in this, as in most country towns, is not as difficult a question as it is in cities, as the hogs and hens are always ready to dispose of most of it.

The sewage disposal is more difficult, and yet I am convinced that the distance between wells, used for drinking water, and sink-drains and cesspools is gradually widening.

The sanitary condition of the school houses has been looked after, and where there have been contagious diseases they have been properly fumigated.

The schools, this year, commence under town management. Whether this will result in an improvement, as to cleanliness, time will determine. Judging from the usual internal conditions of our Town Hall, I have very grave doubts.

As suggested by a recent circular, sent out by the State Board of Health to the town health officers, I spent a day or more among the dairymen of our town, visiting the stables, learning of the methods of milking, cooling and care of the milk, ventilation and cleanliness of stables, cleanliness of the utensils used, etc. In short, the general sanitary condition of the milk as it leaves the stables to be distributed to customers. In my visit I took note of the number of cows kept by each dairyman; and the ten dairies first visited showed an aggregate of 189 cows, all in the south part of the town, and all but one retailing their milk in Willimantic.

In every case visited I found commendable care of all utensils used, such as cans, pails, strainers, etc. Cooling and care of the milk was practically the same in all cases, keeping it cool in water made cool by ice, or in tanks of running cool water, or tanks of cold well water, all arriving at the same thing, viz: keeping the milk cool in warm weather, which was well accomplished.

I have never yet seen a thoroughly clean barn cellar under where a herd of cows are kept. Some are cleaner than others. Some, in my opinion, are exceedingly objectionable, as they are nothing less than a veritable cesspool, often poorly ventilated, their unwholesome odor permeating the whole building; and, if it be true that milk so readily and quickly absorbs whatever is in its surrounding atmosphere, then may it not be a possible

factor to the fact that 43 per cent. of the total deaths of our State, during the month of August, were children under five years of age, as reported by our State Board of Health, in its last bulletin. Barn cellars, where cows are kept, should either be abolished or made reasonable dry. The latter may be done by plenty of dry absorbents—dry earth being within the reach of all, answers an excellent purpose.

MARLBOROUGH—WILLIS W. HALL, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There has been no case of a contagious disease reported.

The sanitary condition of school houses and of other public buildings is good.

The water supply is mostly from wells, and is as yet in a pretty good condition.

TOWN OF MERIDEN—DR. E. A. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

The only epidemic was scarlet fever, and the first case (cause unknown) was responsible: this case was of a mild type. No physician was called, and the boy was allowed to attend school and church. During a marriage service he fainted, and then a physician was called, who found him and his brother ill with scarlet fever. Both cases were reported at the same time, but the exposure had taken place and eight cases were directly traced. Five others were traced to insufficient quarantine in the city. Total thirty-three cases, one death.

My rule, which differs from that in vogue in the city of Meriden, is to quarantine all cases for about six weeks, and even longer if the process of desquamation is not completed. The period of quarantine should be altogether in the control of the health officer, as the attending physician generally finishes his treatment with the cessation of the acute symptoms, and is not aware of the later progress of the cases. I am radically opposed to discrimination in regard to the type of this disease, as a majority of the exposures are due to the benign cases. Every house should be fumigated with formaldehyde gas after the patient has fully recovered. Many people will burn one pound of sulphur and think they have fumigated from five thousand to twenty thousand cubic feet.

*Diphtheria and membranous croup*—Two cases, one death.

*Typhoid fever*—One case, one death.



*Cerebro-spinal fever*—One case, one death.

*Pulmonary consumption*—No efforts are made to restrict this disease.

*Nuisances*—Number of complaints fifteen; number abated fifteen.

It is evident that some new method for the disposal of garbage must be adopted. The custom of carting it outside the city limits and dumping on any lot that is available is prejudicial to the public health, and some new means must soon be advised to prevent this nuisance.

*Public buildings*—A new almshouse is in process of erection. When completed it will be a healthful and restful retreat for the unfortunate who have been deprived of health and home.

*Ice ponds*—The five ice ponds from which our supply is furnished are in excellent sanitary condition, and the owners are always alert.

*Milk*—I have no personal knowledge of the precautions taken by milkmen to protect the purity of the milk.

The purity of milk, assuming that it is good when drawn from the cow, requires an even temperature after cooling, and that not over 45 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature rises above that point germs hostile to good milk develop with great rapidity. The preservatives, or antifermentatives, such as borax, salicylic acid, formaldehyde, should never be used.

CITY OF MERIDEN—DR. A. W. TRACY, *Health Officer*.

The sanitary conditions of the city of Meriden, of its schools and public buildings are the same as reported one year ago.

We have experienced no epidemic, although scattered cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever continue to occur with no fatal results from the latter and very few from the former.

The complaints of nuisances are almost wholly confined to the odor from the vaults of outside privies.

No improvement on the methods of collection of garbage.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever, but I have been unable to trace the source of any of them.

Our ice and milk supply is still without any inspection.

Our sewer system is fast approaching completion and its good effect is shown especially by discontinuing the diphtheria bearing cesspool.

In houses connected with the public sewer no case of diphtheria has made its appearance during the past two years.

MIDDLEBURY—FRANK A. TYLER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There has been nine cases of measles reported.

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The ice supply is nearly all cut on ponds that are fed by springs of pure water.

MIDDLETOWN—DR. J. H. MCDUGALL, *Health Officer*.

In the town of Middletown there have been reported nine cases of diphtheria, only one proved fatal, so far as I have been able to learn. Antitoxine was used in eight of these cases, one of which, an infant, succumbed. The case in which antitoxine was not used recovered, as did seven of those to whom it was administered.

After fumigation with formaldehyde gas, no secondary case occurred.

Two cases of scarlet fever, one was secondary, occurred at South Farms, both recovered.

Another case was reported at The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, which also recovered; it was due to the very stringent preventive measures used by the attending physician, and to subsequent thorough fumigation that an epidemic was prevented at that institution.

Measles and whooping cough have been epidemic, but few of the cases have been reported, owing to the prevalent opinion that every child must have these distempers.

La Grippe, with many cases of pneumonia as a complication, made the past winter and spring more memorable for widespread sickness and fatality, than any since 1891-92.

Very few typhoid fever cases were reported.

The Durant School I found to be in an unsanitary condition, which has since been corrected.

Suffice it to say that a dead cat was found in a part of the furnace, which accounted (in a measure) for the foul odor detected in the schoolroom last term.

On complaint, I visited the premises of Mr. Alfred Curtis, on the Middlesex Pike, and found upon the surface of his land

the skeletons of ten dead horses, with their decomposing offal polluting the air. I ordered them buried.

Numerous complaints of sink drain nuisances have been investigated and have proved difficult to overcome, because of the indifference of the people from whose premises the same flow.

In the city of Middletown, since my appointment, March 6, 1900, there have been ten cases of diphtheria, two of which proved fatal, and one other after recovery succumbed to intestinal obstruction and cardiac asthenia, the latter condition having existed previous to the attack of diphtheria.

Two mild cases of scarlet fever occurred. It is of some interest to state the novel experience of one of these cases, as he and his twin brother, aged three years, were convalescing from chicken pox, he was attacked with mumps, simultaneous with which the eruption of scarlet fever appeared and ran the usual course with desquamation. The twin escaped scarlet fever, came down with mumps, which fact verified the diagnosis in his brothers case. To cap the climax, both of these little fellows during their recovery from the previous series of diseases, took whooping cough from an elder brother, and although one of them had many attacks of convulsions, both survived, one having passed through three and the other four infectious diseases consecutively.

Only two typhoid fever cases were reported to me up to September 1st.

I have secured the consent of the town clerk to report to me all deaths from tuberculosis, and it is my purpose to fumigate with formaldehyde gas the room last occupied by the victims of this dread disease.

Garbage and ashes are still deposited in the same receptacle and the city dump is still perilously near human habitation. Sewers are much needed in several of the outlying streets.

On inspection a portion of the watershed of the Higby Mountain reservoir was condemned, as a large quantity of manure had been ploughed into the soil, and it was feared the same would contaminate the water.

MILFORD—DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer*.

Measles, twelve cases; scarlet fever, three; diphtheria, one; a few cases of whooping cough, and typhoid fever three cases.

Nuisances, number of complaints, twenty-two; all abated.

Garbage disposal is same as in the past, each family dispose of their garbage by cremation or have it carried away.

Sewage is principally disposed of by cesspools and if near a well the water is contaminated. There is nothing so dangerous as cesspools, and in constructing a cesspool people pay very little attention to its proximity to the well. They seem to think if they can get the sink water under the ground they have done wisely.

I have found in almost all cases where families have continued ill health and fevers that there is something wrong with the cesspool and well.

I found the school house at Woodmont needed a good cleaning, the outbuilding needed a good cleaning and scrubbing, and good strong locks put on to keep it from use while school is closed. The school house at Wheeler's Farms is perfect. The outbuilding needed cleaning and strong locks put on. The West District school house needed a good cleaning, also the outbuilding and good locks put on.

I find the public school in good condition, neat and clean. I had some portions of the basement fumigated.

The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good, with exception of the Town Hall, and dressing rooms all need cleaning and painting.

The water supply is from wells and the public water. The public water is the best in the State. It is far ahead of any well water, when the water in the well is low it should be boiled before drinking. The public water is safe to use without boiling.

The ice ponds have all been examined and none condemned, except those in the center of the town.

I have no personal knowledge that the dairymen take any precautions to protect the purity of the milk beyond the customary practice of the past.

A large number of citizens presented a complaint against the unloading of cars of fertilizer near the Milford station. After a consultation with the County Health Officer and the superintendent of the road, it was arranged that the cars should be placed as far as possible west on the north switch track, and the cars should be unloaded within twenty-four hours from the



time unloading commenced; such a health rule was put in force with the belief it will abate the nuisance.

MONTVILLE—DR. MORTON E. FOX, *Health Officer*.

The state of the public health is very satisfactory, especially so during the winter months.

*Measles*—There was some fourteen cases, which were imported from the surrounding towns, where they were very prevalent.

The houses were placarded and no spread outside of the families having them.

*Scarlet fever*—There was a very few cases of mild type; source of contagion doubtful.

*Diphtheria*—One severe case which resulted fatally. The source of contagion was from Waterford. The family quarantined and thorough disinfection of the house; no spread of the disease.

*Whooping cough*—Two cases reported.

*Nuisances*—Number of complaints four; all abated promptly upon notice. One abated without complaint.

Sanitary condition of school buildings and other public buildings are good.

MONROE—DR. FRANK J. WALES, *Health Officer*.

Our town has been quite free from infectious diseases, there having been reported but seven cases of measles (four of which were in one family) of a mild type, and whose origin was not traced. There was one mild case of scarlet fever reported, from which there was no spread. No other infectious diseases were reported.

I believe we are particularly free from cases of pulmonary consumption.

There has been one nuisance reported, and one abated without complaint.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is good, coming from wells and springs, as a rule of good location.

No ice ponds have been examined or condemned.

MORRIS—H. C. ALVORD, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

My appointment as town health officer bears date June 1st. During the past year three cases of measles were reported; also one of typhoid fever.

No complaint of nuisances has been reported.

Sanitary condition of school houses and outbuildings I found in fair condition, excepting the Second District, where I found the outbuilding needed immediate attention, which was attended to at my request.

Have visited six ice ponds where ice is cut for dairy and family use. I found nothing which, in my estimation, would contaminate them.

Most of them are fed by nearby springs of pure water.

Regarding milk, the ordinary care and precautions in the care and cooling of milk is observed.

My bill to the town is fifty cents for reporting to State Health Officer.

NAUGATUCK—WILLIAM R. SMITH, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

During the past year there has been thirty-four cases of measles reported; it was prevalent during the year, but most in the month of June.

Scarlet fever has also been prevalent, but it has been distributed throughout the year; a few cases reported each month; twenty-one all told. There has been very little diphtheria in the borough the past year; only eight cases having been reported; this is a very gratifying result, owing no doubt to better sanitary conditions.

Whooping cough existed to a considerable extent during the winter and early spring.

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported were about the same as other years, seventeen cases reported; this was owing in part to the insufficient rainfall, thereby causing the springs and wells to become very low. One case of cerebro-spinal fever reported.

Consumption has prevailed to some extent.

During the summer months there was an excessive death-rate, caused by deaths under five years.

There has been six complaints of nuisances that were abated, also five cases that were abated without complaint.



Our garbage is collected by contract, the service during the past year has been excellent.

We are making progress in the sewer business quite fast, there has been two sewers completed by the town during the past year, and the borough has voted to lay another known as the Rubber Ave. sewer.

The school houses are all in excellent sanitary condition, also the public building.

The water supply has been ample and generally good; there is one exception, however, the Pond Mill reservoir, this supply is not what it should be.

There has been ten ice ponds examined.

There were some conditions that were ordered abated in the way of sink drains and surface closets; at present they are all in proper condition.

In regard to the milk supply it is as a rule excellent, every dairyman's place that furnishes milk in this borough has been inspected; every one has good ventilation and clean stalls; all of them cool their milk at once; nearly all of them have milk houses.

CITY OF NEW BRITAIN—DR. ROBERT M. CLARK, *Health Officer*.

The general sanitary condition of the city has been improved during the past year, by the opening of the new sewers in the southwestern part of the city, and the large number of houses which have been connected with these and other sewer systems.

There have been nearly 400 closets connected with the sewers this past year.

There have been more cases of scarlet fever this year than last, hardly reaching a sufficient number at one time to be called an epidemic. The total number reported was eighty-two. Diphtheria remained about the same, with an increase of two cases over last year, or thirty-three cases. These cases were visited and quarantined by your committee. Typhoid fever cases have been very rare, but influenza or grip has claimed many victims, especially during the spring.

Over one hundred complaints of nuisances in various forms have been received and investigated by the chairman and sanitary inspector. These have been as well remedied as possible, under the existing circumstances. In some cases it was found

impracticable to do away with one nuisance without causing a greater one.

The collection of garbage has been fairly satisfactory, but few complaints being received after the collectors became accustomed to their routes.

TOWN OF NEW BRITAIN—DR. W. P. BUNNELL, *Health Officer*.

One case measles, seven cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria were reported to the town health officer.

There were four complaints of nuisances, and all were abated.

Garbage is satisfactorily collected and buried and there has been no complaint of it.

Sewage is carried by means of small streams to the Connecticut River with very unsatisfactory results and the city is now trying filter beds in Beckley, with the hope of making some satisfactory disposition of its sewage.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and public buildings is good.

The water supply is pure and abundant.

Three ice ponds were inspected and found in good condition.

A number of new sewers have been built during the year.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEW CANAAN—DR. CHARLES B. KEELER, *Health Officer*.

The epidemic of measles which swept over Connecticut came to New Canaan direct from one of the adjoining towns, and before the case was confined to the house, all the pupils in one school were exposed, and all but three had the disease. The school was closed and the building thoroughly fumigated. From these cases and one coming from Southport can be traced all the measles we had in New Canaan this year.

There has been no other infectious disease this year, excepting five cases of typhoid fever and one case of scarlet fever. These cases, with but one exception, could be traced to other cases in New York and Connecticut towns.

*Nuisances*—Complaints have been received of thirteen and all have been abated. I feel gratified in the way I have been supported by the physicians and the public in having these nuisances abated. One smoke and gas nuisance was abated by the cour-

tesy of Messrs. Fancher & Co. Simply calling their attention to the matter it was remedied without orders or expense to the borough.

The disposition of garbage is the same as has been reported previous years. It is removed from the business portions of the borough to farms, where it is used for fertilizing the land.

Sanitary condition of the public schools is fair. The Center School was overcrowded last year. The ventilation of some of the public buildings is very bad and should be improved.

The water supply is from wells and springs and the New Canaan reservoir.

The ice ponds have all been examined and found to be in excellent condition.

The milk supply is very good, but a few cases of summer diarrhoea could be traced to the milk used from some herds.

NEW FAIRFIELD—DR. W. L. WATSON, *Health Officer*.

The only cases of contagious diseases of which I can obtain any knowledge are a dozen cases or more of measles, most of which were not attended by any physician. Our school was closed by order of committee. There has been no other contagious disease, except a mild case of diphtheria, brought from a family in Brookfield, where there had been one case six weeks before. No extension from this case.

A farming district, no thickly settled sections.

NEW HARTFORD—DR. J. SWEET, *Health Officer*.

The general sanitary condition of the town has been good, with the one exception of a serious epidemic of the measles.

During the year eighty-three cases of measles have been reported. The outbreak started in March and reached its height in April, when sixty-nine cases were reported. It was a very severe type of the disease and remarkable in that so many people in adult life were afflicted.

There have been eleven mild cases of scarlet fever. Each house into which scarlet fever entered was quarantined, and, after the recovery of the patient, was disinfected by myself. There has not been a case of scarlet fever reported in over four months.

One case of whooping cough has been reported and three cases of typhoid fever.

Of all the other contagious diseases New Hartford has been peculiarly free.

Three complaints of nuisances were promptly abated.

There should be some method for the disposal of garbage other than throwing it into back yards to decompose and become offensive and dangerous to the public health, as is the case in several instances that have come to my notice. Again, the present sewerage system is inadequate for the needs of this village. There should be some other provision whereby people could not turn sewage into the highway. A more efficient sewerage system might be the means of doing away with the numerous surface closets, which may not be dangerous to the public health, but the aroma from which is exceedingly unpleasant as it comes wafted to you on the gentle breezes of a summer evening.

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is, for the most part, excellent. The village is provided with two reservoirs, which are supplied from mountain brooks.

I have not examined any ice ponds.

I have no personal knowledge, but so far I know the milk supply is in good condition.

NEW HAVEN—DR. FRANK W. WRIGHT, *Health Officer*.

The health of New Haven has been exceptionally good during the past year. There have been but comparatively few contagious diseases and as a rule these have been of a mild character.

In the month of November, 1899, there was an outbreak of diphtheria in the Roger Sherman School in the western part of the city. This was easily suppressed by closing the school for two weeks, and thoroughly disinfecting the school building. Two mild cases of varioloid occurred among the students of Yale University in March, 1900.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported and the mortality from them can be seen in the following table:

## DIPHTHERIA.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Cases -----	6	16	45	19	22	17	10	8	1	11	4	5	164
Deaths -----	--	2	6	2	6	2	3	2	--	1	--	2	26

## SCARLET FEVER.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Cases -----	7	8	36	21	13	21	51	17	15	6	9	4	208
Deaths -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	1	--	1	6

## TYPHOID FEVER.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Cases -----	30	19	11	16	8	6	2	4	3	2	2	12	115
Deaths -----	6	7	3	4	3	1	2	--	1	1	1	4	33

The total number of deaths in this city since my last report is nineteen hundred and seventy-six, making a death-rate per one thousand of 18.29.

Zymotic diseases have certainly been less fatal, if not less common during the past year. There were from this class of diseases three hundred and sixteen deaths, giving a death-rate of 2.92 per one thousand.

Our laboratory I consider a great adjunct to the health department and a benefit to the physicians that is yearly being more appreciated. While, during the past year less examinations were made than in some former years, one can convince himself that the reason for this is that there were less suspicious cases by referring to the table showing the number of contagious diseases reported. During the month of November, the only month of the year in which diphtheria was at all prevalent, many examinations were made. This can be seen by reference to the tables giving the work of the year by months.

Free examinations are made by the bacteriologist, Dr. Archibald McNeil, of culture in cases of suspected diphtheria, of sputum for the tubercle bacilli and Widal's test for reaction in cases of suspected typhoid fever.



He also examines such samples of milk as are collected by the sanitary inspectors and those brought in by dealers and consumers. As yet, no appropriation for a milk and food inspector has been granted, notwithstanding it has been asked for by the Board of Health for several years. To one who knows the quality of the milk and much of the meat and vegetables sold in this city, the importance of such an inspector is plain. Quite a quantity of "bob veal" has been seized by this and the police departments from time to time, and those offering it for sale have been successfully prosecuted. There have been examined in our laboratory since my last report, eighty-five samples of milk, twenty-nine of which did not comply with the requirements of the city ordinances.

The following table shows the bacteriological examinations made and the results obtained, monthly, for the past year.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Examinations for diphtheria...	3	9	34	3	12	7	12	4	3	5	1	3	96
Cases of true diphtheria .....	1	6	13	1	8	4	9	1	1	1	--	3	48
Examinations for tuberculosis	8	12	4	21	14	20	26	6	9	23	3	8	154
Tubercle Bacilli found .....	4	5	2	9	3	8	6	--	3	8	3	3	54
Examinations by Widal's test	5	6	4	2	3	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	24
Reaction obtained .....	--	3	3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9

Our sanitary inspectors have not been able for several years to make house-to-house inspections in a systematic manner on account of the great diversity of work thrown upon them by recent regulations. They act as garbage inspectors, milk and food inspectors, sanitary inspectors, placard houses, disinfect after contagious diseases, etc. These all require much time and a large degree of intelligence.

The following table gives a summary of their work for the year.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
No. inspections made...	436	440	400	939	474	234	300	363	356	424	534	445	5345
No. nuisances found ...	81	79	56	54	63	29	31	32	31	36	56	52	590
No. nuisances abated...	54	59	58	41	43	26	22	28	27	28	63	55	504
Privy-vaults abolished ..	54	37	24	32	21	6	2	2	9	11	12	18	328
Houses disinfected .....	10	9	11	32	31	26	22	35	42	46	23	1	288



For several years we have depended almost entirely upon formaldehyde as a disinfecting agent and as a rule the results have been satisfactory. We have tried many devices for the use of this material and now use several kinds, choosing for each place to be disinfected as the conditions seem to require. Whenever we can give a room sufficiently long exposure we always depend upon formalin distributed about the room and on suspended sheets, by means of atomizers or small sprays in preference to any regenerator.

The plumbing inspector's work is appreciated by all the first-class plumbers and those having work done. One familiar with the condition of plumbing ten years ago and that of to-day in this city, knows that there has been a vast improvement during the decade.

His work for the year is shown by the table below :

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
No. inspections of plumbing ..	117	94	138	112	50	85	113	--	79	101	130	123	1142
No. inspections in old houses ..	45	37	63	58	41	23	22	--	30	43	55	51	468
No. inspections in new houses ..	12	10	9	11	9	13	22	--	8	12	8	13	127
No. inspections on complaint ..	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	--	3	5	2	4	35
No. inspections by order of B. of H. ....	9	3	3	4	2	--	12	--	2	12	12	12	71

The system of collecting garbage has not yet been improved upon, and I can see no prospect of an early change for the better. The Board of Health yearly asks for an appropriation for purchasing and controlling a municipal plant, but fails yearly. This must come with an incineration plant before many years.

The school houses of this city are in good condition. The Superintendent of Schools, the principals and teachers are using their best endeavors to coöperate with the Board of Health in the attempt to keep contagious diseases from the schools, and I believe with good results. A systematic medical inspection of schools would be of great assistance towards this good work, but as yet the Board of Health have not been able to convince the Board of Finance of its importance. I feel after many years experience that we are accomplishing much towards improving the healthfulness of New Haven, and that much more could be done if we were provided with more money.

NEW LONDON—PERCY COE EGGLESTON, Esq., *Chairman of Health Committee.*

The instances of contagious diseases terminating fatally have been very few, numbering only eight, while all the cases reported have numbered two hundred and twenty-eight, and have been distributed as follows: Measles, one hundred and thirty-five; scarlet fever, seventeen; diphtheria and membranous croup, sixty-eight; typhoid fever, four; chicken-pox, three; mumps, one.

One patient, sick with typhoid fever, was brought here from Northampton, Mass.; one case of mumps to us from New York; and one family afflicted with diphtheria reached this city from Fisher's Island. The other cases appear to have had their origin in the city. The fact, that, so far as our knowledge goes, there are no traceable instances where primary cases have been transmitted to secondary ones outside the same family, shows that the quarantine which we have placed on such diseases has been effective and accomplished its purpose.

A city ordinance is in force prohibitory to spitting in the trolley cars, but no other steps have been taken tending towards the restriction of pulmonary consumption. We are not informed of any cases of tuberculosis arising from tuberculous milk, nor has any excessive death-rate occurred to make an investigation necessary.

A good many complaints have been made of such nuisances as vaults, cesspools, pig pens, stables, henneries, dumping grounds, etc. In these cases the cause of complaint has either been entirely removed or the nuisance abated.

The dry garbage of the city, such as ashes and street scrapings, has been sold during the year to private parties for land filling purposes; the swill and vegetable matter have been removed to an outlying farm.

In regard to our sewers, a great change of sentiment has come about since the inception of the system in 1886. Connections were at first few, and the extension of the system was regarded with indifference and even antagonism. At the present time the demands come more rapidly than they can be met. To-day there are twelve hundred (1200) connections, and over sixteen miles of sewers having their outlet in the Thames River.

It is of special interest to note, as indicative of what has recently been accomplished, that the extensions of the past years have increased the total length of sewers in use over 27 per cent.

The city provides a detention hospital on the town farm, for the isolation of contagious diseases when necessary. In two instances this hospital has been used during the past year, and nurses provided for the patients. The city has provided during the same period medical attendance, disinfectants, medicine and food for quarantined families, to the amount of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$338.96).

The school houses and other public buildings are now in good sanitary condition. In November, 1899, we found an unsanitary condition prevailing at one of our school houses by reason of the lack of a sewer outlet. A question as to whether the expense of an outlet should be borne by the Board of School Visitors or the Board of Sewer Commissioners caused both boards to delay while the danger still continued. In this emergency the Health Committee insisted on prompt measures and secured a special appropriation from the Common Council to meet the expense of entering a private sewer.

Our water supply has been reduced by the continued drought to a point never reached at this time of the year but twice before in the history of the water works. Its quality still continues exceptionally good.

There has seemed to be no occasion for making an examination of the ice ponds.

The Committee has made no investigation as to the methods which prevail among the dairymen bringing milk to this city. We are not informed of any cases of illness which have resulted in consequence of any lack of precaution on the part of the dairymen.

In conclusion, we report with pleasure that an improved health system is to be at once inaugurated into this city. It has been customary up to the present time for a member of the police force to be placed each year at the service of the Health and Nuisance Committee. He has worked under the direction of the committee, and, when a case of contagious disease has been reported, has visited the family afflicted, quarantined it, provided disinfectants and, on the termination of the disease, thoroughly disinfected the premises.

The defect of the system has consisted in the fact that neither the committee nor its inspector have been trained in medical and sanitary science, but have been entirely without advisory resources on these subjects. It has been the good fortune of the present committee to have secured the adoption by the Common Council of an ordinance providing for a medical health officer and instituting a health system such as shall meet the requirements of State laws and the growing needs of an increased population.

NEW MILFORD—DR. JAMES C. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of an epidemic of whooping cough, which occurred during the early spring, New Milford has been free from any unusual amount of sickness.

During the month of August there were quite a number of cases of bowel troubles, due to the reservoir water; upon investigation, one of the reservoirs was found to be in a condition needing attention, which the water company gave it upon notification, and the water is now clear and good.

There has been a distinct falling off of nuisance complaints, which shows that the town is in a better sanitary condition.

There have been reported, diphtheria six, measles eight, scarlet fever nine and typhoid fever four cases.

Sanitary condition of the school houses is good, likewise the public buildings.

Water supply good.

We have one ice pond and it is in good condition.

The milkmen in this section are very careful with their cans, stables and use every precaution to guard against any disease, and to keep their cows clean and free from disease.

NEWINGTON—JOHN S. KIRKHAM, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

At a meeting of some of the town health officers in the month of June, a rule was adopted and published in due form, that no kitchen garbage however obtained, should be carted from the city of Hartford into the towns adjoining said city, no violations of the rule were observed in this town, but in several others, prosecutions were necessary to prevent its violation.

There have occurred three cases of diphtheria; all children of one family; all recovered; they were isolated, and no cases occurred by contagion.



There have been sporadic cases of whooping cough in most months of the year, and but one distinctive case of typhoid fever, which recovered, and they are decreasing, resulting from better sanitary conditions in the homes in part.

One verbal complaint of a nuisance was received and abated. Vaults and cesspools receive the sewage as a rule.

School houses and other public buildings have been put in good sanitary condition.

As the result of two dry seasons the wells and springs are very low, affecting unfavorably the general health.

In all cases I believe the ice supply is cut from ponds fed directly by spring water.

Many of the milk producers have improved over the practice of the past, by "cleaning up," thus reducing the chances of impure milk, but more in this direction remains to be done.

NEWTOWN—DR. EDWARD M. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

An epidemic of whooping cough began in the early spring and continued well into the summer—this was quite general in all sections of the town and the vast majority of children who were not immune by a previous attack suffered from it, and not a few adults also, but notwithstanding that the generality of cases was severe not a death was reported as being due to the disease. The first cases were brought into town by children who had been exposed while away from home, and these carried it to school and communicated it pretty generally before it was recognized.

Measles prevailed generally. There were so many foci of contagion that the origin of individual cases could seldom be positively traced. Only one death from measles was returned and that due to a complicating capillary bronchitis in a person past fifty years of age. Nearly all the cases of measles were moderate in severity, or mild, with the exception of a few very severe cases.

Of measles twenty-six cases were reported and quite an additional number occurred with no medical attendant, and consequently no report.

Of scarlet fever there was one doubtful case reported, and one sure case; in this latter case a very careful inquiry was instituted as to origin, but with no satisfactory result; the

origin could not be determined. Careful quarantine and disinfection with thorough after fumigation prevented any secondary cases.

Of diphtheria one rather severe case was reported; with strict quarantine and other thorough measures it was confined to the original case. The origin here could not be determined with accuracy, as the person had been in a number of places away from home within the time necessary to acquire the disease.

Typhoid fever, two cases in one family at same time; both severe; microscopical examination proved diagnosis; both recovered. The well water was suspected and an analysis obtained from the Chemist of the State Board of Health, which showed the water to be unfit for drinking, and the well was condemned by the town health officer. Thorough care was taken of the dejecta and no further cases occurred. One case was reported as suspected typhoid fever, but time proved it to be remittent fever.

Three or four nuisances have been abated upon complaint, and two without complaint.

School houses have been found, upon inspection, to be in a fairly good sanitary condition; some improvements having been made. The few public buildings are in a fairly good sanitary condition.

The source of water supply is the same as for many years past, and the present extremely dry season has lowered the water supply markedly, and impaired its quality to a considerable extent, and in some instances mild diseases have been caused thereby, but nothing serious as yet.

The ice ponds from which ice exposed for sale is cut were inspected by the town health officer, and found in good condition. A large number of farmers have private ice ponds from which ice is cut for cooling purposes, these have not been inspected, as the ice therefrom is not offered for sale.

NORFOLK—DR. J. C. KENDALL, *Health Officer*.

While it is probable that there has been a full average of sickness during the past year, the sickness from contagious diseases has been quite light. Measles invaded our town five times, all in 1900. In every instance the origin was searched



for, in but one instance was it found. The usual history of these invasions was that the first case would be taken sick away from home and would come home because he was unable to work, or would fall sick at home after a visit away from town. After the sickness was known to be measles the party could not remember meeting anybody that he knew had the measles or could then suspect of suffering from the disease. Four times did our people suffer thus and bring measles to our Norfolk homes. What is the lesson that such a record teaches? It is that people suffering from measles should be kept from mingling with their fellows, and also, more important I claim, that people who have been exposed to measles and have not already had them should after one week be rigidly kept away from the public until the time for the disease to appear in them has passed. The reasons are: measles is the most actively contagious disease of the whole list; they may be communicated from the very first manifestation in any person; this manifestation is very liable to be misunderstood and for a few days the victim is going about contaminating his friends; therefore he should keep aloof until the result of the exposure he met is surely decided in the negative. If this rule had been observed where our four Norfolk friends visited these four invasions of our town would have been prevented. (The same principles of restraint apply to all sorts of contagious cases.)\*

The other invasion illustrates another habit of people in regard to their conduct when they have contagious disease in their person or their homes, viz.: they are unwilling to keep away from people and to keep people away from their houses. They are reckless and indifferent to consequences.

During June measles was in eighty of the hundred and sixty-eight towns of our State. The cases were not all counted, there were so many. There were sixteen deaths by measles that month; sixteen deaths that might have been prevented by such measures as I have outlined. In one month sixteen mothers mourning for their babies and young children that might have

\* When I was reading the proofsheets of this report we were just started in an epidemic of mumps, in which people were having no doctor and no health officer; as soon as their jaws are movable they go about the world exposing their mates. I hear of them one after another by chance after this has been going on for days. What the end will be no one can tell.

been spared to them if somebody had only been willing to restrain himself from his usual freedom for a few days.

Let me give the history of another invasion which enlarges the scope of the results of such sickness in a community. A man visited his brother in Waterbury. After a few days he developed measles, but before that he had exposed three persons in a family where he lived and three others in his father's house; later he gave the disease to another man. These men were laid up for eight to ten days; two children were kept from school for two weeks, one of our schools was closed for two weeks lest the teacher might infect her scholars, and a fifth person exposed underwent a course of the disease. Two exposed persons escaped. This is no assurance that they will always escape, as persons who have escaped repeatedly are often finally overcome. This was the case with some of the persons mentioned in these histories.

There have been twenty cases of measles this year; the type of the disease has been light, as it has been throughout the State.

There have been two visitations of whooping cough; six cases altogether. There was no extension to this disease beyond the families in which the first cases appeared. A visitor brought it to one house.

There were two cases of typhoid fever reported without any connection. The origin of these cases remains unknown. There was one death by typhoid fever.

There were thus twenty-eight cases of communicable disease with one death.

Cases of tuberculosis are not reported. I have not heard of any new cases during the year.

The deaths were 16.62 per cent. greater than the average. This unusual mortality was not at all dependent upon causes that could be opposed by sanitary administration.

The work of the health office as to nuisances has been very light, too light to review. This is a very happy and desirable experience. I have been health officer continuously since the initiation of our present State law, October, 1893. On August 27 I recorded my 304th service that was attended by an order, to

say nothing of unnumbered inspections, counsels, etc., that required no order.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is good.

Saying that we cannot show any improvement in condition as to garbage, sewage and water supply, does not at all compromise our good condition in these respects. Our sewer and water systems are of the best. Since my last report the south arm of our sewer system has been completed. The principle of our disposal field is what is known as intermittent filtration; i. e. sewage runs for a period into one bed, is then filtered while another bed receives the stream of sewage. After the water subsides from a bed, the bed is cleared of the deposit, and the surface of the sand is loosened up to the influence of air, light and the heat of the sun, which fits it for another accession of sewage. There are three beds prepared for this service, and plans are drawn for two more whenever it shall be seen that they are requisite.

The last legislature passed an act for preventing the sale and use of unwholesome ice. Our people probably never reflect on the high grade of our ice, so different from that of valley towns. Our ice does not come from stored up-country water, but from the original sources of rivers, the Housatonic, the Naugatuck and the Farmington. When you see the pools along our railroads from which ice is taken for many towns, you cannot but pity the consumers of the ice. Ice from a body of water is no more fit for drinking water than the water of the pool was fit for drinking. I have not been obliged to utter any precaution as to cutting ice where our people habitually in these years do it.

As usual, this report is following an outline given by the State Board of Health. One topic suggested is the following:

*Milk*—Do any of the dairymen in your town take any precautions, beyond the customary practice of the past, to protect the purity of milk?

If so, please state in what particulars.

(a) As to methods of milking.

(b) As to immediate cooling and care of milk.

(c) As to ventilation and cleanliness of stable and health of cows.

(d) As to cleanliness of utensils used.

If you have no personal knowledge of the above particulars, will you please so state. The importance of pure milk justifies these inquiries.

I have no personal knowledge or reason to believe that any change has been made by any producer since I have been health officer and have been talking about improved milk. I know that I see the old customs followed. The specifications a, b, c, d show in what particulars care should be taken. There ought to be one more specification, (e) as to the location and connections of the milk house. The milk house should be far removed from the barnyard and stables, and not connected by any sort of building. A milk house in the barn or in an addition to the barn is intolerable. Cooling the milk in the barnyard is unpardonable. Having these milk things all day in an atmosphere that comes from the barn or barnyard is outrageous. The milk house too ought not to be some old cubby-hole of the dwelling house. It ought to be a building by itself, even if it is no larger than a smoke house; it should stand remote from all buildings and every source of contamination. It should be kept as clean as a milk can.

Because I believe that all I say about milk is unheeded I had decided not to present any views on the subject of my own, but to make two extracts. The first is from the Bulletin of the State Board of Health for July 1.

"Although the mortality was larger than usual in July it was exceeded in March and April of the present year. In the latter months the excess was chiefly due to inflammations affecting the air passages, and very largely among those in advanced years. But in July the highest mortality was due to inflammations of the bowels, attended with diarrhoea, and the chief sufferers were infants.

"It is true there is some proportional relation between excessive high temperature and infantile mortality from diarrhoea, but the parallel between high temperature and high mortality of infants, among different surroundings and conditions, in the same community, is too often wanting to prove that heat alone unaided by other influences can as a sole and direct cause produce infantile diarrhoea. Heat probably acts indirectly, chiefly in two ways; first, by its debilitating influence, impairing



the delicate digestive powers of the infant, secondly, and chiefly by the injurious effect which is produced by hot weather upon the food given to infants.

"The great majority of deaths from diarrhoea occurs in the first years of life. A much larger majority occurs among bottle-fed babies. Cows' milk is the usual bottle supply. It is generally fed to the children from twelve to forty-eight hours after it is taken from the cow. In that interval it is greatly contaminated by the exposures to which it has been subjected, and the consequent growth within it is innumerable bacteria.

"Consider now the wide difference in the quality of the nourishment of a nursing baby and that of a bottle-fed baby. The former receives its nutriment direct from its mother's breast without the least exposure, even to the air. It is therefore sterile—free from bacteria. But the cows' milk in the bottle has had many and various exposures, and it is a fertile field for the growth of bacteria. On the least exposure it receives many germs from its surroundings, which in a few hours multiply by thousands, far more rapidly in hot weather, and quickly change and injure the quality of the milk as food, particularly for infants.

"Until the baby has passed the nursing age its stomach is not prepared by nature for any other food than that from the natural fount. Any artificial food therefore is a trial for its digestive powers to which they are frequently unequal.

"It is exceedingly rare that a baby, fed exclusively from the breast of its mother, suffers with diarrhoea, however hot the weather may be. Hence it follows that most of the four hundred babies that died in Connecticut in July were victims of poisoned milk or other unsuitable food."

The second extract is from a paper by Dr. Lindsley that has just been made public.

"It is a fact that more than twenty-four per cent., almost one-quarter, of all the deaths that have occurred in Connecticut in the last ten years were attributed to diseases that are readily, easily and frequently transmitted by milk taken as food. There is nothing else in the dietary list of which this can be said.

"Milk has great absorbent powers. If the atmosphere about the cow at the time of milking is heavily charged with dust and offensive effluvia, if the milker has dirty hands and dirty

clothes, and if the cow's teats are besmeared with dirt, the milk receives a portion of these elements, and no amount of straining through a cloth will eliminate them.

"Milk is a most fertile culture fluid." (Any thing that germs will propagate on or in is called a culture medium, because workers in laboratories, where these subjects are studied, cultivate the germs as carefully and studiously as a farmer does his crops) "and the implantation of germs from these various sources in milk will yield crops more abundant than can be produced in any other article of food.

"What do bacteriologists tell us on this point? They say that while milk in the udder of the cow is free from bacteria, yet the utmost care possible will not prevent their presence in some degree immediately on exposure to the air. Some years ago Prof. Sedgwick of the School of Technology at Boston made some very careful experiments on this question.

"In twenty samples of milk carefully drawn in bottles especially prepared, there appeared at once the average presence of lactic acid bacteria in amount represented by the figures 1.66; that is, it would neutralize the amount of alkali indicated by that number. By the same notation a sour milk would be indicated by the figures 7.9. Hence the freshest milk is slightly sour, though not appreciably sour to the taste. The sourness is caused by the action of this acid forming bacteria. The same fresh milk may contain also other bacteria to the extent of dozens or hundreds to the c.c." (c.c. means cubic centimeter, about fifteen drops.)

"In commercial milk sourness is the test of its marketable value. It is the chief aim of the dealer to get his milk to the consumer before it gets sour. In cities the distance from the place of production is an important factor in the business. It cannot be delivered on the same day it is taken from the cow. Every hour, particularly in hot weather, endangers the change. People will not buy sour milk. They will buy any milk, however dirty, so long as it is not sour. That is the popular test of good milk. Milk can be kept a long time from souring by means of ice. Souring of milk is caused by acid forming germs. Ice stops the growth of these germs, but not of other germs. This milk may not be sour chemically, though sanitarily it had become very aged and unwholesome. The ice had not stopped



the growth of other germs. The notable fact developed here is that milk transported long distances under refrigerating appliances does not become appreciably sour and is still marketable, although changed otherwise to an unwholesome degree. These observations were made upon the milk as sold from wagons on the streets. In one sample the acidity had increased in twelve hours from 1.6 to only 1.8, yet the other bacteria had increased from 11,000 per c. c. to 8,000,000,000, and though not yet sour, it was simply rotten and unfit for use."

The paper goes on to speak of disease germs, which may get into milk and cause sickness in the consumers of the milk. There are four principal diseases which are conveyed in this way: typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. There have been four disastrous epidemics of typhoid fever in Connecticut within a few years that were traced to milk. Cows are not susceptible to typhoid fever, but they may suffer from scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, and may yield directly to their milk the germs which will infect the users of the milk. Typhoid fever germs get into milk by being in water or on cloths, etc., with which the milk utensils are washed.

The gist of all this is that milk is a very delicate compound, the most perishable product of the market; that it is contaminated at every turn by exposure to the air, by contact with utensils and by motes of any sort that may drop into it; that it is peculiarly adapted to the propagation of all sorts of germs which multiply very rapidly every hour and become more and more destructive to the milk and more virulent as to their products. Hence the pertinence of control by the State over the conditions under which milk is produced and stored and marketed. In view of these conditions it would seem that the safest way would be to bottle milk in the clean and orderly milk house, and to leave it in the sealed bottle until it is used. There have been grave objections offered to bottled milk because producers do not use clean bottles. Then they must. They must have appliances suitable and sufficient and help enough and must take pains enough to put milk before the consumer that is wholesome.

The number of bacteria in milk varies very much from day to day. Here are figures given by a laboratory near Philadelphia that prepares milk for children.

August 26,	number of bacteria per c. c.,	1,275
" 27,	" "	2,950
" 28,	" "	159
" 29,	" "	9,600
" 30,	" "	13,200
" 31,	" "	11,525

These numbers are not incompatible with health. All the world knows that scalding milk renders it less apt to sicken babies; that is simply because it kills the bacteria. The simple bacteria of the air are devitalized at a temperature of 155 degrees and the disease producing germs are devitalized at the boiling point or somewhat lower, different kinds require different degrees.

I cannot leave the subject of State control of the milk supply without reiterating a few lines of my report of last year: "It is for the sake of innocent, helpless children and unsuspecting guardians that sanitarians are demanding the control of the milk supply. In Philadelphia, in July, 1897, there were 1,485 deaths of children under five years old. In July, 1898, notwithstanding the increase in population there were 1,070 such deaths; 415 less, a reduction of 28 per cent. The most important known cause for this was the adoption of sanitary inspection of milk by the board of health."

When you add to mere sanitary inspection of milk in the market sanitary control of the production and delivery of milk to the market we may not only hope for (as I wrote it first) but we shall have a much larger reduction.

The last utterances made in the world on the subject of sanitation were at the International Medical Congress held in connection with the World's Fair at Paris this month. One section of this great meeting of medical men from all over the world, including Norfolk, was devoted to public hygiene. The president of the section, Professor Brouardel, made an opening address which I have received direct from Paris. I translate a few paragraphs to show what is in the minds of sanitarians the world over:

"Public hygiene no longer has to do with promises. You have placed splendid proofs of its beneficent work in the halls of the Universal Exposition. Let those who still doubt pass through the Pasteur exhibit and the annexed spaces so brilli-

antly occupied by Germany, Austria, Italy and Great Britain, and the Pavilion of the city of Paris, and the galleries of the Field of Mars, where the foreign nations have their exhibits. They will see irrefutable proofs of the progress made in ten years. If the visitor is not familiar with the means employed in sanitation to protect the people against contagious diseases, let him satisfy himself by casting his eye over the charts where are drawn the curves of general mortality and the special mortality of each disease. He will satisfy himself that those whose origins are known have all diminished, according as the rules have been applied with more or less system and vigor. The bureaux of hygiene of the different States of North America have set forth these results in tables of admirable perspicuity.

"Germany has furnished a document more striking still. She presents a map of Europe upon which are indicated, by graded tints, the ravages of small-pox in the countries where vaccination is obligatory, in those where it is advised by all classes of physicians, and finally in those where it is not or is hardly practiced. In studying this map one cannot forget the remark of Lorain in an eulogy of Jenner (the discover of the practicability of vaccination), 'in the nexse generation one will rate the civilization of a people by its number of fatal cases of small-pox.'

"As much can be said of typhoid fever; it disappears when is provided for the use of the population a drinking water free from all contaminations." (This fact is more strikingly demonstrated in the city of Paris than in any other place I know of. They have two water supplies, at least in parts of the city, one from the river Seine for other purposes and one from aqueduct water for drinking. People are constantly drinking from the wrong fauset with results that simply confirm this observation.)

"But small-pox and typhoid fever are not the only diseases that can be prevented. Thanks to methods of disinfection when these methods are aptly applied and when they are applied from the first cases the mortality of all contagious diseases has decreased in Paris one-quarter in less than ten years. It is not hygienists alone who ought to signify their grateful acknowledgments to savants; it is also the mothers. They know that their children are two times less likely to be threatened by diphtheria than they were five years ago, and if the little ones are attacked they have the consolation of thinking that the likelihood of fatal issue is diminished four-fifths.

"We have before us a scourge which on the old continent makes more permanent ravages than the most fearful plagues. One-fourth of the population succumb in the havoc of tuberculosis. As the outcome of the labors of Professor Villemin, of Val de Grace, we know that this affection is communicable; thanks to R. Koch we are acquainted with its germ. We know equally well that it is curable." (It is to cure consumption in its early stages that sanitariums are established.)

"In England you have by a series of laws, the first of which dates from 1837, which period a certain hygienist has called 'the Victorian Era,' rendered salubrious your dwellings, your streets, your shops, your schools; you have expended to this end hundreds of millions; you have been largely paid back for your sacrifices. In thirty years your mortality from tuberculosis has diminished one-half. You are the people of Europe upon whom consumption lays its lightest levy.

"In Germany you have established for the healing of those who are tainted by tuberculosis about a hundred sanitariums, We owe it to pay homage to all those in England, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Italy and Sweden who have followed this lead. The problem is not in the hands of the savants and the hygienists alone. We have during the past thirty years associated in our labors engineers, architects and all those who interest themselves in the life and the health of their fellows.

"Sirs, over the dawn of the nineteenth century we can inscribe the name of Jenner; over its decline that of Pasteur. Humanity in its full entirety can rejoice; there has been done for it in this century more to oppose misery, sickness and death, than in any one of the centuries that have preceded it. The twentieth century is going to register like successes. I have not a doubt of it. The past gives pledge of the future. Thanks to you we shall succeed for the highest good of humanity."

NORTH BRANFORD—DR. CHAS. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer*.

There has been no epidemic of contagious diseases of any kind. One case of measles came under my observation. With this one exception the town has been entirely free of acute infectious disease during the year. This one case of measles was contracted in New Haven; was immediately and completely isolated and no secondary case developed.



Existing nuisances have not been noticed.

Methods of garbage disposal same as in former years, viz., by cesspool and surface drainage mainly.

In a hilly township like this, the dwellings mostly isolated, the latter method, with proper care may easily be made safe and effectual.

Early in September I called the attention of the proper school authorities to the necessity of putting all school buildings and grounds under their care in proper sanitary condition for the opening of schools. So far as I have been able to inspect have found conditions satisfactory. Shall inspect remaining buildings and grounds during present month.

Am sorry not to be able to add to my report of this year anything additional in regard to milk supply. I consider this a matter of great importance to the town and producer as well as the consumer, and it was my intention during the past year to so familiarize myself with the best methods of procuring and caring for milk; that by conference and united effort on part of those directly interested, improvement on past methods might be secured, but press of other business and distance prevented. I am, however, satisfied from what little observations I have been able to make, that there is among the producers a steadily growing interest in the matter and an intelligent effort is being made to deliver to the consumer a purer article than in former years.

NORTH CANAAN—DR. CHARLES W. CAMP, *Health Officer*.

There was an epidemic of measles; the first case was contracted in Torrington. No scarlet fever. There were six cases of diphtheria; do not know the origin; they were strictly quarantined and no other cases resulted. We had an epidemic of whooping cough, but no deaths from it. There has been no excessive death-rate.

Very few complaints of nuisances; four or five abated.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and the other public buildings is good.

The water and ice supply pure and good.

I have no personal knowledge of the methods employed by the milkmen to protect the purity of their milk.

Have had a survey for a sewerage system and hope to be able to get it through.

NORTH HAVEN—DR. R. B. GOODYEAR, *Health Officer*.

There has been no contagious diseases of a serious character in the town during the past year. Those noted have been of a mild type; no fatal cases. A few cases of la grippe during the winter months were observed.

Measles, diphtheria and whooping cough have been prevalent to some extent.

Measles were imported from the eastern part of the State into the First District, Clintonville, in the early part of June. From this case two families were infected. In the early part of December measles were imported from New Haven, into the Third District, Montowese. The attendance in school was much reduced for a few weeks by its prevalence. The number of cases of measles in the town is thirty-five (35). If more promptness were observed in reporting first cases of contagious diseases, epidemics of these diseases might be limited, thereby saving much sickness in the community.

Whooping cough was noted in early spring, and became epidemic during the summer. It was most prevalent in the Seventh and Eighth Districts; probably fifty cases have been observed.

Diphtheria has been (four cases) reported; three families have been affected; these were quarantined and the rooms disinfected; no further infection.

Tonsillitis was noticed during the winter. All cases of this character, when observed, were cautioned and treated as suspicious cases that might be diphtheritic where least suspected.

As no bacteriological examination is made of these "mild cases" of sore throat, the infection of diphtheria may be lurking in some, ready to do its deadly work at an unexpected moment. Parents and teachers have been warned that cases of sore throat occurring in children under their charge should be promptly treated, and that any neglect in this line may result seriously.

The town has been exceptionally free from consumption for several years.

It is due to the dairymen of this town to state that the subject of pure milk supply has been much investigated, and that a marked improvement has been made in the care of stock, in methods of treating the milk preparatory to its trans-



portation, and in cleanliness in cooling and in the process of milking. There are, however, vital questions in the matter of pure milk supply that affect the interest of producer and consumer.

A rule has been adopted by the health officer, prohibiting the spitting upon the steps, platform, or floor of any street car passing through the town of North Haven. Notice of this rule was posted, as the law requires.

Six nuisances have been abated; four were complaints and two were abated without complaint.

There are four sources of ice supply; one is for public distribution; three are for storage for private use; all in good condition. There are several smaller private sources of supply not included in above.

There are seven school houses and ten schools. All of the buildings have been inspected previous to the opening of the schools, and put in good sanitary condition. The public buildings in the town are all in good condition.

The water supply is from wells; these have been exceptionally low, owing to the continued drought, some having given out entirely.

NORTH STONINGTON—DR. E. H. KNOWLES, *Health Officer*.

No unusual number of contagious diseases. There were during the months of March, April and May thirty-three cases of measles reported, most of them in a mild form with no deaths. One case of scarlet fever in the month of January; no secondary cases developed. One case of diphtheria was reported; the house was at once quarantined and no other cases occurred.

No other cases of contagious diseases have been reported; no cases of tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk have occurred.

But one complaint of nuisance made, which was immediately abated.

There has been no improvement in the method of garbage and sewage disposal.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings good.

The water supply of the town is from springs and wells, and is of good quality.

No ice ponds examined.

The dairymen of the town immediately cool their milk and keep their stables well ventilated and clean, good care is also taken of their dairy utensils.

CITY OF NORWALK—DR. WM. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

The infectious diseases reported during the year were: Measles one hundred and twenty-two, scarlet fever sixteen, diphtheria seven, and typhoid fever ten.

*Measles*—The type of the disease was mild.

*Scarlet fever*—Was also of a mild type.

*Diphtheria*—In December this disease broke out among the children attending the Center School; five cases being reported. By promptly closing the school, by isolation, etc., what promised to be a serious epidemic was prevented.

Most of the cases of typhoid fever gave a history of having used well or spring water.

*Nuisances*—During the early spring of each year a sanitary inspection of the city is made, resulting in most of the nuisances being detected and abated before the warm weather.

*School houses*—The sanitary condition of our schools is good.

*Milk supply*—Each year an inspection of the cattle is made by the State Commissioner of domestic animals. A sanitary inspection is also made of the dairy.

TOWN OF NORWALK—DR. WM. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

The statistics of the past few years prove that Norwalk is one of the most healthy towns in the State.

The last report showed that only one of the thirty-five towns in the State with a population of over 5,000 had a lower death-rate.

While congratulating ourselves on this record, let us ever remember that eternal vigilance is necessary to ward off the dangers which the aggregation of large numbers of people in cities and towns invariably entails.

The infectious diseases reported during the year were as follows: Measles one hundred and three, scarlet fever nine, diphtheria seven, and typhoid fever seven.

*Measles*—The type of this disease was mild. In February an epidemic broke out in the County Home. During April, May and June the disease prevailed generally throughout the town.

*Scarlet fever*—Nine cases. This disease was also of a mild type.

*Diphtheria*—Three of the seven cases reported of this disease occurred in the County Home. Of the remaining cases one occurred in Rowayton, one in East Norwalk, one on Connecticut avenue, and one in West Norwalk.

Although these two diseases, the most fatal of childhood broke out in different sections of the town, by maintaining a strict quarantine and by thorough disinfection their spread was limited.

*Typhoid fever*—Seven cases of typhoid fever were reported; the type of this disease was severe.

Two of the above cases occurred in East Norwalk, one in Winnipauk, three in one family on Roton Hill, and one in West Norwalk. All the cases gave a history of using well water. On investigation the source of the water supply was found to be not above suspicion.

*Tuberculosis*—It is estimated that one-third of the human race are attacked by this disease sometime during life, and that one-seventh die of it.

The infectious nature of this disease is no longer disputed. A striking example of this was recently furnished us by a German Labor Bureau; twenty clerks employed in this bureau were taken sick with consumption, all of them having worked over records which upon examination were found to be infected through and through with tubercular bacilli; further examination showed that they had been infected by a consumptive clerk who had the habit of moistening his fingers whenever he turned the pages of the record book.

We have had many sad examples in our town during the past few years where one member of a family has contracted the disease from another who was afflicted with it.

This disease should be treated as an infectious disease. Patients suffering with it should be plainly told its nature so that they may take the necessary precautions to prevent infecting others and reinfecting themselves.

The disease is usually contracted by inhaling tubercular dust arising from dried sputa.

The public should become interested in this subject: without their coöperation little can be done.

The facts should be known that this disease is not hereditary but infectious; that it is curable if taken in time, and best of all it is preventable.

*Nuisances*—My attention was called to the existence of seventeen nuisances, consisting chiefly of neglected privies, drains and pig styes, collections of garbage, and unburied carcasses of dead animals.

A piggery existing on Connecticut avenue has been tolerated for some time. Within the past few days notice has been served on the owner of the property to abate the nuisance.

A dumping ground in East Norwalk on Keyser avenue has become a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Provision should be made by the cities to collect and dispose of their garbage. We are behind the times in this matter.

*Isolation hospital*—Norwalk should have an isolation hospital for the care of infectious diseases. Effective isolation in boarding houses, hotels, tenement houses, and in some private houses is sometimes impossible.

Such a hospital should be considered one of the necessary permanent institutions of our town.

*Water supply*—The water supply of both cities at times, is not suitable for drinking purposes for man or beast. At times the horses refuse to drink it, and we must admire them for their judgment.

Many wells and springs in the thickly settled portions of our town are polluted. Case after case of typhoid fever have been traced to their use.

How much longer will the public be compelled to choose between the clear, sparkling, refreshing yet polluted and dangerous well and spring water and the turbid, offensive city water?

Shall we permit the present conditions to continue and encourage an epidemic of typhoid fever, or furnish the public with a bountiful supply of pure water and abolish the wells and springs which are known to be contaminated?

*Ice ponds*—It is conceded that a body of water which from its conditions and surroundings, would not be considered as a good source of water supply, should not be used to cut ice

from. Would many of our ice ponds be considered a good source of water supply?

The common belief that in freezing, water purifies itself from all kinds of contamination has been proven to be quite untrue. Unfortunately the germs which cause typhoid fever are not readily killed by cold and may remain alive for months fast frozen in a block of ice. The same may be said of tuberculosis. Portions of tuberculous lung after being frozen for four months, when injected into a guinea pig, produced the disease in the animal. It would be well for the public to consider these facts, when purchasing ice, and also bear this in mind while using the same.

*Milk supply*—Every year an inspection is made of our milk dairies, particular attention being paid to the health of the cows, the condition of the stables, the water supply of the dairy, the care of the cows, etc.

East Norwalk abounds with nuisances, some due to natural causes, others created by its rapid growth.

These nuisances can be properly abated in one way, and one way only, viz., by the introduction of a system of sewers.

CITY OF NORWICH—DR. W. K. TINGLEY, *Health Officer*.

The health of the City of Norwich has been unimpaired by epidemics during the past year except, perhaps, the visit of what seems to be our annual disease, "la grippe."

Measles was limited to five or six scattered cases. Two cases of scarlet fever, very mild in character, were reported. Diphtheria at one time had a threatening aspect, but after two families were cleaned and quarantined, the disease disappeared. There were nine cases of diphtheria reported and a few other cases found out. There was a great tendency to nasal diphtheria, and the cases so complicated were all fatal. Antitoxin was used in a number of the cases with good effect. Very few cases of membranous croup were found, but whooping cough was rampant in the city during most of the year. Typhoid fever has been reported freely during August; it has been very mild, and up to date only one person had died from it. The disease is scattered over the city and cannot be traced to any one source of infection. Pulmonary consumption is not very prevalent here.



There were one hundred and ten complaints of nuisance. These were all abated and no complaint was made later. Twenty nuisances were abated without complaint.

Garbage is carried on to city dumping grounds.

Our sewers all empty into the river and except at exceptionally low tides there is no trouble from that source.

We have an old, useless pest house for small pox. The sanitary condition of the school houses is good and the public buildings are in good order. The water supply has been uncontaminated during the year.

We are constantly adding sewers to our streets, and are making an effort to increase our water supply by building a new reservoir.

TOWN OF NORWICH—DR. E. H. LINNELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been fewer cases of contagious diseases than usual—only thirty-two in all have been reported; less than half the number occurring during the preceding twelve months. Of this number there were but five of scarlet fever. Diphtheria and typhoid fever have prevailed to a slightly larger extent than last year; my records showing seventeen cases of the former and ten of the latter disease. This is really a very small number considering the large extent of territory covered by the town, and the numerous factory villages included, so that the past year may be regarded as an unusually healthy one so far as contagious diseases are concerned.

But few nuisances have been complained of, and the only other services I have been called upon to render have been an investigation of the ice ponds and of the school houses.

OLD LYME—DR. J. L. BURNHAM, *Health Officer*.

An epidemic of measles visited our town, and numbered fifty-one cases before it subsided. Two young men contracted the disease either in New London or on the train home, and were taken sick on the same day in different parts of the town. One, a grocery clerk, had every chance to spread the infection before the disease was known to exist. All cases were placarded, three of the schools temporarily closed and the school houses fumigated before reopening. One mild case of diphtheria was quarantined and house fumigated.



Instructions as to care of sputum is our main effort in regard to pulmonary consumption. We believe we have no tuberculous milk.

One complaint of a nuisance was received, and at once abated. Several minor nuisances were abated without the formality of a complaint.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and other public buildings is good. The water supply is entirely from wells and in most cases is above suspicion as witness the entire absence of typhoid.

I have to report a lamentable apathy on the part of parents and school board in regard to the vaccination of school children. A very large per cent. have never been vaccinated.

OLD SAYBROOK—DR. JOHN H. GRANNISS, *Health Officer*.

The year was characterized by an almost entire absence of contagious disease, but a few scattering cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and typhoid fever have occurred.

Pulmonary consumption is rarely reported as a cause of death. No excessive death rate has occurred.

There has been but one complaint of nuisance, and that was readily abated.

I think there is a growing interest in the disposal of garbage and sewage; each household acting for itself, but with increased care in its removal and destruction.

The sanitary condition of the school building I believe to be above the average.

No complaints have been received as to the condition of ice ponds, nor have any been examined.

I believe our dairymen are exercising an increased amount of care in the treatment and management of their stock and milk.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken.

ORANGE—DR. C. A. BEVAN, *Health Officer*.

*Contagious diseases*—We have had no epidemics of any kind, and no cases of contagious or infectious diseases have been reported, with the exception of six cases of measles; three in April and three in June.

There has been no excessive death rate from any particular cause.

*Nuisances*—Only thirteen complaints have been received the past year, all of which have been abated. Eight have been abated without complaint.

*Garbage disposal*—The same that is practiced in every farming community. There is a large amount of garbage brought into the town from the city of New Haven, which is fed to pigs. This causes a great deal of trouble at times, and while there have not been so many complaints the past year from this source, yet the matter is receiving careful consideration from the health officer so that he may bring it more directly under his control.

*Sanitary condition of public schools*—The sanitary condition of most of our school buildings is anything but good. Poor ventilation and heating facilities and poor light mark the condition of all with perhaps the exception of the Orange High School, which is somewhat more modern in construction than the others. There seems to be a dislike on the part of the committees of the different districts to keep the buildings in first class repair. Broken blinds and window glass, underpinning falling in pieces, and a lack of fresh paint are some of the characteristics of our district schools. The worst case is that of the western district, which has just been condemned by the Board of School Visitors. It would seem as if district committees should see that a well lighted and ventilated school room with modern heating facilities, and bright pleasant surroundings were conducive to the health and best interests of their children, so that they may escape the eye-strain of poor lighting and the physical disabilities of poor ventilation and heating.

The water supply is derived from wells, both open and driven, and also from springs. Some of these are contaminated from barnyards, privy vaults and cesspools, also from animal matter thrown out upon the surface of the ground.

*Ice ponds*—There are three in the town, which upon inspection were found in good condition, excepting a pigpen located on the banks of a stream emptying into one of them. This was removed by my order.

*Milk Supply*—There is no system of inspection by the health officer of this important food supply. The methods of milking, care of the milk and stabling of cows is much the same as in

years past, although there are some producers who seem to realize that their market depends upon the purity of their product.

OXFORD—DR. LEWIS BARNES, *Health Officer*.

We report a very fair bill of health for our town. An epidemic of influenza and pneumonia existed during January, February and March. Tonsillitis was very prevalent during the late winter and spring months. One case of diphtheria was reported in January, a second in April. Aside from these we have no contagious or infectious cases to report. Disease has been mild; but few attacks were severe, and there has been a lessened mortality during the past year. For two or three years we have been remarkably exempt from contagious or infectious disease, although our people in their business relations are in close contact with somewhat populous centers. The origin of the diphtheria is unknown. There were no secondary cases. The first case was not quarantined for the obvious reason that the patient was discharged and abroad on the second visit of the physician. Covering the entire period of both attacks of diphtheria there was an epidemic of tonsillitis. A majority had it. Some suffered severely, others mildly. Some of the cases underwent suppuration. Some showed follicular exudation. A large part met with speedy resolution. Again in the same school district, closely adjacent but in an adjoining town, were four deaths which occurred the last of March and within a period of ten days' time. Here again was a diphtheria scare, occurring during the same period of tonsillitis. There were two homes well apart from neighbors, but having frequent intercourse, as the homes of a brother and sister. However diagnosed, these cases were not quarantined. The salient points of the disease were certainly those of acute enteric fever, modified by the asthenia of very old, feeble and nervous subjects. The contributory factors were at both homes, wells and cellars filled with surface water from the copious rains of a month previous. The cellars were close and abundant with a winter's and other decay. The wells being under the same roof there was interchangeable drainage with the cellars. The whole being seen by County Officer Hoadley formed a picture in his memory of *why we do not live*. Leaving alone the feeble, the homes were

dangerous for well people. No scientific tests were made of the disease.

The second case reported to me as malignant diphtheria was quarantined (with a shaken belief as to its nature) and fumigated the same week by request of the one in charge, as the patient wished to leave town. The surroundings here were very cleanly, but a case of influenza with severe complications existed in the same house.

Of the influenza and pneumonia of the early months of this year, it may be stated that those living in the drier atmosphere of the hills escaped the epidemic. Its locality was along the water courses, where an excessive humidity with great and sudden changes in the evening temperature aided its inception.

Of nuisances there were four complaints, all of which were cheerfully abated without costs. My attention was called to an open trunk filled with children's clothes and trinkets, which lay unearthed near a rented home. The mystery was solved by a former tenant, who said that three of her children died of diphtheria in Ansonia, some five years ago, that she packed their belongings in the trunk, but being frequent movers and tired of the trunk, had buried it where found. It was cremated. Unlike Pandora's box, no ill escaped. I marked one against Ansonia.

The sewage question, while an open one in our cities and practically unsettled, is not a burning one in the country, so long as our common method of surface or tile drains with cess-pools are kept apart from the wells and water supply. No provision is made for the care of contagious disease.

School house sanitation is fair, but some of the rooms are small, with imperfect ventilation.

The water supply is pure and generally copious. Our people are instructed by the newspapers that there are certain water-borne diseases which can be avoided by care and cleanliness. In proof of this we point with pride to our monthly sanitary returns.

Since our sanitarians have taught our farmers that even in milk "there is death in the pot," our milk producers and butter makers are adopting plans for cleanly stables and clean cows with dustless udders, emptying their lacteals into bright pails, made chemically clean by pure water and constant air and



sunshine. And now they have learned that it must not stand in the open awaiting other labor, but must immediately be prevented from undergoing decomposition, and by constantly improving methods fitted for market, and the nearer this is with the milk supply the better for all parties.

PLAINFIELD—DR. W. W. ADAMS, *Health Officer*.

All cases of measles have originated out of town, no secondary cases having resulted; while most cases of scarlet fever have originated in the town; no epidemic has occurred and cases have been mild.

The one case of diphtheria reported was a person visiting in town from Hartford. This case resulted fatally, but no secondary cases.

There have been a few mild cases of whooping cough, and no cases of typhoid fever.

In the cases of pulmonary consumption coming to my notice, the sputum has been disinfected and the patient isolated as far as possible.

Three nuisance complaints have been abolished.

School houses and public buildings are in a sanitary condition.

The water supply is obtained from wells. I have no personal knowledge of the precautions taken by dairymen.

PLAINVILLE—DR. J. N. BULL, *Health Officer*.

Four cases of measles, three of whooping cough, three of diphtheria, two of typhoid fever, were the infectious diseases reported. Malaria in all its usual manifestations was a frequent cause of sickness, with no fatality. Several cases of tuberculosis developed during the year and without traceable cause. Gastro-enteric affections for the most part mild.

Numerous complaints of nuisances entered, and the cause abated. No addition has been made to our method of garbage and sewage disposal, and danger and inconvenience from this respect is rapidly increasing. Sanitary condition of all public buildings satisfactory.

Water from public reservoir is abundant, but unfortunately not savory in the summer months, and wells are in danger of contamination at all times. There is no danger of impurities from present source of supply.

Again I recommend official inspection of milk supply and instruction to milkmen of the importance of healthy stock, cleanliness of stables and of all receptacles for storage and distribution that this best of food may reach the consumer in condition safe for use. This report would emphasize for consideration the following matters :

Inspection of milk supply.

Daily removal of garbage and sewage.

Home for isolation and treatment of contagious cases.

Disinfection of sputa from all persons affected with tuberculosis.

The importance of pure water, pure milk and pure ice.

PLYMOUTH—DR. M. P. ROBINSON, *Health Officer*.

The town of Plymouth has had more than its usual quota of contagious diseases.

We were spared an epidemic of measles like that of the previous year, probably because of lack of fresh materials left from the former epidemic. In all ten cases were reported. These were all placarded. Early in December scarlet fever in a mild form made its appearance in Plymouth and, scattered through the months of December, January and February, there were ten cases reported. These were all mild in type and fortunately, no complications followed.

The epidemic probably started in a mild case, which did not come under a physician's care and so was not diagnosed. It should be understood more generally than is apparent, that scarlet fever, even in a mild form, is an extremely subtle and dangerous disease.

Not alone unfortunately is it dangerous to the individual, but by reason of the persistence of the contagion to the public as well. The instances of serious disease of the middle ear, throat and kidneys so often terminating fatally, are too numerous to disregard. Again, from a very light case another individual may contract a most serious illness. Previous to April there were three isolated cases of diphtheria. Early in April, however, diphtheria made its appearance in a Polish family in Terryville. Directly traceable to this, followed nine other cases.

Owing to the lack of a constable or other officer qualified by law to make arrests in this part of the town, quarantine could not be strictly enforced.



These ten cases were all in Polish families. From this experience, it would seem that an isolating hospital should be provided by the town where these cases which cannot be strictly quarantined could be taken and cared for. The apartments they formerly occupi'ed might then be immediately disinfected, and danger to the community lessened. If we are to have no constable on whom to call to enforce quarantine regulations, there is no other safe alternative. There were reported only eleven cases of whooping cough, although there must have been more than twice that number which were not reported.

Typhoid fever two cases.

As evidence of a growing appreciation of the danger of contagion from tuberculosis, the health officer is pleased to report that during the year he has been called upon several times by householders to disinfect their houses after a death in them from consumption.

There were six complaints of nuisances; of these four were abated.

The sanitary condition of the school houses are improved since the town assumed their management.

POMFRET—CHAS. O. THOMPSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—Twenty-six cases reported in ten families; the houses were placarded, and by the willingness of parents to coöperate with the health officer an epidemic was prevented.

*Scarlet fever*—Four cases reported; the origin of three cases was traced to another state, and transmitted by a boy returning to school after vacation. Strict quarantine was established, and although a school of ninety boys had been exposed to contagion three cases were all that occurred.

*Whooping cough*—Two cases reported. I have reason to suppose there were other cases which were not reported.

*Typhoid fever*—Two cases reported; the origin of one case was traced to another state, the other not discovered.

*Nuisances*—No positive complaints have been made, but several have been abated at request of health officer.

All of the school houses, etc., have been inspected by me, and generally found in good condition, and show a decided improvement in the past two years.

The water supply comes from wells and springs generally well located.

*Ice Ponds*—There has been a great improvement in the selection of ponds from which ice is gathered.

*Milk*—I have no personal knowledge of the particulars asked for in your Circular No. 95. I have not considered it necessary to investigate the matter, as nearly every family keeps their own cow and there are no milk peddlers.

PORTLAND—DR. FRANK E. POTTER, *Health Officer*.

The following cases of contagious diseases have come to my knowledge:

*Measles*—For the past year this disease has spread over the State. During the autumn months of 1899 the disease was very prevalent in Middletown. As Portland is closely connected with this town by means of the trolley cars, and as the people of the two towns mingle very generally, a disease like measles becoming prevalent in one town is sure to be introduced into the other.

Early in November a few cases of the disease appeared in Portland, and by the last of the month it had become epidemic.

Eighty-four cases came to my knowledge. It would be safe to estimate the number of cases which occurred during the year as not less than one hundred and twenty-five. The type of the disease was of average severity. Only one case proved fatal.

*Scarlet fever*—In one of White's tenements three cases of scarlet fever occurred in September. These were secondary to a first case in the same family mentioned in my last annual report. These secondary cases need not have occurred had the mother kept the first case, that of a six-year-old girl, isolated until she had finished desquamating. This she was repeatedly urged to do.

On September 15, a boy nine years old was taken sick with the disease at Cork Hill. He was isolated and the other children in the family would have escaped had not the mother allowed her seven-year-old girl to play with her convalescing brother before she was given permission to do so. These cases were of moderate severity.

On March 23, a six-year-old girl, living on Freestone Avenue, was taken sick with the disease. She was isolated in a room well removed from the rest of the family. The other child, a nine-year-old girl, escaped the disease until April 7, when she also

became sick, because the mother, as in the two preceding cases, brought the children together before the first one had recovered. These three cases occurring in different localities plainly indicate the advantages which would be derived from an isolation hospital where cases of contagious disease could be treated. The secondary cases in every one of these three families would have been prevented had the first one been isolated for a proper length of time.

During the months of May and June scarlet fever occurred in three families in the Up City District. In one of these families where the least precaution was taken three of the cases were of a very severe type, one of which proved fatal.

The primary case in the Up City District was brought from New York City. Unfortunately this case was reported as measles. This threw the parents and the neighbors entirely off their guard. As soon as the true nature of the disease was discovered, the school was closed. This was fortunate, as later two older children had scarlet fever in a family where an earlier first case had not been reported even to the parents. As soon as the disease was discovered to be scarlet fever the houses were placarded and the children isolated and there was no further spread of the disease.

From June 5 to June 28 four cases in as many different families were reported at Gildersleeve. These were all of a mild type. The source of the contagion is not known. Since June 28 no further cases have been reported. In all there have been twenty-one cases during the year, with two deaths.

The history of these cases, as well as that of former years, indicates that there are two points which are especially to be guarded. The first is prompt isolation of the primary case; the second is to keep the child isolated until desquamation is complete. Wherever these two points can be secured, there will be but little spread of scarlet fever. (Thorough disinfection is of equal importance. C. A. L., Sec'y.)

*Diphtheria*—Eight cases of diphtheria were reported. These eight cases were confined to five families living in three different houses. The primary case was that of a man who, a short time previously to his being taken sick, had crossed the Atlantic in the steerage. Two subsequent cases developed in this same family; one of which was fatal. In another house, where the drainage is known to be bad, there were two severe cases in

different families; one of these proved fatal. Then there were three cases in the two families occupying the third house. These were severe, but recovered.

*Typhoid fever*—Five cases have been reported, with three deaths. One of these cases occurred at Gildersleeve and it was supposed that the man became infected while traveling.

Three cases were reported in Freestone Avenue, all in nearly the same locality. The source of infection in these cases is not known.

Typhoid fever is so widespread and so serious a disease that the use of unboiled river water for drinking purposes, and the practice of putting river ice directly into drinking water should be discontinued.

*Nuisances*—The nuisances complained of have been offensive sink drains, overflowing cesspools and uncleaned privy vaults.

*Garbage disposal* is by means of garbage heaps.

*Sewage disposal*—This is one of the problems for Portland to solve. There is a large amount of city water from the hydrants being thrown into the town, and we have no means of disposing of it and the sink drainage except by open drains or cesspools. The soil of the town is quite largely saturated with water and sewage, even in seasons of light rains. During seasons of heavy rains, the soil being previously filled nearly to the point of saturation will absorb but comparatively little; as a consequence the water finds its way to the cellars, making them damp and in not a few instances actually wet and unhealthful.

Malaria thrives under such conditions, and all there is wanting is a few primary cases of diphtheria or typhoid fever that the germs of these diseases may find their way into the sewage-laden soil, and into adjacent wells, and thus become a source of repeated outbreaks of these diseases.

It does seem imperative that the town provide some system of sewerage if we are to escape a more than average amount of sickness in the not distant future. The slope of the land is such that there is no other practicable way of securing drainage except by means of a general sewer.

The school houses and public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

*The water supply* is from a reservoir. During the cold months or as long as the reservoir is full, the water is clear and



very palatable. But, as soon as the level of the water is lowered in the reservoir, the water which has set back over an adjacent swamp, and which has been standing there during the season of high water and a full reservoir, is now drawn into the reservoir and finds its way into the pipes supplying the town. During two months of this past summer the water has been of an unusually unpleasant odor and taste. During this time people who have hitherto depended upon the city water have resorted to wells and springs for their supply of drinking water. Some of these wells having been in part abandoned since the city water came into use, are of questionable purity. It may be found necessary to prevent the drainage of this swamp into the reservoir.

*Ice ponds*—The ice furnished by our dealers is harvested from ponds fed by springs. But these ponds are near the river and are overflowed in times of river freshets. During this last winter considerable ice was harvested from floating cakes left on the meadows after an early Connecticut River freshet had subsided.

PRESTON—DR. O. S. HARRIS, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases have been reported to me in the past year: scarlet fever, seven cases; diphtheria, two cases; typhoid fever, 1 case; number of complaints of nuisances, ten, all abated.

School houses are being placed in sanitary condition.

Water supply by springs, wells and squireducts.

Milk traffic should be under compulsory supervision.

PROSPECT—JOHN R. PLATT, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been twenty cases of measles or more. One case of diphtheria, but cannot trace its origin. The house was placarded and quarantined and no secondary cases occurred. The house was disinfected and thoroughly fumigated.

There has not been a case of consumption in town in a number of years. There has been no excessive death rate the past year. There has been no complaint of nuisances.

A few years ago, when an animal died, it was drawn into the field and left there to decompose. Now, when an animal dies, it is immediately buried.

Garbage is fed to swine and poultry.

The sanitary condition of school houses is good. I recommend that the Board of Education build a privy or two at the East School house. I think the law requires two. Sanitary condition of other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from springs and wells. There are quite a number of dry wells at the present time. The ice ponds are in fair condition. No ice is harvested here, except for private families.

REDDING—DR. ERNEST H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

The following cases of contagious diseases have occurred:

*Measles*—Fifteen cases, of which thirteen were in one locality and came from a single case. The other two were in one family and the source was unknown.

*Diphtheria*—Six cases, of which four were in one family, and were traced to a single case originating out of town. The other two were isolated cases, origin unknown.

*Typhoid fever*—Four cases. All of these were sporadic cases occurring at different times of the year and in different localities; none of them could be traced to any positive source.

*Whooping cough*—Seven cases. These were all in two neighboring families, and originated in one out of town case.

Two complaints of nuisances have been made. These have been investigated and action taken.

In December an inspection of the factory pond in Georgetown was made by the health officer in company with the County Health Officer. The water was found to be badly polluted by drainage from neighboring barnyards and outhouses, but owing to the situation of the pond, it did not seem possible to remedy the evil. An order was issued, however, restricting the use of ice cut on the pond and forbidding its public sale.

RIDGEFIELD—DR. W. E. WEED, *Health Officer*.

Of contagious diseases there have been reported the following: Measles, 29; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 3.

The first case of measles occurred in a child which had been in New York, where measles were prevailing at the time and the subsequent cases were developed from this. All the cases



were mild, in many instances the patient not being confined in bed at all.

In the case of scarlet fever the origin was not determined.

Of diphtheria cases, five occurred in one family, with three deaths. These cases were transmitted from an adjoining town; the other case was that of a child who had come from New York but a few days previous; in both instances there was no spread of the disease.

The cases of whooping cough were children who were visiting here.

Of the three cases of typhoid fever, two were contracted elsewhere, while one was of local origin.

There has been less than the usual number of complaints of nuisances.

The method of garbage and sewage disposal is as it has been, but by the generosity of the summer residents of the town, surveys and plans have been made whereby the village would have a very efficient system of sewage disposal if adopted.

The ice pond is fed mainly by springs, with no drainage of deleterious matter into it.

There has been the introduction of a water supply derived from driven wells into the village, whereby is assured a supply of good wholesome water.

ROCKY HILL—DR. F. L. BURR, *Health Officer*.

The town has been unusually free from contagious diseases.

*Diphtheria*—Six cases, one case ending fatally. The usual precautions were strictly enforced.

*Typhoid fever*—One case.

Pulmonary consumption has been rare in this town for several years. When it does occur special care is taken as to disinfection and disposition of sputum and excrement. Said disease should be classed as an infectious disease.

*Nuisances*—There were three complaints, which were promptly abated. Five cases were abated without complaint.

Garbage is usually disposed of by burning.

Sewage disposal, by drain pipe and on the surface.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is better than ever before. The seats and desks, also the floors, have been thoroughly cleaned. Public buildings are all in a good sanitary condition.

The supply of pure water is not very abundant in consequence of a prolonged drought.

The supply of ice is fairly abundant. We have only one ice pond, and it is in proper condition.

ROXBURY—DR. LOUIS J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

As regards infectious diseases, the health of the people of Roxbury has been better than for several years past.

Malaria was quite prevalent along the Shepaug river during the months of July and August. Nearly all of the cases being of the Quotidian and tertian nature, about 80 per cent. occurring in workmen on the quarries, who were exposed to the long continued and excessive hot weather. In my opinion this disease was due to the general depression and low vitality, caused by the heat and poor supply of drinking water. From June to September, all of the wells and springs were very low, while about one-half of them were entirely dry.

*Diphtheria*—Four cases of a severe type.

*Whooping cough*—Four cases.

Four cases of typhoid fever reported.

I am not aware that there exists a case of consumption here at present.

*Nuisances*—Number of complaints, five; number abated, four; number abated without complaint, one.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is gradually improving, especially as regards the ventilation and water closets.

The water supply comes mostly from wells, a few houses being supplied by springs, and is generally of good quality.

SALEM—DR. C. F. CONGDON, *Health Officer*.

During January measles were brought into town, probably from New London. In January and February, there were twenty-four cases. In March, New London again furnished us one case with one secondary infection.

In December, there was one case of diphtheria and another in January. No origin of either case could be discovered. A rigid quarantine prevented any further spread of the disease.

In December, I received notice of a case of scarlet fever. Later in the month the same child was reported sick with whooping cough.

The only case of chicken pox was imported from New London in April. There were no deaths from any of these diseases.

In August, I inspected the school buildings of the town. In most of the districts the outbuildings were found to be in a deplorable condition and a menace to the health, comfort and morals of the children.

In the Fifth District it was found a new outbuilding had been built during the summer. The teacher gave me assurance that as long as she remains in the school, past sins will not be repeated, if she can prevent it, by diligent care and admonition.

Written notices have been sent to the various committees, calling their attention to the needed improvements and suggesting that the matter be attended to without unnecessary delay. I am glad to say that in one instance, at least, my advice has been heeded, and hope that very soon every school will be provided with a clean, respectable outhouse, and that school officers, teachers, parents and children will all unite in seeing that such places are not abused, defaced nor allowed to become a public nuisance, morally and physically, as many of them now are.

SALISBURY—DR. WM. B. BISSELL, *Health Officer*.

Measles in epidemic form covered a period extending from early October to March inclusive. The disease was mild in type, except at the Institution for Imbecile Children, where it occurred in malignant form, and out of some sixty odd cases several died. A mild case of scarlet fever was reported in October. Diphtheria appeared in August as an isolated case. A case of membranous croup occurred in February. Whooping cough was epidemic during January and February. We have had three cases of typhoid fever during the year, but each of these was in a different part of the town.

Fewer nuisances have to be remedied each year. Garbage and sewage are still disposed of in primitive fashion.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and public buildings is as good as can be expected.

Our water supply comes from the best of sources and our ice ponds seem to be well adapted for the use to which they are put.

The only efforts possible, at present, for the restriction of consumption consists in the posting of placards, prohibiting spitting in public places and the instructing of patients, and their families, in regard to the contagious nature of the disease and its methods of dissemination.

As to our milk supply, the fact that a goodly share of the milk is taken by a condensed milk factory—and is consequently under surveillance to a greater or less extent—has proved a most salutary measure and one not without effect on all the dairymen in town.

SAYBROOK—DR. H. T. FRENCH, *Health Officer*.

Contagious diseases have been reported during the year as follows:

Scarlet fever, eight cases; measles, eight cases.

The scarlet fever cases, all of mild type, were isolated until desquamation was completed, when the room occupied by the patient, and in some cases, the whole house was disinfected in the manner recommended by the State Board of Health.

The schools were not closed, but every effort was made to keep all children of the families in which a case of scarlet fever had occurred, at home, until after the premises had been disinfected. The school building was fumigated under the direction of the Board of School Visitors.

In each instance the first case of measles reported was contracted out of town. The houses were placarded until it was thought that the patients had recovered, but no other attempt at isolation was made.

Whooping cough has been somewhat prevalent since June, although no cases have been directly reported.

The few nuisances complained of were promptly abated, and the sanitary condition of the town is, as a whole, good. A few sink drains discharge their contents near dwellings and occasionally an outhouse and well are located so near to each other as to make it probable that, under favorable conditions, poisonous material from the former might reach the latter, but a sense of self-protection impels the owners or occupants, in most instances, to keep these places in as cleanly a condition as their nature will permit.

Very little garbage is deposited in the highways, or in out of the way places, as the selectmen provide a dumping ground for public use, and keep the same in good condition.

SCOTLAND—ARTHUR M. CLARK, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There has been no contagious diseases reported to me during the year, excepting measles. There were thirteen cases of measles known to me; one of them proving fatal; the cases being confined to four different families.

There was one nuisance complained of which was quickly abated.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good.

The water supply for the school at the present time is poor, owing to the poor condition of wells caused by low water.

In regard to milk I have no personal knowledge of the matter.

SEYMOUR—DR. FRANK A. BENEDICT, *Health Officer*.

During the past year we have had no epidemics of any kind, only some scattering cases of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, and cerebro-spinal fever.

The cases of contagious diseases that have occurred have been so different that it has been impossible to give the cause of their origin and in almost no cases have secondary ones followed except in a case of typhoid fever, where other members of the family acted as nurses, and were afterward afflicted with the disease.

Seven complaints of nuisance have been received and adjusted satisfactorily.

A public collection and disposal of garbage in a proper manner would be a very decided benefit to the town.

The town now has a public water supply, and sewers are very much needed.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. The water is from a public water supply and wells. The public supply being from a new pond is at present not very palatable and the wells are more used to supply water for drinking.

During the past year a large and beautiful tract of land has been presented to the town for a public park, and as soon as this is put in proper condition will make a great addition to the town.



SHARON—DR. ROBERT P. KNIGHT, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles in early summer and a few scattering cases of whooping cough last fall after our epidemic one year ago, Sharon has been and is in a healthful condition.

There have been no nuisances.

Our sewerage is by surface and private cesspools.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good.

Our water supply is from a lake situated one mile and a half away; entirely fed by springs. Most of our ice is gathered there; although some is taken from other lakes and private ponds.

Those farmers who sell milk, send it to the factory of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and their dairies are under its control. The company is particular in the extreme, sending its own inspector and veterinary when least expected, to examine mode of milking, care of cows, stables, etc. Each farmer's milk is examined separately and memoranda kept.

SHERMAN—DR. JOHN N. WOODRUFF, *Health Officer*.

Contagious disease has been almost wholly absent.

We have had one case of scarlet fever, the only case of contagious disease of any kind.

I do not believe there is a single case of pulmonary consumption within the town. The death rate this year is smaller than usual.

The school buildings have been kept in a sanitary condition, and all other public buildings are in good order.

The water supply comes from wells and springs, and of good quality.

Ice supply is good, taken mostly from private ponds which are kept in a proper condition.

A large percentage of our milk is taken to the creameries, and before being received it must come to the required standard in every respect, in regard to cleanliness, method of cooling, etc.

SIMSBURY—DR. W. R. MUNSON, *Health Officer*.

My appointment dates from June of this year.



There have been during the last three months two cases of measles; five cases of scarlet fever; two of whooping cough, and one of typhoid fever.

There have been seven nuisance complaints, of which four have been abated and three are in process of abatement.

The garbage is largely disposed of by burying.

Sewage is disposed of by means of cesspools.

Ice is cut mainly from the Farmington river and at points where contamination is impossible.

SOMERS—DR. H. L. HURD, *Health Officer*.

My services have been required in an unusual number of cases, owing to the prevalence of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever. Measles were epidemic from March to July. General disregard of all precautions and regulations by one of the attending physicians caused a more general spread of measles and whooping cough than was necessary.

Of scarlet fever there was no reason why there was not a general epidemic, for it got well started before the health officer found a case.

Of the cases that came to the notice of the health officer, there were one hundred and eight of measles, five of scarlet fever, two of membranous croup, and about fifty of whooping cough. No cases of typhoid fever were reported.

The school buildings were fumigated in order to prevent the spread of the contagious diseases that prevailed during the summer months. The sanitary condition of the school buildings is fairly good.

Nothing has been done during the year in regard to the supply of water; yet, it is not impossible that in the near future the two villages may be supplied with good water.

SOUTHBURY—DR. SAMUEL GREEN, *Health Officer*.

The following report includes the period of time from April 5th, the date of my appointment, to October 1st, 1900.

Three cases of measles, all of a mild type, were reported; one was traced to Hartford. Every precaution was taken, and no secondary cases occurred. There were no other contagious diseases reported.

I know of but two deaths from consumption in the town.

There has been more sickness than usual, and a slight increase in deaths; most cases being old people.

Three complaints of nuisances were made and abated.

The method of garbage disposal as a rule is for manure.

Sewage disposal is mostly surface through pipes and open drains.

The sanitary condition of school houses are very good, the privies in some cases needed attention, and the committee was notified.

The water supply is from wells and springs.

Of ice ponds I know nothing.

SOUTH NORWALK—DR. WILLIAM J. TRACY, *Health Officer*.

According to the reports received from the attending physicians, the infectious diseases which prevailed during the year were as follows: measles, 83; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 4, and typhoid fever, 10.

*Measles*—An epidemic of this disease occurred during April and May. The type of the disease was mild.

*Scarlet fever*—This disease was also of a mild type.

The diphtheria cases were of a severe type.

*Typhoid fever*—Most of the cases had been using well or spring water. The city is densely populated, and most of the wells within the city limits are polluted or will soon become so.

Provision should be made to filter the city water and make it less offensive and abandon the wells and springs.

*Nuisances*—The sanitary inspector attends to the abatement of nuisances.

*School buildings*—The sanitary condition of our school buildings is good.

*Milk*—Each year an inspection is made of the cattle furnishing milk sold in the city. A sanitary inspection is also made of the dairy.

Milkmen are required to be licensed, and are compelled to keep their cans covered.

SOUTH WINDSOR—DR. H. A. DEANE, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported the following diseases, viz: measles, 13; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 12; typhoid fever, 3. A large number of cases of whooping cough and measles were not reported.

The deaths from consumption have been few in number. The deaths from accident and suicide have been in excess over previous years.

The cause of all contagious diseases has been duly looked for. Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have been quarantined. After all traces of the disease have disappeared, the houses have been fumigated and cards removed.

There have been three complaints of nuisances; all abated.

Garbage is nearly all disposed of within property limits, and outside garbage barred from entrance by a rule adopted by the town.

The sanitary condition of the several school houses is considerably improved over that of previous years. Each district committee has been requested to see that the entire premises were properly cleaned and in good sanitary condition for opening of school. Separate outbuildings have been provided in place of double ones.

The water supply is obtained from wells mainly.

The number of ice ponds is legion, mostly small ones for each neighborhood. The large ones have been examined and found clean.

The milk supply is thought to be above the average in purity. Several dealers furnish it in bottles, the milk having been aerated.

I have made personal examination of but one stable: that of Mr. Robert Ladd of Wapping. The building is large, and well lighted and ventilated. Especial care is given to the clothing of the men, and condition of the utensils for milking. The milk is aerated and put in sealed bottles for delivery. This process is said to add to the preservation of the milk, and to make it safer for use, especially with small children.

STAFFORD AND STAFFORD SPRINGS—DR. F. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

There has never been a year in the history of the town, when so many reports of contagious diseases have been received, nor do these reports include all.

*Measles*—There were 104 cases of measles reported in the town and borough; they were distributed as to locality as follows: in the borough, 54; in the town, 50. The origin of the epidemic was easily traced.

A boy from Providence, who was visiting a family living in one of the "Shahan blocks" at the borough being taken sick soon after reaching here; particular care was taken in this case to prevent its spread, and there being no other children in the family it was hoped the disease could be confined to this case, but in due season three other children in an adjoining tenement came down with the disease and roamed about the vicinity even after the eruption appeared, ignorant of the nature of the disease, the school children were thus infected and so the disease spread, children actually attending school in the first stage of the disease, sometimes through ignorance and again from indifference. The first case, in West Stafford, occurred in the "Patten" district and was contracted in Springfield, but no others were infected from this case, save the immediate members of the family of whom five were attacked. The origin of its wide spread in West Stafford at a later date was from a boy, who having had the disease and supposing himself safe from another attack, visited a family at the borough where the disease was in progress, contracted it, attended church while in the first stage of eruption, and thus exposed a large number. The first stage of the disease is just as infectious as any after period.

*Diphtheria*—One case at Staffordville contracted in an adjoining town, strict quarantine was observed, and thorough fumigation employed and no more cases occurred.

*Typhoid fever*—Six cases, distributed as follows: three in the borough, three in the town; no deaths occurred. In each case particular care was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, all from causes unknown.

*Nuisances*—But one or two have been brought to the notice of the health officer, and these have been corrected; in this connection the fact that "all complaints to the health officer must be in writing, and bear the signature of the complainant,"\* is

\* A very effectual rule to insure animosity among neighbors, or the toleration of nuisances. This "first rule" has been misunderstood by other health officers. The word "must" does not occur in the rule. There are certain nuisances, the abatement of which cannot be enforced by the health officer unless witnesses will testify under oath. As for instance, when sewage flows onto a neighbor's premises, the signature of the complainant may be required, that he may be summoned as a witness. It was never intended to apply to all complaints of nuisances, and so relieve the health officer of his duty unless that formality was complied with.  
—C. A. L.

the first of the rules of the board, should be borne in mind; people are much inclined to make verbal complaint, but when asked to go on record with their name signed, do not press the complaint.

*Sewage*—A partial system is in use, but it should be extended and entrance thereto made obligatory.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good, but the privies should receive better care, as a recent tour of inspection demonstrated. The West Stafford center district should have new privies built as far as possible from the well, as at present located, they are a menace to the health of the scholars, in fact the drinking of water from the school house well has been forbidden. The borough district school house, supplied as it is with running water and sewer, should have modern sanitary water closets, thus supplied, it would be second to none in the State, as it is now a model of care and cleanliness, and such surroundings are an education in themselves to many pupils.

Sanitary condition of other public buildings, good.

The water supply is good and ample.

Ice ponds are free from contamination, one of them in particular being remote from human habitation and fed from springs.

*Milk*—Have no personal knowledge of the precautions taken by dairymen in regard to protection of purity of milk, save in one instance and in this one, the utmost cleanliness of cows, stables, men, and surroundings is insisted on.

SPRAGUE—DR. T. I. STANTON, *Health Officer*.

The town of Sprague has had but few contagious diseases.

One case of scarlet fever; one of diphtheria; nine of measles, and there were a number of cases of whooping cough not reported. Where patients can dispense with a physician, they do not report whooping cough or measles.

There have been no complaints made as to nuisances, although the town is not free from them.

The building of a large weave-shed, and prospects of starting the mill in the near future, will re-people the Baltic village, and will necessitate some method for the disposal of its garbage and sewage.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and outbuildings, in the main, is good, but not of the best.



Our water supply is from wells and springs.

Our milk supply is of the best. The dairymen, as a rule, take all necessary precautions to preserve the purity of their milk. Their method of milking is, night and morning, and as to the immediate cooling, it is done by water and ice. The stables of the cows are well ventilated, and cleanliness is observed. The utensils used for holding the milk is cleanliness itself.

STAMFORD—DR. J. F. ROWELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported to this office two hundred and fifty-two cases of contagious and infectious diseases as follows:

*Scarlet fever*—Thirteen cases; the majority of which were very mild.

*Diphtheria*—Twelve cases.

*Typhoid fever*—Twenty-four cases.

*German measles*—Thirteen cases.

*Membranous croup*—One case.

*Measles*—One hundred and eighty-nine cases reported. This represents but a small per cent. of the number of cases. I estimate that we have had six hundred cases.

*Complaints*—We have had six hundred and ninety-one complaints made at this office in the shape of cesspools, foul privy vaults and offensive garbage heaps. Of this number we have caused the abatement of five hundred and eighty-six.

The city provides a ground for the deposit of garbage, ashes, offal and other waste products.

At the present time but part of the city has a public sewer. The unsewered districts have a higher death rate than those portions provided with proper means for sewage disposal.

Quarantine is instituted by placarding and isolation.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings and schools is good.

TOWN OF STAMFORD—DR. F. J. ROGERS, *Health Officer*.

Since September last the number of cases of contagion reported to the health officer has been small. Although an epidemic of measles swept over the city, only six cases were noted outside, all light. No secondary cases occurred as far as known.



One case of scarlet fever and one of typhoid fever complete the list reported, both light and recovery complete.

No whooping cough was seen during the year, although in previous years several cases existed.

Cerebro-spinal fever, common in some parts of the State, has been unknown here this year, and although one case of small pox was reported last year in this city, owing to the wisdom of the city authorities and the careful attention of the health officer, no more cases were noted.

Nothing has been done in any direction to limit the ravages of tuberculosis except such as are imparted by the family physician, in regard to the destruction of sputa. The danger from the spread of tuberculosis to other members of the family is a stubborn fact recognized by all candid physicians, and too much care cannot be exercised by those in close proximity to a consumptive patient.

The mortality in the town has been forty-eight. The number of deaths from tuberculosis was seven, which is a great percentage of the whole number of deaths. This mortality rate would be much less than it is if proper precautions are taken.

The number of nuisances complained of were only two in number, and these were abated.

No improvements in the old methods of garbage and sewage disposal has been noted, but there has not appeared to be any ill effect from it, as the infant mortality is very low, showing only three under five years of age, out of the whole number of deaths.

All school houses and public buildings are in very good sanitary condition.

The water supply has always been of the best, but this past summer the taste might be improved by better filtration.

No public works to improve the sanitary condition has been undertaken, although the people in the poor house have been made much more comfortable than heretofore.

No means have been provided for examination or supervision of the products of the milk farm. Cleanliness in the utensils used, good and wholesome food to the cattle, strict observance of the rules of cleanliness of the person and surroundings ought to be insisted on in the dairy. In all cases ought swill, sour mash or other unwholesome food to be ban-

ished from the milk farm. We regret to see after banishment for quite a period, the nasty, unwholesome stuff is again allowed to be landed in cargoes and is used by some of our farmers for feed, but I hope, not to be used to feed milk cows, the product of which is sold in our city, where the infant mortality is already high. What can we expect from such a source in hot weather, if pure milk is certainly none too safe for infant feeding? Will the milk producer be honest and fair, or will he persist in being a party to assist in keeping at a fearful death rate the infant mortality of Stamford?

The number of deaths during the year was altogether seventy-five. This includes twenty-seven who died in institutions and were really not *bona fide* residents. Out of the whole number only three were children under five years of age, which certainly speaks volumes for the health of the town.

STERLING—O. W. BATES, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—An epidemic of more than one hundred cases, of which only one proved fatal. No other infectious diseases have occurred.

The physicians now comply with the law in regard to prompt reporting of cases.

The school rooms have been disinfected and I consider the sanitary condition of our schools as good as circumstances will permit.

One great difficulty is in securing practical isolation.

STONINGTON—DR. C. O. MAIN, *Health Officer*.

Our borough during the past year has well sustained its previous good reputation in its exemption from contagious diseases. We have had but two cases of scarlet fever; two of typhoid fever, and one of cerebro-spinal fever. Strict quarantine and the use of disinfectants are employed.

Garbage is removed by private parties, two or three times each week.

Our water supply is obtained from wells and from the Mystic Valley Water Company.

Few nuisances have been reported, and all abated.

Notices have been posted forbidding spitting on the floor of public buildings.

Sewage disposal by cesspool and sewers to the shore.

The milk supply is furnished by farmers who keep their own cows, and every care is taken by them to furnish it not only pure, but in exercising the strictest watch over their herds for diseases.

The sanitary condition of our high school and public buildings is good.

TOWN OF STONINGTON—DR. O. M. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town for the past year may be fairly called good. An epidemic of measles prevailed during the winter months among the children attending the schools of the town, which ceased when the schools were closed. Fifty-six in all were reported, none of which were fatal.

There were two cases of scarlet fever, and four of diphtheria. These were of a mild character. There have been a few cases of whooping cough not reported. There have been four cases of typhoid fever.

Six complaints have been made of nuisances, which have been investigated and abated.

Outside of Stonington borough there has been no way provided by the town for the disposal of garbage, and I would renew my recommendation of last year, that places be provided for this object for the villages of Mystic and Pawcatuck.

The sanitary condition of the school houses of the town is excellent, and I would wish to commend the care given to this feature in the building of the new school house at Pawcatuck. The lighting, heating and sanitation of this building is unsurpassed. The sanitary condition of the other public buildings of the town is also good. From my knowledge of the sources of the supply of water and ice, I consider them good and free from contamination.

I do not know that the dairymen of the town have taken precautions beyond their customary practice of the past, to protect the purity of their milk. The intelligence and character of this class of our citizens is our only safeguard. No evidence of disease induced from this cause has come to my knowledge.

STRATFORD—DR. G. F. LEWIS, *Health Officer*.

One of the most important duties of the health officer is to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

The record of the past year will show that quarantine regulations are effective.

The following contagious diseases have been reported, viz.: Measles, ten cases; scarlet fever, six; diphtheria, two; whooping cough, eight. No others have been reported. The type of scarlet fever has been mild, with no spreading of the disease.

The cause of the disease has probably been a case so mild as to go undetected. Only six complaints of nuisances have been made, all of which have been abated. The piling of muskels, and Tanner's Brook, are sources of complaint annually. The only way to prevent this annual nuisance of Tanner Brook is by adopting a sewer system in the town.

But this the citizens of the town refused to do at a town meeting called for that purpose. Keeping the brook free, and the channel dug out so that the water will run off and not become stagnant, is the only temporary relief that can be afforded. This the selectmen have done every summer at the suggestion of the health officer.

The bringing of carloads of manure into the town, to be unloaded, and carted through the town during the hot months, has been a source of annoyance, and a nuisance, to a large portion of the people living in the center. This matter has been regulated in the neighboring towns, and some similar regulations will be adopted in this town before another summer.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and public buildings is good.

The milk supply is excellent, no other sanitary precautions being taken than those suggested by cleanliness and common sense.

In other matters, in relation to the health of the town, there has been no change since my last report.

SUFFIELD—DR. J. K. MASON, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—About the 20th of November last, a family moved into West Suffield from Southampton, Mass. This family with their children had been exposed to measles, which was prevalent there before they left, but as no case had developed in the family, nothing was thought of this exposure and their children immediately entered the Sheldon Street School. Not long after they began to cough, but as usual in such cases it was thought



to be "only a cold," and the result was that sixteen out of twenty-three scholars in that school came down with the disease all at once, and the school had to be closed. I was notified of the circumstances by School Superintendent Spencer, much to my surprise, for I had not heard of a case in town for months. Upon investigation I found that eleven families in the district had one or more cases, and the following week the Center District of the same society had to close its school, as the teacher had caught the disease from her Sabbath school scholars, coming from the Sheldon Street School before it was known that they had anything but "colds." Thus in these two districts—a large section of the town—the disease seemed to have stolen a march on us, and had got under such headway that there seemed no way of arresting it, as we always hope to do in the early stages of a contagious disease. To quarantine so many families for several weeks, seemed arbitrary and unjustifiable; especially as many people—heads of families—regarded the disease as of little consequence, and preferred that their children should have it in childhood and "done with it." However, despite these obstacles, something was done to restrict it and protect the community, by a liberal use of placards now authorized by statute and furnished and recommended by the State Board of Health. No less than 90 of these were used, applied to at least 200 cases. No doubt many elderly people, as well as families, illy prepared for such a visitation, were kept from it in this way. But the most remarkable thing connected with this great epidemic was the fact that not a single death occurred from it in the whole town. This, we think, cannot be said of any other town in the State where the disease prevailed even moderately.

*Diphtheria*—About a dozen cases have been reported during the year; with one death in East street. This occurred in a child ten or twelve months old, and the disease was thought to have been brought from Thompsonville, across the river, where the funeral was held, and the child buried the same day. Afterwards the house was fumigated and thoroughly cleansed, and no other case occurred in the neighborhood. The other cases were mostly mild and seem to require no special mention.

*Scarlet fever*—Only eight cases reported, and these mostly mild; none fatal. In one instance a family had recently returned from a visit to friends in New Jersey, and while there

it was known that a few cases were placarded on their street. Within two weeks after their return, their youngest child had symptoms of the disease, and was immediately isolated in an upper room and practically quarantined. A second case occurred in the family and that was the end of it, although three other families were domiciled in the same building.

*Typhoid fever*—Eleven cases reported; one fatal. This latter, by far the most important, occurred in a man 43 years of age; a lawyer by profession, having an office in Hartford. It was regarded and treated as malaria for a couple of weeks, and then typhoid fever symptoms began to be recognized; the patient dying twenty days after. The origin of the disease was not discovered and no other member of the family took it. Seven other cases occurred in two families occupying the same tenement, which had been vacant for two or three years. Whether the disease was contracted in that building or brought there, we cannot positively say, as the lower rooms and basement had been thoroughly cleansed and renovated for their joint occupancy. Moreover the first symptoms appeared very shortly after their arrival, which would seem to make rather a short period of incubation. All made good recovery, without any dissemination beyond the building. Three other cases occurred in West Suffield, one of which was sent to the Springfield Hospital.

*Consumption*—But few cases. Do not know that bad milk was suspected in any of them. Nothing has been done to restrict its prevalence.

*Nuisances*—Six complaints have been made, and all promptly abated, and as many more without complaint.

The school houses and other public buildings have all been inspected and found to be in good condition. During the vacation just passed, all the school rooms in every district were thoroughly cleansed with carbolic acid and other antiseptic washes, together with a liberal use of paint, varnish and cal-cimining.

The water supply from the town reservoir has proved to be abundant, pure and wholesome. No greater blessing has been conferred upon the town during the nineteenth century—let us see what the twentieth will do.

*Ice ponds*—Have examined all of these and found them well located and free from contamination.



*Milk*—Have heard of no change in regard to “milk precautions” on the part of the dairymen; probably should if any had been made. All regard the milk question as a very important one.

Of late much attention has been paid to road-making, and although this cannot be regarded as a strictly sanitary work, still we all know that clean, well-kept streets in a city are thought to contribute much to its healthfulness. If this be so in the city, why not in the country?

THOMASTON—DR. THEO. ST. JOHN, *Health Officer*.

Measles have prevailed to a great extent, but caused but one death. There were two hundred and eighty-two cases; scarlet fever, one; diphtheria, one; whooping cough, one; typhoid fever, five.

Thirteen cases of nuisance have been abated; five without complaint.

Some of the streets have sewers running to the Naugatuck river, others use cesspools, some sewer into the Pease swamp, still others sewer into what is called Duck Creek; among them, and the worst, is the sewer that comes from the Town Hall and the fire companies' water closets.

Contagious diseases are quarantined and cared for in the house where the disease occurs.

Our school houses and other public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

Our water supply is from a reservoir located in the town of Plymouth, also from wells and a number of springs on the side hills above the town.

As there does not seem to be any law authorizing the health officer to inspect the various dairy stables or health of the cows, or inspection of milk that is brought into town, therefore, I have no certain knowledge of their condition. I stopped one dairyman from peddling milk while a member of his family was sick with typhoid fever, and for one month afterwards.

THOMPSON—DR. LOWELL HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

Measles prevailed epidemically in the early part of the year, without serious complications.

*Scarlet fever*—Only four cases reported during the year, and it is gratifying to know that in no instance was the disease

communicated to other families in the vicinity of those in which it originated, which would seem to imply the efficiency of the preventive measures of isolation and disinfection employed.

Whooping cough was prevalent during the early part of the year, but no cases were reported.

Only one case of typhoid fever was reported, and that of a mild type.

It seems difficult to arouse in the public mind interest in the contagiousness of tuberculosis.

*Nuisances*—There has been four complaints, and four abated.

Much attention is paid to removal of garbage, and proper systematic sewerage, by well-constructed drains.

The sanitary condition of school houses is not good, by reason of faulty methods of heating and ventilation; other public buildings generally good.

*Ice ponds*—None known to be objectionable.

I think no special attention is bestowed in the matter of securing the best results in the purity of milk, but I have no personal knowledge in these respects.

TOLLAND—EDWIN S. AGARD, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There were twenty cases of measles reported and investigated during the year. The children were exposed in the first instance by a scholar coming down with the disease while at school, in District No. 1. This scholar had lately come into the school from Stafford Springs and probably brought the disease with her.

There were four cases of whooping cough.

One nuisance was reported and abated.

The sanitary condition of our school houses, generally speaking, is good.

The water supply is good.

The ice harvested is mostly from private ponds, the water of which is pure.

The sanitary condition of the town at present is good.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF TORRINGTON—DR. ELIAS PRATT,  
*Health Officer*.

There have been a large number of cases of measles reported, the disease becoming epidemic during December, January,

February and March. To show that this is a serious disease, I need only say that during those months there were nine deaths from measles, and nineteen deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, which diseases frequently complicate measles. With the above facts before us, it becomes the duty of every one to report at once the early cases to the officer, and to coöperate with him in preventing other cases.

There have been seven cases of scarlet fever reported.

Diphtheria was present seven months of the year, there being nineteen cases reported.

There have been seven cases of whooping cough reported.

Ten cases of typhoid fever have been reported. This is a disease due to contamination of drinking water with the typhoid germ. The drinking water most often contaminated is well water. People living in the borough should avoid drinking well water, and those living away from the public water supply should use great care in preventing their wells from being contaminated.

The number of complaints of nuisances has been few in the town, and those have been abated.

The sanitary condition of school houses is good.

Water supply is from public water supply and from wells.

Ice ponds have not been examined.

Your health officer would make the following recommendations: That some method be adopted for the disposal of garbage; that the use of privies be discontinued where there is a public sewer, and that there be some supervision of the milk supply.

TRUMBULL—E. S. FAIRCHILD, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases have been reported: Scarlet fever, four cases; measles, fifty-six, and typhoid fever, two. No others have been reported.

There is no doubt that many cases of measles occur where a physician is not called and cases are rarely reported by parents, but a few cases have so been reported and it is the duty of parents to report contagious diseases when they do not call a physician. During the month of April measles were epidemic in town.

The type of scarlet fever has been mild.

Six complaints of nuisances have been made. There were two cases of cesspools and four of dead animals. Proper care should be taken in cases of dead animals to see that they are properly buried. The old way of drawing them off in the woods or an unused lot should be abandoned.

Typhoid fever: one was the rundown state of the patient, and drinking bad water the other. The patient came into town with the fever.

Great care should be exercised in regard to drinking water from low wells and springs and all wells that are low should be cleaned out this dry season.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. All have been cleaned and two repainted during vacation. The condition of the other public buildings is good.

Some towns are agitating the subject of milk supply. In a country town like this, where the milk is supplied by our own people, there seems to be no need of any official supervision of the milk, which is at present excellent.

UNION—E. W. UPHAM, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There has been, I think, sixteen cases of measles the past year, with no deaths; two cases of membranous croup, with two deaths. No other cases of contagious disease reported.

One case of nuisance reported and abated.

The school houses are in fair condition.

The water supply is mostly from wells.

VERNON—DR. A. R. GOODRICH, *Health Officer*.

I have to report that the town has been fairly exempt from most of the contagious and infectious diseases during the past year.

Measles were imported into the County Home by a child from a neighboring town committed to that institution, infecting nearly all the children and attendants to the number of thirty-five out of fifty in all. Some of the cases were severe, most of them of light character, but the capacity of the hospital was strained to its utmost, three and four occupying the same bed. Two deaths resulting from secondary causes; one from pneumonia; the other from acute Bright's disease; this one was placed in the hospital in Hartford, where it died.

As soon as the first case developed, it was reported to me. I immediately quarantined the institution, removing the children from the public schools, forbidding the attendance at church, and allowed no one to enter upon the grounds of the institution. In other words, a strict quarantine was established with the best results. Thus it will be seen that by promptly reporting the first case by the physician prevented the spreading of the disease outside the institution.

Cholera infantum of a severe character prevailed during the months of July and August. Some fourteen fatal cases resulted from that disease alone, caused in my opinion from improper food in a majority of cases.

Parents should exercise the greatest caution in preparing food for children who are fed from the bottle. To see that the bottles and tubes\* are properly sterilized after feeding, and that the milk has not been exposed to microbes of any kind, as there is no one article of food so easily infected as milk. The germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, are more easily absorbed in milk than any one other article of food, and thus conveyed into the system, there to accomplish their deathly work.

Nothing has been done in the way of preventing the spread of pulmonary consumption. Persons with consumptive tendencies continue to walk our streets, expectorating upon the sidewalks, which soon dries, and then the long skirts sweep over the walks filling the air with dust and microbes, to become inhaled by those who may chance to follow, filling the lungs of those who have not the power to expel them; which in time (as a natural consequence) is developed into consumption.

It has been fully demonstrated under the microscope, that microbes have been found attached to these long dresses, which fully explains the manner in which many diseases so mysteriously appear in our midst from causes to us unknown. It is a serious question in which we are all concerned, and when facts are presented and fully demonstrated by science, and the means placed in our hands, we should not hesitate in combating by municipal as well as hygienic law the spreading of these diseases.

\* It is impossible to sterilize nursing tubes by domestic methods. Their use is prohibited by law in some cities, and ought to be everywhere.—C. A. L.



Consumption is a preventable disease and the time is not far distant when it will be as strictly quarantined as many other contagious diseases are at the present time.

Ten formal complaints have been made during the past year, which were abated, and six where no complaints were made. Only one case has been referred to the County Health Officer for adjustment.

The bone and fat-boiling establishment near the trolley and highway leading to Rockville, which has so long been a nuisance to the traveling public, has at last been abated by orders from the County Health Officer, without prosecution, who declared it a public nuisance and operating without a license.

The supply of milk the same as in former years, by milk peddlers. The cleanliness and ventilation of stables can be improved. Clear water in abundance should at all times be furnished to all stock in confinement.

I hope the time is not far distant when the producing and delivery of milk to the public will come under the inspection of commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Our school houses have been inspected twice during the year, and thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, painted, and placed in the best sanitary condition.

After the severe epidemic of measles at the County Home, which taxed the old building to its utmost capacity, a new home is being built for the accommodation of seventy-five or more boys and girls, with the best sanitary arrangements possible. When the old buildings are removed, it will be one of beauty as well as one of usefulness to the rapidly increasing occupants finding their way there from all over the county.

The hospital arrangements are ample for all future demands, situated in the upper part of the building on the south and west sides, for the admission of sunlight and air; and when abundance of water is introduced for culinary as well as fire protection, it will be a model institution. The expense of building will be some fourteen thousand dollars.

The supply of ice is from ponds supplied by springs from our granite hills, and is of superior quality with the exception of one which is of doubtful character, but which is used principally for cold storage and refrigerators.



VOLUNTOWN—DR. W. R. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been exceptionally good. There were a few cases of measles, of a mild type; one death occurred, however. No other cases of infectious disease have been reported.

There were two cases of nuisance reported, and these were promptly attended to. Very few families are tidy—while many others are careless, and get rid of it the easiest way.

The disposal of sewage is mostly by private drains and cess-pools, or on the top of the ground.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is very good indeed.

The water supply of the town is mostly from wells and cisterns, and is good, although the extreme drought the past summer has rendered some of them poor.

The ice used is obtained from ponds in and around the town, of which I have made no inspection.

I think our milk is good. I do not know that there are any extra precautions taken to protect the purity of the milk. As regards the methods of milking, cooling, ventilation, care of stables, cleanliness of the utensils used, I know nothing about them.

WALLINGFORD—DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

There were two outbreaks of measles, the first occurring in December, 1899, at Rosemary Hall among the students, and was brought by them from New York State. The number of cases was limited to five, due to the prompt and thorough manner in which isolation and disinfection were carried out, with the hearty coöperation of the supervisors of the school. The next outbreak occurred during the early part of June and quickly became epidemic, the number of cases running up into the hundreds. This epidemic was confined principally to the north-eastern part of the town and borough; the disease seeming to make its way into the town by way of Meriden, as very few cases occurred in other parts of the town.

Scarlet fever we have had with us for eighteen months, due, no doubt, to the fact of mild cases, where no doctor was employed, not being reported to the health officer. I have good reason to think that the disease started in the Whittlesey Ave.

School, in Room No. 3, as a great many of the cases were found to be among scholars from that room. There has not been one case of scarlet fever in the town since the school closed for vacation. The whole number of cases reported was twenty-five, as compared with seventeen the year before last. All the cases terminated in recovery.

I have requested the coöperation of the teachers in the schools, to stamp out scarlet fever and diphtheria; first by reporting any suspicious cases of sore throat, also by requiring a note from the attending physician in all cases where any member of the family is ill with sore throat from any cause; also when any member of the family is confined at home with sore throat, no other member should be allowed to attend school till we are certain of the nature of the disease.

Diphtheria has been confined to one family, on Valley street, near the terminus of the Valley street sewer. The children were in the habit of wading in the brook into which the sewer empties, and I think in that way contracted the disease, by getting the germs on their hands and clothing. This brook, into which the sewer drains, at times of heavy rains overflows a large piece of marshland, thus depositing thereon filth and any germs of disease contained in the sewage. This nuisance was ordered abated by the health officer over a year ago, but no attention was paid to the order by the borough authorities until I reported the matter to the County Health Officer. They then ordered some of the filth scraped out of the brook, and left the place practically as bad, or worse than before, for they stirred up all the germs that were buried in the bed of the stream. I don't know why this nuisance has not been abated, as I left the matter in the hands of the County Health Officer.

Whooping cough is epidemic here at the present time.

The number of cases of typhoid fever was seven, scarcely more than half the number reported the year before last. All cases were of a mild type.

There is no doubt in my mind but that there have been many violations of the health officer's regulations regarding quarantine, such as people visiting families where there are cases of contagious disease, and conveying the disease to others; and in some cases, even members of the family where a contagious disease is prevalent going about among the public.

The number of complaints of nuisances during the past year was twenty-seven. Twenty-three were abated after sending notice, the other four by request.

Garbage disposal consists, in most cases, of making an unsightly heap in the back yard, mixing swill and ashes together in one pile, which is little better than a compost heap, and a nuisance to the neighborhood. In some cases, especially in the tenement districts, this refuse is allowed to stand for a year or longer, unless a complaint is made of it to the health officer. As the center of the borough is becoming very thickly populated, some more systematic way of disposing of garbage would seem to be a necessity. The cost to the taxpayers of having the garbage disposed of by the borough, at regular intervals, as is done in cities, would be less than it costs them to attend to it individually. The teams used for this purpose could also be used for other public work. A system of collecting and disposing of garbage by the borough, would also necessitate the use of a proper dumping ground instead of the present method of each person carting it from his premises to a convenient place, where it may still be a nuisance.

The method of sewage disposal in the borough is principally by sewers, but there is a great need of more sewers, as the present number is insufficient to meet the needs of the public. There has been very little sewer building during the past year.

The sanitary condition of the borough schools is good, but in the outlying district schools the privy vaults are not properly ventilated in any case. The district committees have been notified of this defect, and how it should be remedied.

The sanitary condition of all the public buildings is good.

Our water supply is as pure and wholesome as possible. There is no chance for contamination, as no streams empty into the pond, which consists of spring water.

Our ice supply is obtained from good clean ponds in all cases. One pond was condemned for domestic purposes during the past year. I don't know that it has been put in proper condition since.

I have no knowledge of the methods of caring for dairy products in the town. I think that there should be a strict supervision of all dairies, the cattle and all dairy products. I also think that the State should furnish all necessary information

in regard to the care of cattle, the proper construction of stables, care of all utensils, method of milking, and care of dairy products, to all dairymen. The importance of pure milk to the public health, especially to children, justifies these measures.

All plumbers, I believe, are obliged to have a license before they are allowed contracts in the borough, to lay drains, etc. This is a step in the right direction, but I think we should go further and pass some ordinances compelling owners of buildings to properly trap all sinks, water closets, and drains into sewers and cesspools, so that the gas from the cesspools and sewers will not ascend through the sink pipes, as it does now, in many cases.

WARREN—WILLIAM FORESTELLE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Measles began in April, followed by a great many cases. I took steps to prevent its spreading and had good success.

I was notified of a case of diphtheria, and I at once quarantined them for three weeks, and paid attention to it for the time, and therefore had no other case of it. The case was a child visiting from Brooklyn, N. Y. After the three weeks were up I fumigated the house thoroughly.

I was notified of a case of scarlet fever; I then quarantined them and had no other case.

WASHINGTON—DR. R. MARCY, *Health Officer*.

There were reported of scarlet fever three cases, and of whooping cough, sixty cases.

No efforts are being made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

*Nuisances*—Number abated, seven; number abated without complaint, six.

In the methods of garbage disposal and results there is no improvement in past year.

Sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings very good.

*Ice ponds*—Number examined, three; condemned, none.

*Milk*—Dairymen do not take any precautions beyond the customary practice of the past to protect the purity of their milk.

No public sanitary works undertaken.

CITY OF WATERBURY—DR. C. W. S. FROST, *Health Officer*.

Of the diseases especially prevalent during the past year measles easily takes the lead, being epidemic during the months of February, March and April, with 451 cases out of a total of 518 for the year. The deaths numbered 13, ten of which occurred in March. The disease was generally of a very mild type, death being caused by complications, mostly bronchitis and pneumonia.

Scarlet fever occurred during every month; total, 47. The deaths, including those from 30 cases occurring in the town, numbered nine.

Diphtheria was reported every month excepting August; total, 54. Deaths, including those from 10 cases in the town, numbered seven.

The number of cases of whooping cough is difficult to determine, as in a large number of cases no physician is consulted, and physicians themselves are negligent in regard to reporting this disease, notwithstanding that the necessity for so doing has been repeatedly called to their attention. There were sixteen cases reported, and three deaths registered.

Typhoid fever was reported in 1899, Sept. 14, Oct. 13, Nov. 2, Dec. 1; 1900, Jan. 1, Feb. 1, March 1, June 2, July 8, making 78 cases altogether, with 20 deaths.

Although a large number of cases were carefully investigated in regard to their origin, no special cause could be found. A number of these cases were brought to the Waterbury Hospital from nearby towns.

*Cerebro-spinal fever*—Two cases; one death. One of these cases was in the town.

We have an anti-spitting ordinance in and around public buildings, street cars, etc., which has proved to have a good effect in restricting consumption.

Three years since, the writer called the attention of the city government to the advisability of an ordinance in regard to the reporting of all cases of tuberculosis, and the care of and disinfection of the premises where the disease had existed.

The sanitary inspector's report for the year embraces:

*Houses placarded*—Scarlet fever, 47; diphtheria, 54.



*Nuisances*—Inspection of water closets, 93; sink pipes, 141; surface drains, 31; surface closets, 530; cesspools, 27; stables, 62; yards, 1,779.

*Garbage complaints*—56.

*Ordered cleaned*—Surface closets, 113; cesspools, 10; stables, 37; yards, 989.

*Ordered abolished*—Surface closets, 137; cesspools, 12; surface drains, 18.

*Dead animals removed*—Dogs, 9; cats, 20; horses, 1.

The garbage is collected and buried pending the completion of the Crematory. After January 1st, 1901, the garbage will be cremated, a five-year contract having been awarded for that purpose, to H. M. Rigney of Waterville. The crematory will dispose of all garbage and offal, dead animals, night soil, and waste material from grocery stores and markets. It will thus do away with the necessity for a public dumping ground.

There has been a general extension of the sewers during the year. The city has under consideration plans for its disposal, being obliged to abandon the present method, that of sewerage into the Naugatuck River. This will be accomplished at far greater expense than if steps had been taken earlier, when suitable land was available near the city, which fact was called attention to and recommended in the report of the writer in 1887.

There have been no cases removed to the Contagious Disease Hospital during the year. The hospital is fully equipped, and ready at all times for the reception of patients.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is excellent. Improvements recommended in the Crosby Grammar and Elm Street buildings have been made during the year.

We have a splendid water supply in the Branch Reservoir, which has never as yet failed, though owing to the rapidly increasing demands from the splendid growth of population, there is a likelihood, in the near future, of the raising of the dam by fifteen feet, which will double its capacity and furnish a never-failing supply of pure water.

The ordinance regulating the sale of milk in the city has resulted in great improvements; the dairies, herds, and utensils being regularly inspected by our milk inspector, or P. T. Keeley, who is an experienced veterinarian, whose report is here appended:



## INSPECTIONS OF DAIRIES.

Cow sheds .....	399
Barn yards .....	399
Water .....	396
Feed .....	399
Cans .....	1618
Milk coolers .....	379
Stables ventilated .....	403

## ORDERED CLEANED.

Barn yards .....	43
Stables .....	15
Milk cans removed from barn.....	0
Stables ordered whitewashed .....	42
Milk coolers ordered cleaned.....	10
Cans ordered cleaned .....	14

## INSPECTION OF STORES AND VEHICLES.

Stores inspected .....	332
Vehicles inspected .....	184
Cans removed .....	2
Measures ordered cleaned .....	16

## ORDERED ABOLISHED.

Wells .....	0
Cans .....	2

## EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Number of samples of milk examined .....	454
Number standard .....	437
Number below standard .....	17

TOWN OF WATERBURY—DR. B. A. O'HARA, *Health Officer*.

The districts of Waterbury lying outside the city limits and under the jurisdiction of the town health officer, have enjoyed comparative freedom from fatal epidemics during the past year.

*Measles*—One hundred and thirty cases were reported. While these cases were distributed over the entire town outside the city, the greatest number occurred in the village of Waterville. The disease raged here to such an extent that the Waterville school of six rooms was closed for two weeks, even two of the teachers contracting the malady. Before the school was again opened, the building was thoroughly fumigated and all the water closets disinfected. In every case reported, the dwelling was placarded, and on recovery each patient was examined before being granted a permit to attend school.

Fifty-two cases occurred in this village during the month of March. There were many more cases of a mild form in other parts of the town that were not reported. Those mild cases are just as contagious as severer cases, and parents and others who hide them or fail to report them are guilty of criminal negligence.

Scarlet fever has been somewhat prevalent in our town districts; thirty-two cases have occurred, none fatal. These cases were not confined to any particular locality and the causes have been ascribed to infection from city victims. Scarlet fever contagion is very tenacious of vitality and is easily conveyed in clothing and other things. The scarlet fever cases of the town districts were strictly quarantined to the necessary inconvenience and distress of the victims, but to the eventful welfare of the communities. Many protests by the afflicted ones were made and comparisons with the freedom from quarantine which residents of the city enjoyed seem to make their burden harder to bear. But the fulfillment of the letter of the law, in these cases, I believe, was the means of stamping out the disease when it appeared at one time very ominous.

Twelve cases of diphtheria, scattered over the town, were treated in the same manner as the scarlet fever cases. Two cases of diphtheria resulted in death. Some cases had become infected through contact with friends from the city.

Two cases of whooping cough were reported; there must have been many other cases not reported.

Sixteen cases of typhoid fever were reported; these were well scattered.

The hospital which the city and town in conjunction have provided for grave contagious diseases has not been used since its construction four years ago.

Ten sinkwater and eight water closet nuisances were abated. Leonard Street seems to be the locality from which most of the complaints of these nuisances have come.

Our method of sewage disposal in the town districts, with the exception of a portion of Watertown road and Waterville, which sewer into the reprehensible Naugatuck, is confined to cesspools and the real genuine aboriginal.

The garbage disposal by the city still continues to be a matter of concern, but we expect soon to be easy on that score, as

the city has contracted to have its garbage cremated after January, 1901. Thus will go up in smoke a great nuisance that has tormented the town for many years.

There are thirteen school buildings containing twenty-six rooms in the town districts. The sanitary condition of these schools is excellent, each one of the twenty-six rooms having been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated and the water closets disinfected during the summer vacation. The opening of the schools in September finds them in as good condition as it is possible to make them. The ventilation of the school buildings, with the exception of Town Plot School, is the old method, through the windows, which by the way, with a careful teacher, is much better than some of the expensive methods in use in the city.

Simonsville is the only section of the town that is supplied with city water. The school there, whose water supply was condemned sometime ago, is now furnished with water from the city. All other sections of the town secure their water from springs and wells. Many of these districts, especially Waterville, are becoming so thickly settled that it will soon become incumbent on the residents there to seek some other source of supply.

The slaughter house of A. B. Pierpont and the piggery of A. J. Pierpont, East Farms, were so persistently kept in such filthy condition, that after repeated notices, the County Health Officer exercised his legitimate functions and the slaughter and the piggery have been abolished.

There now remains but one slaughter house in the town, that of Valentine Bohl, which with his fat refinery establishment he conducts in accordance with scientific principles with the very latest equipments.

The fat refining plant of the Pelletier Brothers on the Wolcott Road, though small, is mighty, and requires the constant oversight of the health officer. These people have been more careful in the observance of the law during the past year than in previous seasons.

The piggeries on Town Farm Road, Waterville, Wolcott Road, and Prospect Road, have been under careful inspection. Those in East Farms and South Brooklyn have been abolished.

The dumping of rubbish on the town roads has given little trouble this year compared to previous years. Occasionally some

culprit is apprehended in trying to dispose of his rubbish or night soil by dumping it on the roadside. These fellows are discovering that the eventual expense is greater when they violate the law.

I have carefully inspected the source of supply of the thirteen ice ponds of Waterbury, from which ice is taken for commercial purposes, and ordered such sources of pollution as existed to be removed.

WATERTOWN—DR. W. S. MUNGER, *Health Officer*.

Of measles there have been fifty-four cases reported. These cases have occurred in all parts of the town, and have been of almost all grades of severity, and as there were many cases of German measles, so called, and in many no physician was called, the exact number is not known. Where and how they originated it was often impossible to tell, many times, without doubt, imported from other towns. At first much care was taken to prevent its spread, but later it seemed impossible to effect much by way of prevention.

Of scarlet fever there were twelve cases reported. Most, if not all of these cases, originated out of town or on the cars, and in all cases great care was taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Of typhoid fever there have been fifteen cases reported, of which two have died; six in one family. With the exception of those cases occurring in the same house, I could not learn that one could be connected by contagion with another. I think the doctors have used due care to prevent the spread of the disease.

Of cerebro-spinal fever there has been one case, which proved fatal.

Of la grippe there have been quite a large number of cases, but as they were not reported, I cannot tell how many.

Of malarial cases there have been more, I think, than usual; some of them easily controlled, but some of them of the type which half a century ago would have been denominated "bilious fever," a few of them lasting several weeks, exhausting the patience of the patients and the physician.

Of nuisances there have been but few cases, of which complaint has been made, and those settled by a little advice or suggestion.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is, I think, very good.

Concerning the water supply I am pleased to be able to report that water is now being brought from the town of Bethlehem, and it is hoped and expected that it will be a perfect success.

As to the ice ponds, I would say that one was examined last fall, and advice given that the ice should not be used for drinking and culinary purposes, which advice I think was followed. The other ponds, I think, are in good condition.

WEST HARTFORD—F. H. STADTMUELLER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1900, one hundred and thirty-nine cases required attention or inspection by the health officer. Numerous other cases were disposed of through correspondence. These demands are most gratifying in so far as they indicate the growth of public opinion regarding the importance of sanitation.

Whenever contagious or infectious diseases prevailed, particular attention was directed to establish the source of infection. Twenty-nine cases were reported, classified as follows:

*Measles*—Five cases; one case was contracted in another state. This case may have accounted for three cases that followed, but the evidence was doubtful. The remaining case was contracted in another town where the patient was visiting while measles were prevalent.

*Scarlet fever*—Three cases; these were sporadic and inquiry failed to establish the source of infection.

*Diphtheria*—Eleven cases; all sporadic. No satisfactory source of infection could be ascertained. Diphtheria was unusually prevalent in Hartford, and the proximity of this town and attendant frequent intercourse may have accounted for some of the cases.

*Whooping cough*—No cases were reported, although the disease prevailed, but no certainty obtained concerning the frequency of its occurrence.

*Typhoid fever*—Ten cases. Five of these were sporadic and the source of infection was not discovered. The sixth case was



contracted in Hartford. The remaining four cases occurred at one house. The first of these preceded the other three cases by two or three weeks. The primary case was probably contracted beyond the State, as the patient was taken sick one and one-half days after arriving here. A week elapsed ere medical aid was summoned, and upon diagnosis of typhoid the patient was removed to the hospital. The absence of typhoid at these premises prior to this case suggests that it created the infective center for the remaining three cases. The water used appeared reasonably free from pollution, but as careful investigation led to the exclusion of all other sources of infection, the water was subjected to careful analysis. The chemical test proved the water to be of good quality, while the bacteriological analysis showed pollution.

The occurrence of pulmonary consumption, a contagious disease, is not required to be reported. Hence it is impossible to officially exercise any efforts towards the control of the disease, other than such as may be or are suggested by attending physicians.

Ninety-nine nuisances required attention, most of which were brought to notice by formal complaint. Thirty-eight of these were directed against the transportation and use of garbage from Hartford, designed for hog and poultry feeding. This practice has been of slow growth, and had finally obtained such dimensions as to become an intolerable nuisance. Efforts had been made in past years to regulate and control this traffic, but all suggestions and directions were ignored shortly after their promulgation. It was therefore decided that the only way to effectually protect the public in its rights was to stop the practice. To this end Rule XXI\* was adopted, posted and advertised according to law; a copy was also given to each individual known to be using city garbage. Strenuous efforts have been and are being made to enforce this rule. It has been difficult

\* RULE XXI.—No person will be allowed, and all persons are forbidden, to bring into this town, or to have in this town, garbage from the city of Hartford, whether the same may have been collected or received from any of the garbage wagons or collectors of garbage in said city, or whether it may have been collected or received by any person directly from any private house, boarding house, restaurant, market or hotel.



to obtain proper evidence of violations. Two successful prosecutions were made against violations of this rule, both of which had been preceded by due warning to abstain from any further violation. The remaining sixty-one nuisances were abated, excepting a few in process of abatement.

The removal of garbage from the more populous portions of the town will soon require attention, and measures should be adopted for its systematic collection and disposal.

The projected sewer system for the Center is, unfortunately, still in abeyance. This very necessary work is delayed pending the solution of the final disposition of the sewage. The Sewer Commissioners are indefatigable in their zeal and efforts to attain a proper solution of this perplexing problem, and it is confidently expected this important work will be successfully executed within the next year. Sewers are also demanded for the section north and south of Park street and west from the city line to Whiting street. The Sewer Commissioners also have this work under consideration.

There are now seven school houses in use. The sanitary arrangements of three of these are good, while the condition of the others is such as is to be expected from their physical surroundings and equipment.

The economic importance of milk\* demands a review of the progress made in its production. It is gratifying to observe the precautions which have been adopted beyond the customary practices of the past. These improvements embrace greater care in milking, cooling and aeration of the milk, improved ventilation of stables and better health of the animals. At one of the milk farms a bacteriological laboratory is maintained to establish the daily bacterial infection of the milk produced. Milk has been made there for the past year which had an average infection of less than 5,000 bacteria per c.c. of milk. While the amelioration of milk production is not as general as might be desired, it is possibly, nevertheless, being introduced as rapidly as the public will approve. The value of a pure milk, measured by both the ordinary and hygienic standards of purity, is not sufficiently understood or appreciated by the people.

\* Written by request of the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

WEST HAVEN—DR. CHARLES A. BEVAN, *Health Officer*.

This is the first year in which the Borough Health Officer's report has appeared separately, as required by law, it having heretofore been published with the town report.

Cases of contagious diseases reported in 1899: measles, eleven; scarlet fever, six; diphtheria, four; typhoid fever, six, and membranous croup, four.

We have just passed another year free from epidemics. There is a cause for thankfulness that so few have been called to mourn the loss of our loved ones from this cause, only 27 cases of infectious disease having been reported, with only two deaths. All cases have been promptly reported by the physicians in charge and in this way have very materially aided the health officer in checking any tendency towards the spread of contagion. Some persons still object to the posting of the placard on the outside of the house. The health officer has no discretion in this matter, but is required by a rule adopted by the health officers of the State, to post the placard on the outside of the house in plain view, where it can be seen by people passing on the street or entering the house.

*Measles*—Eleven cases have been reported during the year, while probably a good many more undoubtedly existed which were not reported. All cases should be reported whether attended by a physician or not, so that the health officer may keep an accurate record of all cases occurring in the borough.

*Scarlet fever*—There have been six cases reported, with no deaths, which is very gratifying, considering the gravity of this disease.

*Diphtheria*—Four cases is a very good record indeed, only one resulting fatally, not from the disease itself but from complications following.

*Typhoid fever*—Six cases have been reported, with one death. The increasing prevalence of this disease in our borough should cause us to again look into our drainage system, especially as typhoid fever is no respecter of persons, but may attack all classes, high or low, rich or poor.

*Nuisances*—The abatement of nuisances is becoming a very serious problem. As our borough increases in population (and it is growing rapidly) complaints of this nature increase with it, and at a much greater ratio; so much so that during the

summer months the health officer has at times more than he can attend to, with his other duties. Consequently some complaints have not always received the attention they deserved. But the public generally have shown the appreciation of the efforts of the health officer by their hearty coöperation.

*Methods of sewage and garbage disposal*—While we are moving along in the same old rut, we have marked one step forward the past year in the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on this subject, but the step was so short as to be barely perceptible. A committee was appointed at our annual meeting to investigate the matter and report at some future meeting. They attended to the duty assigned them faithfully, and with some loss of time and money to themselves, but were finally unable to agree unanimously upon a report. Two reports were, therefore, submitted and the matter was indefinitely postponed by the citizens. It is a cause for regret that this committee could not agree on a unanimous report, but it is a still greater cause for regret that the citizens disposed of the matter with such scant consideration, for it is a subject of the greatest importance for this borough, and is growing more so every year. This committee were at least entitled to the thanks of the public for their painstaking work, and also their discharge. In the thickly settled portions of our borough more complaints are received referring to the filthy condition of privy vaults than from any other source, and certainly nothing is more vile and offensive. It is inconceivable why we allow such things to exist. This work should be taken up at once in earnest and with sufficient vigor to insure some results. Let us be foremost instead of hindmost in the work of sanitation with other cities and boroughs of our State.

*Water supply*—We now have an abundant supply of water, taken from the reservoirs of the New Haven Water Company, which will insure us in the future plenty of good water for all purposes.

*Milk supply*—This is, in most part, supplied from the surrounding farms and is usually of excellent quality, for most of the producers have found that to successfully compete with other and larger dealers their product must be first-class in every particular. There is at present no law requiring the inspection of our sources of milk supply, but the health officer

has, on his own responsibility, inspected some of our dairies and found them well kept and excellently managed, care being taken that the water supply shall be pure and the food given of the best quality. The dairymen who think anything good enough for a cow to eat are fast passing away, and are now running their dairies purely as a commercial undertaking. This is a good augury for the future milk supply, and should receive every encouragement.

WESTON—DR. FRANK GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

There has been reported to the health officer, the following contagious diseases: measles, five cases; diphtheria, two; scarlet fever, one; typhoid fever, two. All these cases terminated in recovery. None of the above cases were traced to previous cases, with the exception of measles, in which instance the patient first attacked contracted the disease in an adjoining town and communicated it to the others. In addition to the above there occurred about a dozen cases of German measles.

In regard to water supply, ice ponds, sewage and garbage disposal, sanitary condition of school houses, etc., we do not suffer by comparison with most other country towns.

WESTPORT—DR. L. T. DAY, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases are reported: measles, eleven; scarlet fever, six; diphtheria and membranous croup, four; whooping cough, twenty; typhoid fever, four. The measles were distributed all over the town; the majority were traced to neighboring towns. The scarlet fever was all supposed to be contracted in a neighboring town. Only four cases of diphtheria, all in Saugatuck.

The two cases reported in September last represent the end of what might have been a serious epidemic, had not prompt quarantine measures been instituted. In speaking of this epidemic in his annual report to the State Board of Health, County Health Officer George E. Hill of Bridgeport says:

"The village of Saugatuck, in the town of Westport, furnished an illustration of the necessity at times for prompt and stringent restrictive measures. Not far from the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Saugatuck, is a tenement house occupied by a considerable number of non-



English-speaking families with a large aggregate number of children. One of the children became ill with diphtheria, and was attended by a physician from a neighboring town. For some reason not fully understood the case was not reported with the promptness required by law, and the first knowledge which the health officer had of its existence was the filing with the Registrar of a certificate of the death of the child. Before the health officer reached the premises there had been a considerable gathering of the neighbors and an exposure of several at least of the children; in the meantime one or more cases had broken out in the same building. Quarantine of the exposed persons was immediately instituted by the health officer, but owing to ignorance or general indifference to the law, or both, several of the adults left the premises. At this stage I was called in by the local health officer to advise concerning the enforcement of quarantine and found a condition which seemed to me called for prompt and effective action. I caused an officer to be stationed to enforce the quarantine throughout the twenty-four hours, until such time as the danger of further outbreak was passed and disinfection had been made. Although there were eleven other cases among those originally exposed, the disease was confined to the immediate neighborhood of the primary case, and I believe no cases occurred which could not be traced to such exposure as took place before the arrival of the health officer.

"I deemed it necessary to prosecute the physician who had failed to report the original case. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine."

During the year thirteen nuisances have been abated on complaints.

In my last annual report, attention was called to the condition of the gutters on Main street. I am pleased to state that the condition has been remedied by grading and paving the gutters. The catch basin corner of Riverside and Burr avenues has also been reconstructed.

In regard to other topics, such as garbage disposal, care for contagious diseases, sanitary condition of public buildings, water supply, ice, and milk, there is no change from previous years. A regulation preventing the spitting upon the floor of street cars was put in force December 12, 1899. There were

fifty-one deaths, including four from consumption, and sixty-seven births. Death rate about thirteen per 1,000.

WETHERSFIELD—DR. EDWARD G. FOX, *Health Officer*.

No measles reported. There were six cases of scarlet fever, of a mild character. We had about twenty-five cases of whooping cough.

*Typhoid fever*—There were four cases; all were of a mild character.

I do not know of a case of consumption in Wethersfield at the present time.

The number of nuisances abated, three.

*Garbage disposal*—During the past few years it has been the practice of a large number of our farmers to bring garbage from Hartford to feed to hogs, etc. In June, 1900, a meeting of the health officers of the towns about Hartford was held at the office of County Health Officer Markham, and after discussing various phases of the garbage question it was decided it was a nuisance, and should be prohibited from being brought into the various towns. Accordingly I issued a notice to all that brought garbage into Wethersfield, that the practice should be discontinued at once. The larger proportion complied with the notice, but a few persisted in carting, and it was found necessary to prosecute five. At the present time I think none is brought into town.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and public buildings is very good.

The water supply is largely by wells, and is good.

Number of ice ponds examined was four, of which one was condemned.

As regards the milk supply, there has been a great improvement during the past few years. With one or two exceptions all our dairymen take more care in the cleanliness of cows and attendants, also ventilation and cleanliness of the stables is looked after more thoroughly than formerly. The milk is immediately removed from the stable to a clean room and at once cooled.

WILLIMANTIC—DR. A. J. CRIGHTON, *Health Officer*.

Willimantic has been remarkably free from contagious and infectious diseases, there having been reported six of measles,



five of diphtheria and croup, twelve of whooping cough, and three cases of typhoid.

*Nuisances*—Several have been reported; all were abated.

I believe the sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good.

The water supply is abundant and good.

WILLINGTON—GEORGE A. COSGROVE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The only epidemic in the town of Willington during the past year was the measles, of which there may have been as many as a dozen cases last spring. My attention was called to but six cases, some of the others having recovered before I heard of them.

In all the cases that came to my knowledge, notices were promptly posted according to law. No case resulted fatally, and at present, so far as I am informed, there is not a case in town.

There was one case reported as "membranous" croup, but the patient recovered in two or three days.

No other cases of infectious or contagious diseases have been reported.

I do not know of a case of tuberculous disease in the town.

There have been fifteen deaths, but ten of the fifteen were of persons between the ages of 66 and 90; none were from contagious diseases.

Cesspools and surface drains are the common methods of sewage disposal.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is that which obtains in most country districts; but little attention is paid to proper ventilation, otherwise the sanitary conditions are not bad. Not so much, however, can be said of the outbuildings connected with the schools. On inspection I found the condition of the latter so intolerably bad in two of the nine districts that I at once ordered the committees in charge to have them properly cleaned prior to the opening of school.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is generally good.

I have not examined any ice ponds.

I do not think there has been any change in the milk traffic from former methods.

WILTON—DR. A. B. GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

No epidemic of any kind has occurred during the year ending September 1st, 1900.

*Measles*—Total, six cases. One of these cases contracted the disease in New York, one in Bridgeport, one in Norwalk; the remaining three cases could not be traced. These cases were posted and usual precautions used, and did not spread.

*Scarlet fever*—Five cases imported from Norwalk. Two other cases which were in the family of a brother where four cases had occurred.

*Whooping cough*—One case reported.

*Typhoid fever*—One case; origin unknown.

Not a case of the foregoing contagious or infectious diseases resulted fatally.

One nuisance complained of, and abated.

The school buildings have been examined and put in proper sanitary condition for the coming year.

The water supply for the greater part of the year is good, and is derived from wells and springs.

In one school district I deemed it expedient to urge the building of two closets.

WINCHESTER—DR. S. G. HOWD, *Health Officer*.

There have been very few cases of contagious diseases reported during the past year.

No complaints were made of nuisances.

The school houses were all visited before the fall term and found in good sanitary condition.

The water supply has been inspected and found free from any pollution.

Four ice ponds have been inspected and all found free from any contamination.

*Milk*—A number of stables have been examined and found clean and well ventilated. One or two are poorly ventilated and overcrowded. Few have arrangements for immediate cooling of the milk. On the whole the milk supply is very good.

WINDHAM—DR. F. E. WILCOX, *Health Officer*.

There has been reported one case each of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles.

Several cases of measles of a mild type occurred at South Windham, but in most instances the cases were not attended by a physician, and consequently were not officially reported.

Whooping cough has been more or less prevalent during the year, but no cases were reported.

I have made somewhat extended inquiries of the physicians in town concerning the cases of tuberculosis that have occurred in their practice during the year, to which I add those that have occurred in my own, together with what supplementary knowledge I have been able to gain concerning the different cases, and it is my opinion that not a single case of tuberculosis has been acquired from tuberculous milk.

Several nuisances, real and supposed, have been reported during the year. Where one has been found to exist it has generally been abated on request.

The disposal of garbage is, in general, unobjectionable. Sewage disposal is in part by cesspools, but more generally by surface drainage.

The sanitary conditions of the school houses is fairly good. Water supply is from wells.

There are two ponds in town from which ice is obtained. Both were examined last November and found in proper condition.

My personal knowledge of the customary practice of the dairymen in town to protect the purity of their milk is limited, but as far as my observation has extended I should say that generally no precautions are taken beyond those of ordinary cleanliness.

WINDSOR—DR. NEWTON S. BELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported the following diseases:

Of measles, 142 cases, and doubtless there were as many more of which no report was made. Most of the cases were of a mild type and were not confined to the children alone, as there were many adults who had the disease.

Of scarlet fever three cases were reported.

Of diphtheria there were seventeen cases.

Of membranous croup, one case.

While there were many cases of whooping cough, but two were reported.

There have been two cases of typhoid fever, one coming here from another town; the other, the source was unknown.

Of nuisances there have been a number of complaints made, and abated upon request of the health officer.

The sanitary conditions of our school houses and other public buildings are good.

The water supply is also good.

The ice for the town's use is cut from ponds which, so far as can be known, are pure, only two ponds in town being condemned as impure.

And as to the milk supply, while we have no inspector, there is a growing interest among our farmers and dairymen as to the cleanliness and ventilation of their stables, and the health of their cows. The importance of having pure milk is steadily gaining attention.

WINDSOR LOCKS—DR. JOSEPH A. COOGAN, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases were reported: diphtheria, eight cases; scarlet fever, eight; typhoid fever, six. Several cases of measles reported and many unreported.

The death rate for the year has increased as a consequence of the extreme heat affecting so seriously the young children, and producing a greater number of infantile cases than we are accustomed to have in country practice.

Fourteen nuisances have been abated on complaints made, and many more have been attended to.

The people of the town, realizing that we now have a proper place for the disposal of garbage, seem to pay more attention to cleaning up around and about their premises and carting away the debris monthly instead of annually as heretofore.

The public and parochial schools are in excellent shape as far as care and cleanliness are concerned.

The town hall and lockup are not neglected by those in charge.

The water supply is all that can be desired.

The ice supply is of the best and there is no question of the purity of the water from which it is collected.

The dairymen of the town are exceedingly careful as compared with former years, in the way of handling and delivering the milk.

We have here a model farm, with a herd of forty cows that will compare favorably with any in the county.

WINSTED—S. C. WHEELER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

*Measles*—Twenty-three cases reported during the year. Restriction by quarantine and fumigation.

*Scarlet fever*—Ninety-nine cases reported, the origin of which, as far as could be ascertained, was traced to a child who was brought to the Gilbert Home from Wethersfield, Conn. All of the cases were of a mild type. Restriction, quarantine, disinfection and fumigation with formaldehyde gas.

*Diphtheria*—Fourteen cases reported, the origin of which could not be found. All of said cases were at the Gilbert Home. They were all quarantined in the hospital provided by said institution, which hospital is located at a safe distance from the Home. Restriction by quarantine, disinfection and fumigation with formaldehyde gas.

*Whooping cough*—Fifteen cases reported. Restriction: ordered patient kept away from other children.

*Typhoid fever*—Five cases, the origin of which was not learned; all of which were on the outskirts of the borough. Restriction: disinfected the discharges.

No other contagious diseases.

*Nuisances*—A few complaints were made and they were abated.

Garbage collected in the thickly settled portions of the borough, which is an improvement over last year.

*Sewage disposal*—Methods of sewage disposal are by private drains and cesspools. No sewerage system. No disease traceable to lack of sewerage system.

School houses inspected and found to be in good sanitary condition. Public buildings in good sanitary condition.

*Water supply*—Pure water supply furnished from Crystal Lake reservoir.

*Ice ponds*—I have no personal knowledge of ice ponds and milk.

WOLCOTT—J. HENRY GARRIGUS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Wolcott is a small agricultural town of less than 600 inhabitants, who live somewhat remote from each other, and there is but little change from year to year. The surface is very uneven and well elevated.



The people are, as a rule, healthy, there having been but five cases of contagious disease reported during the year. These were measles. There was no physician called, and the house was thoroughly disinfected by the family. We know of no case of consumption among us.

We have had four complaints in regard to the unsanitary condition of some of our school children, which has received prompt and courteous attention, with favorable results.

The refuse from the kitchen is consigned to the poultry yard or pig pen, and the water from the kitchen sink is conducted to a place where it is exposed to sunlight and is absorbed by vegetation. The privy houses are usually placed at a distance from house and well, and have but slight excavations, and receive attention as necessity requires.

When our citizens are sick they are cared for in their own homes.

Our school houses are six in number. Three of them are in good condition, two of them having had quite extensive repairs the past year. The other three are in poor condition in the interior. One of them has been recovered in part this fall. The schools in two of these are very small, in the other there is no school. The outbuildings all needed attention, which they received before the fall term of school. The well at the South school was out of repair; this was placed in order, and the water pumped out.

The church and chapel are in good condition. The town hall, which is seldom used, is rather neglected.

We are supplied with good well and spring water in abundance. Waterbury has four large reservoirs on Mad river and its tributaries for manufacturing purposes. Bristol also has a large storage pond in town. New Britain and Southington are using water from our pure mountain brooks for drinking purposes.

We have large quantities of excellent ice every winter, but we are so far from the city that it is not utilized.

Mr. Hiram E. Welton cuts ice for Waterbury market; he has three ponds on the same stream; the water is good, and proper precautions are taken to keep the ponds free from contamination. This was the only pond inspected by me, being the only one from which ice was cut for public use.



I have had no complaints in regard to the milk supply, and have not made a personal examination, but since questions have been asked by the State Board of Health I will inform myself in the near future.

I have attended two health officers' meetings during the year.

WOODBIDGE—DR. JOHN W. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

Our usually healthful town has maintained its character for healthfulness. We have had no visitation which could have been called an epidemic. There have been a few sporadic cases of the more common infectious diseases, but less in the aggregate than in past years.

*Diphtheria*—Two cases of diphtheria were reported.

Only one case of whooping cough came to my notice and that was a convalescent one from out of town.

*Typhoid fever*—One case of typhoid fever was reported.

In the above cases notice to the public by card was given, and quarantine made when required by the conditions of each case.

In regard to consumption, I think this town, as compared with other towns, has been remarkably free.

The complaints in regard to nuisances have been few, there having been only one of importance. That was in regard to the condition of the first of the old match factory ponds, which might have been a serious matter had it not been promptly attended to.

*Garbage*—The question is being seriously considered as to the right of towns adjacent to large cities to prohibit the removal of garbage from the cities to the towns, and also in regard to its being removed through the towns to towns further away. It would seem that some concerted action will needs be taken at no distant time by the towns near cities in regard to this matter, if the present system—or want of system—of garbage disposal should continue as it is now, in New Haven for instance.

I made a thorough inspection of the six school houses and their outbuildings, just previous to the commencement of the fall term of school, and am much pleased to say that I found them in a satisfactory condition, in a sanitary sense, more so than in past years; but there is room for much improvement in regard to the outbuildings of a number of them yet.

*Ice ponds*—I have inspected the three or four ice ponds in the town and I found them in a sanitary and safe condition; in one

or two instances greatly improved over the condition in former years.

*Milk*—In regard to the commercial milk supply I think there is a general improvement in methods and care of milk, as the public are becoming more and more alive to the great importance of the subject; yet there is room for improvement in many instances, which I think will follow as the milkmen become better educated in the matter.

WOODBURY—DR. E. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

All cases of contagious diseases reported have occurred between January and June and were the following: Measles, twelve cases; scarlet fever, thirteen; diphtheria, fifteen; cerebro-spinal fever, one. The measles have been of a uniformly mild type.

The primary cases of scarlet fever occurred in families of farmers, who made frequent trips to neighboring cities and towns in which the disease then prevailed, and to that source I ascribe the origin of the epidemic. It was transmitted to secondary cases in some instances by visiting from house to house before the disease was known to exist. The epidemic was of mild type and limited to the farming districts on the northern border of the town.

Diphtheria appeared almost simultaneously in two families in the month of January. Strict quarantine was enforced, and the schools closed for three weeks, during which time no new cases appeared, but subsequently on opening the schools, new cases developed, one or two at a time, until June, and almost entirely confined to children who attended the Hotchkissville School. The epidemic was not of a virulent type, although there were several malignant cases, two resulting fatally.

The usual methods of quarantine and disinfection were employed.

There were recorded thirty-nine deaths during the year past, which is considerably in excess of the death rate of former years. This excess I account for by the high mortality among infants and the aged.

*Nuisances*—But two complaints, these of trivial nature, were abated.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good, the Hotchkissville school house having been fumigated and cleaned.

The public ice supply is procured from a single pond, the owner of which is careful to exclude all contamination.

The only sanitary improvements undertaken during the past year, are an extension of the driveway in Orenaug Park and the sixty foot steel tower now in course of erection there.

WOODSTOCK—DR. JOSEPH SPALDING, *Health Officer*.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the town during the year. The aged and infirm have contributed largely to this, tracing their ailments back to an attack of la grippe in the winter as an initiative.

Measles, contracted by a youth while on a visit to a neighboring State, was transmitted to a school of fifty pupils, and thereby thoroughly spread; as a result, one hundred and sixty-eight cases were reported—luckily without any fatality or serious sequel.

Whooping cough has been confined to narrow limits, only five cases. No other infectious diseases noted.

Much more care is being taken by families in caring for tuberculous diseases, and this precaution is, I believe, already showing favorable results.

Less complaint has been made of nuisances. All have been ready to aid the health officer, except in a family infested with lice, where contrary disposition rather than admit the fact allowed an increase of the pest; prompt measures soon remedied the trouble.

School houses well cared for; water supply from wells and springs. A number of ice ponds have been examined; none condemned.

Milk supply handled so that it will best reach the markets; no extraordinary precautions taken to protect the purity of the milk.

I feel confident that an act of the Legislature regulating the manner and care of milk production, prescribing certain sanitary rules as to washing, construction of standing floors for cows, care of utensils, etc., would result in great good to the consumers as well as the producers. Such laws to be in force wherever milk or butter were offered to the public for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.



## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Conference was held in the parlors of the Hotel Dennis at Atlantic City.

The Conference was well attended, due in part to the exceptionally strong attractions of this noted and popular health resort, and partly to the fact that at the same time there were conventions of other kindred scientific bodies, to wit: The American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine, and the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards. There were 36 delegates present, representing twenty-five different State Boards of Health. The Provinces of Canada and Mexico were not represented.

The Conference was invited to attend the meetings of the American Academy of Medicine, and by vote accepted, and reciprocated the invitation.

The sessions of the Conference continued two days—Friday and Saturday, of June 1 and 2. A morning, afternoon and evening session was held on Friday and two sessions on Saturday.

A large part of the time was occupied in the reading of papers and the discussion of the practical questions relating to schools and the hygiene of school life as it is found to be, and as it ought to be, in the public and private schools of the times.

Briefly mentioned, the subjects of the papers and the discussions during the earlier session of the Conference, treated of ventilation of school rooms; the heating and lighting of school rooms; the furniture of school rooms, as to blackboards, desks, seats, the material and color of the walls, material and care of floors, and the housekeeping of school rooms.

All the above topics are of prime importance, but they are such as too rarely come under the direction and control of boards of health. School visitors, boards of education, and town committees, have already provided all the conditions which govern in such matters. And in many instances they have conducted



their operations from the standpoint of the economist rather than that of the sanitarian.

But the attention of the Conference was not wholly given to conditions so much beyond their control. The more directly practical and on that account the more in line with the purposes of the Conference, and therefore more useful, were the following topics: How to deal with contagious disease outbreaks among school children; The wisdom of closing schools during such outbreaks; The vaccination of school children; Duration of exclusion from school of children convalescent from infectious diseases; The sanitary advantages of medical inspection of schools; The supply of vaccine virus, by the State, or from private sources; The relation of water supplies to the health of school children; The disposal of excreta at schools, latrines, privies, etc.; The placarding houses for contagious diseases.

The final topic, which elicited considerable interest, was the following very important inquiry:

“WHAT ARE THE MOST PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL WAYS OF EDUCATING THE PUBLIC IN THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SANITARY SCIENCE?”

To this inquiry, your delegate submitted the following paper:

Almost the first thought suggested by the question is: Does the public need to be educated in order to enjoy the benefits of practical sanitation? If so, why? The conditions of the problem are quite unique and extraordinary. It is not uncommon in this latter half of the 19th century to find very radical and revolutionary changes in the habits and practices of entire communities. Are these permanent mutations in the life customs of people the consequence of public education or have they been effected independently of such a process?

Witness the substitution of the lucifer match for the steel and flint, gas and electricity for the tallow candle, the sperm oil lamp and the dangerous camphene that our fathers used. The canal packet and the four-horse stage have given way to the steamship and the railroad train, the omnibus to the trolley. The telephone and the telegraph have largely supplemented the mails; and in hundreds of other ways reflect how much the conditions of daily life are altered from those of only one

generation gone. The illustrations need not be multiplied, they are familiar to you all. But the point I wish to note and emphasize by reference to these things is, that all these changes have come about without any special effort to instruct the people about the principles of artificial illumination or those upon which steam and electricity generates power.

There was no general education of the public required for the introduction and adoption of those remarkable changes. They are in fact almost wholly the outcome of private enterprise, undertaken by citizens of foresight and good judgment, who could foresee that such investment of capital would be sure to bring results that the people would appreciate and use. It was only necessary to demonstrate that gas gives better light than tallow, and that electricity can carry messages faster than the mails. Not one in a thousand who enjoy these advantages knows or cares to know how they are produced. The public will be satisfied simply with the results, and will maintain them and pay for them as necessities until they are displaced by something better. The things which satisfy the public are practical, appreciable results. It will accept but little in the form of promises and predictions. It must see actual demonstrations. The demonstration must be made first. If that is satisfactory and supplies a need, its acceptance with the pecuniary returns is a certainty.

But to secure that acceptance one more advance is necessary. The results must be put upon the market. They must be available to the people by purchase. A passage on the steamship or railroad is sold at retail to any one who wants it. Electricity and steam power is sold by measure to all who want them. But the store of these commodities is not provided from the public funds. No legislature, no city council, no town meeting has voted the appropriation necessary for their production.

All the things above mentioned have been provided by individual sagacity and business enterprise. The sole but efficient incentive to these undertakings is money, pecuniary profit, the expectation and realization of large returns from the capital invested. It was private interest, independent of public interest, and without public aid or encouragement, that has developed, improved, and so far perfected, the innumerable appliances which have become the necessities of modern life, and which we

call progress in civilization, and which has altered the habits and modes of living of whole communities, even nations.

But such enterprise is not attracted to the development of public sanitation. The results of good public hygiene have no marketable value; no place for the investment of capital that will return a revenue. The effect, therefore, is that expenditures for maintaining and improving the public health have to be undertaken in large measure by the public itself. Although of priceless importance to the private citizen, there is no money in it for him.

That is why the good public need to be instructed in the principles and practice of sanitary law. They or their representatives must take the initiative. They must construct sewers, introduce wholesome public water supplies, erect contagious disease hospitals, organize a sanitary police, for the abatement of nuisances, the inspection of food supplies, and the enforcement of sanitary regulations. But all these things cost money, and there is no money return. The promised results of better health, of fewer deaths, and longer lives, are not merchantable. But there is expense. These proceedings are costly. In their ignorance of sanitary science they doubt the benefit. The responsibility of expending the public money on uncertain projects they dare not undertake or cannot undertake without due authority from the public. Hence I repeat the need of cultivating public sentiment on this subject, because without public approval little or nothing can be done. The public must first be assured that the expenditure is wise and judicious. And just so long as the public remains ignorant, the public health must suffer.

It is because of this, that applied sanitary science is so far behind the applications of science on business lines, which afford opportunities for profitable investments.

Take a view from another aspect. All the successful business applications of science have been undertaken by experts or on the authority of experts, after the most careful investigation of costs and the probabilities of profit. But the public are not experts, nor are city councils or the State legislatures, some of whom must first give authority for such expensive undertakings. And being inexpert but beset on one side by enthusiasts and extremists or by scheming contractors, and on the other by an

equally formidable force of doubters, it naturally happens that they choose to "rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

Impatient reformers sometimes unwisely indulge in strong language, and in emphatic terms denounce the law makers as ignorant, narrow-minded and stupid. This is not often helpful to sanitation, because it is not true. Such men are generally above average intelligence, by reason of which they are put in authority. And the prudence and sound judgment which has enabled many of them to acquire blocks of stock in gilt edge investments for their personal benefit, also deters them from investing the public funds in schemes with which they are not familiar. Therefore it is very desirable to know how to educate the public in the principles and practice of sanitary science most successfully.

I have said, applied sanitary science is slow in progress, does not keep abreast of the known advances in scientific sanitation. There are exceptions to this general rule, and the exceptions prove the rule. It has sometimes happened that the introduction into a community of an abundant supply of wholesome water, has been accomplished even against a strong public opposition, and has proven to be of the highest salutary influence. But it was a speculative private enterprise that did it, because capitalists recognized that wholesome, pure water is a necessity and commands a price, and can be made to pay good dividends on the cost. And if the people had been educated as to their real needs as well as the capitalists, the appropriation necessary for so valuable a sanitary measure would have been readily made from the public treasury. Such experiences, too, have educated the people. Indeed it would now be hard to find a town or village that does not appreciate the sanitary importance of a good water supply for general use.

It is, however, within the recollection of the writer to hear the question vigorously debated in a large city. Sometime in the early fifties, a public meeting was held in the largest hall in said city to discuss the subject. The opposition to permit a chartered water company to introduce a public supply was very strong. Arguments were made on both sides with force and feeling. Towards the close of the discussion, the chairman, without leaving the chair, arose and proceeded to express his



opinion. He was a highly respected elderly gentleman—upwards of 60 years of age—over 6 ft. in height, erect, broad-shouldered, muscular, the very type of robust, vigorous health—a leader in public affairs in the town. He said he was amazed at the arguments offered in favor of the water supply, and particularly that we need it, that we may have bath rooms in our houses. “What an absurdity,” he exclaimed; “you would not use them if you had them, and you wouldn’t use them anyhow. Look at the chair—the chair has not taken a bath in 20 years, and you don’t, any of you, need a bath more than the chair does!”

Mr. President:—Enough has been said to show why it is that public sanitation, requiring special legislation, and an expenditure of the public funds, can only proceed, with few exceptions, when sustained by an appreciative public intelligence.

It is not my purpose in this paper to consider in detail “the ways of educating the public.” I leave all that to be developed by the broader experience of the members of this conference in the discussion which will follow.

In conclusion, I will simply offer a few suggestive topics for your consideration.

The press is the most powerful promoter of progress in whatever direction it is exerted. Sanitary journals and periodicals have their uses, but their distribution is limited—they do not reach the people. Circulars on the prevention of disease are but wasted paper, except under the conditions which prompts the locking of the stable door after the horse is stolen. Afflicted and frightened families will read them with profit: at other times they are as useless as the attempt to weld cold iron. But the paper, the daily newspaper, is the power that compels and possesses public attention. Fortunately newspapers are abundant and redundant, and greedy for everything that will entertain their readers. We can use them too, gratuitously. The leading influential men in every community derive from them the most of their intellectual nourishment. Every local health officer should carefully see to it that the prominent paper of his town is well seasoned with sanitary spice. The communications should be brief and pointed. A ten-line paragraph will be read by fifty times as many people as a fifty-line article. Utilize by publication every incident that happens, in illustration of the

benefits of obedience to sanitary laws or the results of disobedience. Keep the people acquainted with the operation of the laws of health.

Lawsuits are not without educational results. It is a very good thing in an educational way to have a city prosecuted for violation of the statutes relating to public health. All the people take an interest in it, many attend the trial, more read the evidence and criticize the witnesses, and add whole blocks of knowledge to their stock of hygienic learning.

But the most effective and successful educators of the public are fatal epidemics. No one thing has occurred, in the last twenty years, that has had so direct an influence to improve the public water supplies of the United States, as the typhoid fever epidemic in Plymouth, Penn., in 1885.

Epidemics are the saddest, most effective and most costly lessons in experience, but they are impressive.

State Boards of Health have too little contact with the people to accomplish much except indirectly in the way of organizing and guiding the agencies which will be effective. The local health officers of a state should be associated together, not only for their mutual improvement, but as a means of proclaiming the importance and dignity of their office. To that end their meetings should be public. And prominent citizens in the places where they meet should be not merely invited to attend, but should be induced to do so and to take an active part in the meetings. Something must be done to dispel the popular error that public hygiene is a subject in which only doctors are interested. Hold meetings in small towns—make them popular. Persuade the local lawyer, the minister, the school teacher, the plumber, the farmer, the storekeeper, the architect, the milkman, and all their wives and their sisters and their mothers to attend the meetings and take a part in them. If there is a lyceum, a debating society, a lecture club, or other literary organization, see to it, that sanitary subjects have their full proportion of attention. Have everyone of them debate the question propounded by the Prince of Wales, when told of the list of preventable diseases—"Why, then, are they not prevented?" Every State Board ought to organize a literary bureau to attend to such matters.



## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Association was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on October 22d to 26th, 1900. It was the twenty-eighth annual gathering. The attendance was good as to numbers, but it was specially distinguished by the high scientific character of many of the members present, and by the quality of the papers presented and discussed.

It is not my purpose to do more, in this report, than to give a brief statement of a few of the more important subjects treated of, particularly noting the topics upon which novel ideas were offered or practical suggestions made.

The usual addresses of welcome were spoken by the Governor of the State and other high dignitaries, among whom was ex-President Gen. Harrison.

## CAR SANITATION.

A paper on this subject excited a good deal of interest. Its author, Prof. S. H. Woodbridge, of the School of Technology, Boston, being absent, it was read by Dr. J. N. Harty. The paper commented on the difficulty of obtaining facts in respect to the present practice in railroad management, stating that "one-half of the railroads in the country did not reply to the letter of the committee, asking information as to what precautions are being taken to guard their patrons from disease," and others "were evasive" rather than instructive in their replies.

The risks to health incurred by modern modes of travel were pointed out to be due in part to defective ventilation; unconscious association with other passengers having communicable diseases; unsanitary construction of the interior of cars for purpose of embellishment and ornamentation, so that the carvings and crevices of the wood-work may give lodgment of infectious germs not easily removed by ordinary methods; the use of fabrics in the furnishings which are absorbent and retentive of infectious bacteria; the defective regulation of temperature; the habitual neglect of disinfection with trustworthy agents; the universal employment in the berths of

colored blankets, often filthy, which show no soiling, and which are closely packed away in the upper berths during the day; the possibility of polluted water; the single cup service at the water tank; the supply of ice to the water tanks by employes with dirty hands; the uncleanly and often stinking urinals; and the almost equally offensive spittle upon the floors. Some of the above risks could be entirely abolished and all of them greatly diminished by vigilant and intelligent attention on the part of the management.

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New Quarantine Methods and Changes which are called for in Marine Sanitation, was the title of a paper which, in the absence of its author, Dr. Alvan H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, was read by Dr. H. B. Horlbeck of Charleston, S. C.

No paper presented to the Association was received with so much surprise or excited such a protest against the sentiments expressed, as this by Dr. Doty.

Dr. Doty made the startling statement, that after a long experience in practical control of infections and profound study of the subject, he had reached the conclusion that the clothing actually worn by persons in health is not a medium of infection. This statement was so contrary to popular and nearly universal belief that it almost shocked the members of the Association, and would have been received with scant courtesy if proposed by any one of less scientific reputation, experience and recognized judgment as a sanitarian, than the author.

He also stated that the same rule applied to ship's cargoes. He did not claim that exceptions to the rule were impossible, but that they were so rare that they may more properly be disregarded, rather than be subjected to all the expense and inconveniences now practiced to escape the exceedingly few exceptions. In support of his position and in view of the importance of so radical an assault upon the general belief, I may be pardoned for quoting his own language to some extent:

In discussing this subject sometime ago with a very distinguished health official, he emphatically endorsed the statement which I have just made regarding the clothing worn by well persons, and said that in his official experience, covering a period of thirty-five years, he remembered but one case in which the clothing worn by a well person could

have been regarded as the medium of infection. After an active experience of twenty years, I can bring to my mind but one instance of this kind. This occurred during the epidemic of typhus fever in 1893. I was not surprised, however, to find out subsequently that the man who had succumbed to the disease had been in direct contact with persons who at the time were suffering from typhus. During the different epidemics of small pox, typhus fever, etc., which have occurred in New York, the physicians, ambulance drivers, and helpers connected with the Health Department have been in close contact with the patients; the ambulance drivers being frequently obliged to carry the sick in their arms. Nevertheless no evidence that I am aware of, after a careful investigation, has ever been presented to show that infection was carried either to the homes of these officials or to their associates. Cases of small pox, typhus fever, etc., are frequently found which have passed through the various stages of these diseases before detection. In many instances, the relatives of these patients, living in the same apartments with them, who by successful vaccination or otherwise have become immune, are employed in factories where they are in close contact with others, yet without transmitting the disease. The busy medical practitioner may, during the day, visit many cases of infectious disease and may go from them to others without previously changing his clothing or performing disinfection. He has reason to believe that he does not act as a medium of infection; he sees no evidence of it in his own home, nor is evidence presented to him that he transmits disease to his patients. If under the circumstances which I have just cited the clothing worn by well persons does not act as a medium of infection, it is hardly reasonable to believe that danger exists in the clothing worn by those who are in good health and have been for a number of days or weeks removed from an infected port or other exposure.

Bacteriological research goes far to confirm the results of practical experience to which I have just referred, inasmuch as it has shown that pathogenic organisms can continue their existence for only a few hours when exposed in the presence of sunlight and air. As a matter of fact, many careful observers believe that the activity, at least of some, of the specific organisms is inhibited by an exposure of only a few minutes to air and sunlight, and that their activity and power of propagation are not renewed unless brought in contact with proper media. It is upon such evidence that we must base our conclusions in deciding what methods shall be employed to protect the public health.

As I have already stated, exceptions may exist, and occasionally evidence is presented to us from a reliable source which tends to show that disease is contracted through the medium of the clothing of well persons.

It is reasonable to believe that when a person is in close and prolonged contact with a case of scarlet fever or small pox, for instance, then puts on an outside wrap and removes it after going directly to another apartment but a short distance away, he may transmit infection.

However, careful investigation, with the most reliable evidence, shows that this occurs only in rare instances. In connection with municipal sanitation the possibility that such instances may occur should receive proper consideration, and reasonable efforts be made to prevent their occurrence, whereas in marine sanitation this possibility need receive consideration only when infectious diseases actually exist on the arrival of the vessel in port. It is not proper nor does it aid in the advancement of sanitary science to overlook facts. The importance of a clear understanding of this matter, particularly in relation to marine sanitation, cannot be overestimated; it means as a rule, that we can safely dispense with the disinfection of clothing actually worn by well persons arriving on vessels from infected ports; this not only lessens the detention of ships, but diminishes the expense to commerce. In municipal sanitary work this knowledge is valuable, as we are then reasonably assured that the disease will not spread—at least to any serious extent—through the medium of clothing worn by well persons; moreover, it teaches us to make a more thorough inspection in order to ascertain the origin of an outbreak of infectious disease. Such an inspection will frequently bring to light mild, ambulant, or convalescent cases which otherwise would not be found.

When we have given to the patient his clothing and effects, an apartment, and the required attention, and have surrounded the case with every possible sanitary precaution, and when at its termination we have performed careful and thorough disinfection, we have, I believe, given to the public the full protection which is dictated by practical science.

We have equally satisfactory evidence that a ship's cargo does not act as a medium of infection; if exceptions exist they have not been brought to my attention."

Dr. A. W. Senter of Herkimer, N. Y., submitted the "Report of the Committee on Cause and Prevention of Infectious Diseases." He made special mention of the mild type of the prevailing epidemic of small pox, and illustrated the protective value of vaccination by referring to the fact, that before the Spanish war, small pox was very prevalent in the island of Porto Rico, but since it had come under the control of the United States, the disease had been practically exterminated by means of vaccination.

In discussing typhoid fever as a filth disease, he quoted Dr. Victor Vaughan, who had stated in a report that more than 80 per cent. of the deaths among American soldiers in the Cuban war were due to typhoid fever, propagated by the shameful uncleanness about the military camps.

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There was no subject that attracted more interest than that of water. The prominent paper on that topic was the "Report



of the Committee on Pollution of Water Supply," by Mr. Geo. W. Fuller of New York. He briefly described the sensible qualities of a good water supply, and stated that in no department of sanitary science had more substantial progress been made than in the various branches of public works devoted to the purification of water supplies. Ten years ago information upon the subject was very defective, and but few plants were in operation. "During this period English sand-filter plants had been increased from about 1.5 to 19 acres, with respective normal capacities of about 4,000,000 and 57,000,000 gallons daily; and the American or mechanical filter plants had been increased from about 12,000 to 90,000 square feet, with respective nominal capacities of about 36,000,000 and 270,000,000 gallons daily." The projected plans for many large cities promises a very rapid development of both methods of purification, to wit: the English method of slow sand filtration and the American method by rapid mechanical filters. Whichever method is the better in a given instance will depend upon the character of the water to be purified.

Mr. Rudolph Hering said, that in this country the consumption of water was much greater than in Europe, chiefly because we are more wasteful and careless. But an important factor in the waste is because of imperfect conduits and pipes permitting a large amount of leakage. He said it would take twenty years to relay the water pipes of the city of New York and make them tight, and might take a longer time to reform the wasteful habits of the people.

Dr. Wyatt Johnson of Montreal made a strong plea for systematic instruction in the science and principles of public hygiene, and deplored the lack of suitable preparation by so many who are serving on health boards and as health officers.

Dr. L. P. Jones of Greenwich, Conn., submitted a paper advocating the endowment of a chair of "Preventive Medicine" in each of the leading medical colleges of the country, and the establishment of fellowships for a limited number of meritorious students.

The Committee to "Define what constitutes an epidemic" reported in effect, through its chairman, Dr. B. Lee, of Pennsylvania, that the word "Epidemic" was so erroneously and variously understood by the public at large, and the recently acquired

knowledge of the modes of propagation of infectious diseases had added more confusion to the meaning of the term in the public mind, that in the opinion of the Committee the word had outgrown its usefulness, and that its further official use might be misleading and mischievous. The Committee would therefore recommend that its employment be omitted from all sanitary laws and regulations, and substitute therefor a brief statement of the condition which is intended to be expressed by the word epidemic. The report of the Committee was adopted.

The following resolutions were debated and adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That the Association, recognizing the benefits of medical school inspection, heartily approves the efforts of boards of health and of education directed toward the establishment of systems of inspection. (Offered by Dr. Adolph Gehrmann.)

2. *Resolved*, That the Association approves of and encourages all efforts made by governments, whether national, state or municipal, for the limitation of pollution of streams. (Offered by Mr. C. Monjeau.)

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to be known as the committee on uniform municipal statistics, to take such steps as may seem practicable towards securing greater uniformity in all branches of municipal accounts, reports, and statistics, and particularly those branches relating to vital and sanitary statistics; said committee to have power to confer with similar committees from other societies already or hereafter appointed to the same general end, and to report at the next meeting of the Association. (Offered by Dr. Leal of Paterson, N. J.)

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia.

First Vice-President, Mr. Rudolph Hering of New York.

Second Vice-President, Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indianapolis.

Secretary, Dr. Chas. O. Probst of Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro, Vt.

The next meeting will be held at Buffalo, during the third week in September, and during the Pan-American Exposition.



REPORT ON AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER IN  
FORESTVILLE.

BY HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.

About the middle of April word was received at the office of the State Board of Health from Dr. H. D. Brennan, the Health Officer of Bristol, that there was a considerable outbreak of typhoid fever in Forestville. By direction of Dr. C. A. Lindsley, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, I visited Forestville on April 28th, 1900, for the purpose of making an inquiry concerning the nature and extent of the outbreak and the source of the infection. My investigations begun on that day were continued at a subsequent visit, and by conferences and correspondence with Dr. H. D. Brennan, the Health Officer, with Dr. Charles M. Kent of Forestville, and with several physicians residing in Bristol and Plainville, who had seen cases occurring in Forestville. My thanks are due to all of these gentlemen for the courtesy of their prompt assistance.

Forestville is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants, located in the town of Bristol, fifteen miles west of Hartford on the Highland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is in a farming district, but the village contains some factories, the chief of which is the burner factory of the Bristol Clock and Brass Co. The village is not supplied with water from the Bristol water works, but has a small local system owned by private parties which will be more fully described later. There is no sewerage system; the use of cesspools and privies being the common method of sewage disposal.

In order to obtain information concerning the cases of typhoid fever which had occurred in Forestville, letters of inquiry, with the necessary blanks, were sent to the physicians practicing in the village. The data of cases given below are all derived from these reports.

Previous to the outbreak in March there had been no recognized cases of typhoid fever in Forestville during the year, and the last case known began October 27, 1899, and was located on Frederick street. The total number of cases of which reports were received as having occurred in Forestville during the two months ending May 2d was 46. There were two other cases,

one in Plainville and one in Bristol, which obviously belong to the same group, and are therefore included in the following statement of statistics. Of the 48 cases, 25 were males and 23 were females. The ages are shown in the following table:

Under 5 yrs.	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
4	9	5	2	12	3	5	2	3	2	1

The dates when the cases were taken ill were reported to be as follows:

Date, Mar. 23,	24,	25,	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,	31.	April 1,	2,	3,	4,			
Cases.....	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	2		
Date, April 5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,	16,	17,	18,	19,	
Cases .....	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	1
Date, April 20,	21,	22,	23,	24,	25,	26,	27,	28,	29,	30.	May 1,	2.			
Cases .....	2,	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	

#### THE NATURE OF THE ILLNESS.

In regard to many of the cases there was no doubt as to the diagnosis in the minds of the attending physicians, as their typhoid character was well defined. As is usual in typhoid epidemics, however, there was a considerable number of mild cases concerning the nature of which there might well have been doubt except for the connection with other cases of better defined characteristics. Certain physicians did express doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis, especially during the early part of the epidemic, and there was much uncertainty on the part of the public.

At the time of my first visit samples of blood were taken from three selected cases with the object of applying the Widal test. The first case was that of a lad of 11 years, who was in the twenty-eighth day of his illness, the typhoid nature of which there appeared to be no doubt. The second case was a young lady of 20 years, who had been ill thirteen days with a mild febrile attack. The third case had been under the observation of a physician for eight days, and was believed to be suffering from a malarial fever. The three samples of blood were examined by Prof. C. J. Bartlett in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Yale Medical School, and he reported that all of them gave positive reactions with the Widal typhoid test. This result confirmed the diagnosis of typhoid fever and indicated

that the mild cases were of the same nature as the well-marked ones. The general serious character of the cases is indicated by the comparatively high mortality; there having been seven deaths at the time of writing.

### THE MEANS OF INFECTION.

It is a well recognized principle in seeking the cause of an outbreak of typhoid fever affecting a considerable number of persons, to look for it in connection with the food supply. Addressing myself to this problem, it was quickly ascertained that the persons affected in the Forestville outbreak were not so connected socially that they could have been infected at any public gathering, as might have happened through the agency of infected ice cream or oysters at a dinner. There had been no such gathering, furthermore the dates on which the cases occurred did not indicate an infection occurring on a single occasion, but rather that the period of infection had extended over many days. Neither was there any common place where infection might have occurred such as might result from employment of all the persons affected in one factory. Therefore, the cause was to be sought in some common means of infection which might reach a large number of persons in their homes or boarding places. Of such means, the ice, milk and water supplies especially call for investigation.

#### *The Ice Supply.*

The ice supply of Forestville is furnished by one dealer and is derived from a pond situated near the village. It was quickly eliminated as a possible source of the infection, as immediately preceding the outbreak and during the first part of it no ice was furnished for family use, the trade not usually beginning until the first of May.

#### *The Milk Supply.*

There were two regular dealers who furnished milk to customers by delivery wagons. They supplied most of the milk sold in the village, but there were several other persons who supplied special customers and persons in their neighborhood.

Of the 48 cases of typhoid fever, 22 were supplied by one of the regular dealers, 8 by the other, and 8 were in families

supplied by both dealers. Of the remaining 10 cases, 4 obtained their milk from one source and the others from six different sources. It therefore appears that 22 of the cases obtained milk wholly from one dealer, and that 8 others derived part of their supply from him, and hence that 30 cases may have used milk from this source, but that 18 others did not have any connection with it.

Because of the large number of cases connected with this supply the following details concerning it are given. The dairy is located in Forestville and the milk route in the village includes 60 families. About three times as much milk was sold to customers in Bristol, three miles distant, as in Forestville. The milk was derived from four sources; that from one source was sold chiefly in Bristol. The milk from the other three sources was all mixed in a tank at the dairy before distribution. Of this mixed milk, one-fourth was used in Forestville and the rest in Bristol. During the prevalence of the epidemic in Forestville, there were very few cases in Bristol. Two cases, however, were reported to me by physicians as having occurred among the customers of the dairy in question. That the milk was the source of the infection of these two cases occurring among several hundred customers, is doubtful. The facts presented show conclusively that the common means of infection in Forestville was not in any of the milk supplies.

### *The Water Supply.*

The village is supplied with water from numerous wells, none of which are used in common by a large number of persons, and from the pipes of a small local water system which has been operated by a private company for about twelve years. The water furnished by the company is drawn from a spring situated in the western part of the village near the corner of Stafford avenue and Brook street. The water is pumped from the spring directly into the distributing pipes, but the pipes are so arranged that any excess of water pumped is forced back into a reservoir situated west of Grove street. There are about three miles of distributing mains, which are in part 4-inch cast iron, but mostly small galvanized iron pipes.

*The Spring.*—This is located in low ground about 300 feet from a small river which is known as the North Branch of the



Pequabuck River. It is covered with a small wooden building. Being in the village, there are several houses in the vicinity, and two privies with vaults within fifty feet. The water varies in temperature between 48° and 52° F. and is, therefore, probably mostly of deep origin. It was formerly used to supply trout hatching ponds, but is used now only as a water supply for the village.

*The Pumps.*—There are two pumps located across the river from the spring. They were connected with it by two 2-inch galvanized pipes, which therefore ran across the river. The pipes were connected in the pump-house, so that each pump drew on both pipes. The pumps are operated by water power derived from a dam a short distance up the stream. The water is forced by the pumps through two delivery pipes across the river again into the distributing mains.

*The Reservoir.*—This is sixty feet long by twenty feet wide and four feet deep, and has stone walls and a hard-pan bottom. It is covered with a tight wooden building. The reservoir is about twenty feet from a cultivated field and a barn yard, both of which are higher than the bottom of the reservoir. There are no other sources of contamination apparent, as the houses in the vicinity are on lower ground.

At the time of my first visit data concerning 27 cases of typhoid fever were furnished me by Doctors Brennan and Kent. The evidence presented in the history of these cases was to the effect that there was no common milk supply for all of them, but that all had used the public water. The suspicion that the water was the means of infection was strengthened by noting the close relationship between the residences of the cases and the course of the water mains, which was clearly seen when both were marked on a map. The importance of discovering and removing the cause of infection was so great that these facts demanded a thorough examination of the water supply without the delay incident to the collection of more complete data. This conclusion was reached and acted upon, although earlier in the day an inspection of the reservoir and source of the water had been made in the company of Health Officer Brennan and Selectmen Congdon, Manross and Warner, and although I was informed at that time that a sample of the water had been examined in a neighboring city and had been pronounced pure.

The sample, the report on which was furnished me by the Selectmen, had been collected from a faucet in the house of Selectman Manross on Center street, near the corner of Garden street, on April 6th, and had been sent away for examination by the acting Health Officer, Dr. Carrington. The following is a copy of the report so far as it relates to the analyses and the opinion based on them. It was dated April 9th, 1900.

"I enclose herewith the result of my sanitary and bacteriological examination of the sample of water you sent April 6, 1900, from the reservoirs of Forestville :

	Parts per Million.
Free Ammonia.....	.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia.....	.0018
Chlorine.....	15.
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.....	.000
Bacteria per c. c.....	130.

"Examination in Kashida's medium shows no trace whatever of contamination with any animal matters.

"This sample of water is singularly free from any pollution of any kind, and is perfectly safe to use for drinking. You certainly will have to look for some other source of typhoid infection than this particular water supply."

Under date of April 29th, the author of the report wrote to Dr. H. D. Brennan, commenting on his report as follows:

"I see by this morning's *Globe* that I am quoted as having found a large quantity of chlorine in the sample of water, and that it indicated sewage contamination. By reference to my notes I find that the quantity of chlorine I found was one and fifty-one-hundredths parts per million. This quantity very closely corresponds to the amount to be found in about all the waters in this region, and I am certain does not indicate any contamination with animal matter of any kind."

The evidence above referred to as throwing suspicion on the water was presented to the owner of the water works and he promptly volunteered to make any tests of the system that might be suggested. After another careful inspection of the surroundings it was determined to test the soundness of the pipes connecting the spring and pump-house. And for this purpose the pipes were closed at the spring and one of the pumps started, with the result that a flow of water was obtained. To fix the location of the leak thus indicated, the pump was disconnected and the pressure from the reservoir suddenly turned on. Immediately there was a discharge of air through the water of



the river at a point about 20 feet from the west bank, where the main stream was joined by the flow from the tailrace of a factory above. Examination now showed that one of the two-inch pipes had been broken entirely across, and that the pump end was quite separate from the other piece and hung some little distance above the bottom of the river. After the pipe was removed it was seen that it was somewhat bent about three feet from where it was broken, and that the fracture had occurred at one of the couplings. The nature of the break was such that as the pumps drew on both pipes at once, they must have delivered a mixture of spring water drawn through the sound pipe and of river water taken in through the broken one. Considering the matter of the friction in the two lines it is probable that the river water considerably exceeded the spring water in the mixture. Three samples of water were taken for analysis: one, from the faucet in the pump-house as the water was running back from the distributing pipes into the river, represents the mixed water pumped during the day: one, from the pumps when the spring was cut off, represents the river water as it came through the pumps; and one which was taken directly from the spring with a dipper. These samples were taken by myself between three and four o'clock of the afternoon of April 28th. They were analyzed in the Sanitary Laboratory of the Yale Medical School with the following results:

*Analyses of Samples of Water from Forestville.*—The spring water was clear, colorless and odorless. The river water was clear, contained a scanty brownish flocculent sediment, was yellowish in color (0.3 of color scale) and was odorless. The pipe water was clear, contained a small brownish flocculent sediment, was yellowish in color (0.2 of the color scale) and was odorless.

In the chemical analyses the following results were obtained expressed in parts per million:

	Spring.	River.	Pipe.
Residue on Evaporation, total at 100° C. ....	89.0	41.5	66.5
"          "    Volatile on heating in ignitor	10.0	11.0	14.0
Chlorine in combination as Chlorides.....	10.5	3.10	4.70
Nitrogen of Free Ammonia.....	.004	.004	.003
Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia.....	.024	.078	.094
Nitrogen of Nitrites.....	.001	.004	.001
Nitrogen of Nitrates.....	3.50	.50	1.00
Oxygen Consumed from acid Permanganate			
30 m., at 100° C. ....	.25	2.85	2.90
Hardness, equivalent to Calcium Carbonate....	37.	15.	20.

In the bacteriological examination the number of bacteria growing in peptone gelatine at the room temperature in seventy-two hours was as follows, expressed in the number per c.c.

Spring, 22 ; River, 297 ; Pipe, 183.

In cultures made in lactose-litmus-agar at a temperature of 38° C. acid-producing growths were obtained in the river and pipe water, but none in the spring water. In order to ascertain whether these acid-producing forms were the colon bacilli, cultures were made from selected colonies, and bacteria were separated from each of the duplicate plates from the river and pipe water, which produced gas when grown in dextrose gelatine; gave positive results with the indol test; coagulated milk with the formation of acid, and which on microscopical examination were motile short rods. From these tests it was concluded that the colon bacillus was present in the samples of river and pipe water.

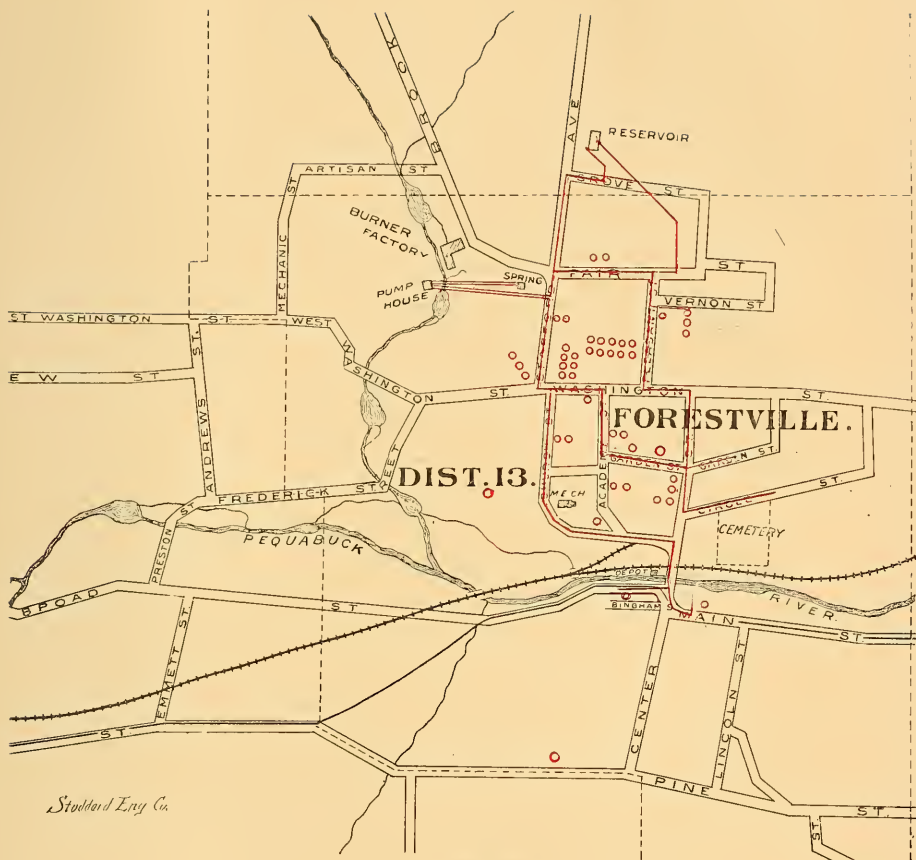
The spring water presents the characteristics commonly found in springs and wells in more or less thickly inhabited sections where the ground water has received a sewage pollution from the drainage of houses, but where the organic matter of the sewage has been largely removed by the process of oxidation as the water has percolated through the ground. That the purification has been quite satisfactory in this case is indicated by the low figures for nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia and for oxygen consumed, which are the data referring especially to the organic matter. That the past contamination had been considerable is shown by the figures for chlorine and nitrates. The normal average chlorine for the region is about 1.8 and the difference between this and 10.5 is to be taken as an index of the amount of past contamination. In percolating through the ground the nitrogen of the organic matter in the contaminating material is oxidized and exists in the purified water in the form of nitrates. The amount of nitrogen of nitrates in this water, 3.50 parts per million, indicates a considerable past contamination. The number of bacteria, 22 per c.c., is less than might have been expected from an open spring situated as this is. The small number of bacteria, the absence of the colon bacillus and the low figures for nitrogen of ammonias are to be taken as evidence of the absence of direct

sewage contamination. Concerning the future use of this source of supply, it may be said that a water having these characteristics is necessarily subject to suspicion as one liable under favorable conditions to become the means of infection, as there is no certainty that the purification will be as complete at all times as the above analysis indicates was the case at the time the sample was taken.

The results of the examination of the river water indicate that it was a pretty pure surface water which had received a small sewage contamination, this being seen chiefly in the moderate but distinct increase in the chlorine and in the presence of the colon bacilli. The water drawn from the pipes resembles the river water more than that from the spring, and presents the same evidence of sewage contamination.

The analyses indicate, therefore, that the pipe water contained recent sewage contamination, and that this came from the river water rather than from the spring. As will be shown later, the source of the sewage contamination was such that the contaminating material must have varied considerably from time to time. This fact affords a ready explanation of the presence of more organic matter in the pipe water than in the sample of river water, and also for the absence of a uniform ratio between the chief constituents in the three waters.

*The Relation Between the Cases and the Water Supply.*—The accompanying map shows the location of the 46 cases occurring in Forestville, and also the course of the distributing water mains. It will be seen at a glance that there were four cases that were not located on the lines of the pipes. Two of these occurred in one house and were probably secondary cases, as the persons were in attendance upon a case which began on April 1st, and as they were taken ill on April 18th and 21st, respectively. The other two, located on Pine street and Swede Row, were men whose places of business were on Broad street, near the corner of Main, where they used the public water supply. Many of the houses on the line of the water mains were not connected and the occupants did not regularly use the public water. Three cases living in houses on streets through which the water mains passed were reported as using only well water at home; two of these, however, drank the public water at their place of business. The remaining case, which occurred on April



MAP OF FORESTVILLE.

Red lines show the situation of the water mains.

Red dots show where cases of typhoid fever occurred. Where more than one case occurred in the same house the fact is indicated by placing other dots behind the first one.





23d, used well water, and no information was gained which would permit of an opinion as to how she received the infection. It occurred in a house next to one of the fatal cases and may have been due to secondary infection. Every other case was reported by the physicians in charge as having used the public water supply.

In addition to the 46 cases in Forestville there was one in Bristol and one in Plainville, which as already stated are to be considered as a part of this outbreak. One was the case of a lad of nine, who was visiting from April 12th to 17th, in Forestville, in a house on Washington street, supplied with the public water. He was taken ill in Bristol on May 1st. The other was that of a young girl attending school in Forestville, who had also spent much of her time with relatives at a house on Center street, where she had drank the public water. She was taken ill on April 1st. Out of the 48 cases, therefore, three only are not known to have used the public water, and two of these are reasonably accounted for as having been secondary cases, and the other may have been such.

These facts are especially significant as fixing the water as the means of infection when it is considered that but 86 tenements were supplied with the water, and that these tenements represent perhaps 400 persons, or about one-quarter of the population of the village.

#### THE SOURCE OF THE INFECTION.

It has already been shown that the public water supply contained a large admixture of the water of the North Branch of the Pequabuck River, and that the sample of water from this river and from the pipes both showed by their chemical composition, and the presence of the colon bacillus, that they had received sewage contamination. This river has a watershed above this point of about 13 square miles, on which are located a number of farm houses. There are three or four small shops on the upper part of the river employing from one to five hands each. Doubtless some contamination comes from these sources, but it would appear that it must be small. The chief contamination of the river occurs at the factory known as the Burner Factory, situated in Forestville. This place employed during the past spring about 200 hands. All the waste from this fac-



tory passes into the river. The chemicals employed are chiefly such as are used in cleaning brass, as soap, potash, and certain acids, chiefly nitric acid. The acids which are used for dipping the brass naturally dissolve and carry with them a certain amount of copper and zinc. The total amount of acids of all kinds amount to only about a carboy and a half a day. Concerning the effects of these chemicals upon the water, it may be said that the sample of river water analyzed was found to be neutral to litmus, and that none of three samples taken gave any reaction for copper with hydrogen sulphide which could be seen in a layer of water nine inches deep. The contamination of most significance as the possible source of typhoid infection, is of course the excreta from the employees. The factory was well supplied with closets of an excellent design and they were much used. In all there were 26 closets and 6 urinals, which were so placed that their discharge went directly into the stream at a point where the channel was so narrow as to promptly wash the material down stream. This outlet was about 300 feet above the point where the broken pipe was located. The conditions were such that the water pumped must of necessity contain some of the excreta discharged into the river at the factory. Without doubt this was the source of the sewage contamination and of the colon bacilli found in the sample of water analyzed. No information was secured tending to show that there were in the factory any cases of typhoid fever prior to the outbreak in Forestville, although there were ten or twelve of the employees of this factory among those who were ill. The hands employed were shifting more or less, and came from Bristol, Plainville and New Britain, as well as from Forestville, and it was practically impossible to investigate thoroughly this part of the problem. Typhoid fever had existed earlier in the year in both Bristol and Plainville and an undiscovered convalescent or walking case may easily have been among the 200 employees of this factory and have infected the river water.

#### *Time of the Infection.*

The outbreak began with four cases, which occurred on March 23d, after which there were but four during the rest of the month. During the first half of April there were 30 cases, which were followed by only 10 cases up to May 2d, when the statistics were gathered. Information has reached me of

three cases occurring since that date. This distribution of cases calls for a period of infection extending from the early part of March well along into April. Of course it is possible that the contagium existed in the water up to April 28th, when the break was discovered and closed, and that the lessened number of cases was due to the precautions taken in using the water, or to the relative immunity of those not already ill.

As to the time when the water pipe was broken, it may be said that this probably occurred at the time of an unusually high flood on the first day of March. There were two other occasions during the winter when the water was high, but at this time it was reported as being higher than the usual spring freshet. This flood was occasioned by an unusually heavy rain when the ground was frozen. The water surrounded the factory and flowed over the region where the spring is located to such an extent as to rise three feet above the level of the spring. A short distance below the point where the pipes crossed the river, and at a bend in the river, were lodged a heavy timber and a trunk of a large tree, which came down at the time of this flood. As the pipes appeared to be strong, and as the one that was broken was bent slightly about three feet from the point of fracture, it seems probable that it was broken by being struck by some heavy object, possibly one of these timbers, at the time of the flood. If so, the water supply began to be contaminated with river water the first day of March, and this contamination continued until the day of its discovery, April 28th. The date thus fixed is twenty-two days before the first cases of typhoid fever appeared, a period entirely consistent with the known period of incubation, when it is considered that for the first few days, owing to the large flow of water due to the flood, the contaminating material must have been very largely diluted.

*Conclusions.*—The conclusions reached in this investigation are, that the outbreak in Forestville was one of typhoid fever: that there were about 50 cases, and 7 deaths: that the infection was received through the drinking water regularly supplied to about 400 persons: that the water became infected by an addition of river water caused by a break in one of the inlet pipes where it passed through a river: and that the river water was sewage-contaminated by the discharge from the closets of a factory employing about 200 persons, and situated a few rods above the location of the break in the intake pipe.

## A REPORT ON THE SEYMOUR SPRING, SOUTH NORWALK.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Sec. State Board of Health*:

*Dear Sir*:—As requested by you, I have made an investigation into the history and present condition of the Seymour Spring at South Norwalk, and submit the following report:

On August 3, 1900, I visited the spring in company of County Health Officer George E. Hill, and City Health Officer William J. Tracy, M.D., and on a subsequent date alone. To Dr. Tracy, and other physicians of South Norwalk, I am under obligations for information concerning cases of typhoid fever in the vicinity, and to Mr. Seymour, the owner of the spring in question, for many courtesies.

The spring is situated on Seymour Place, a short distance west of West Ave., South Norwalk. It is at the base of a steep granitic ledge, along which, and about twenty to thirty feet above the level of the spring, runs Connecticut Ave. The spring is one of two that outcrop at this point, and has been used as a domestic water supply by the owner at his house on West Ave., for nearly forty years. For the past fifteen years four other houses have also been supplied from the spring, two on West Ave. and two on Seymour Place. These five houses are the only ones into which the water has been piped, but there are five or six others in the near vicinity in which the water has sometimes been used for drinking, it having been obtained in these cases directly from the spring.

In the family of the proprietor there is no history of typhoid fever, the only suspicious case being that of a daughter who had a mild febrile attack in November, 1899, which was diagnosticated as malarial fever. In each of the other four houses there have been one or more cases of typhoid fever within the last six years. The first cases were two which occurred in the Slater house in September, 1894; then there were two in the Hoyt house in March, 1895. The family occupying this house moved into another in 1899, and just as they were moving two more cases occurred, one on November 27th, and the other on December 3d. A third case, that of a child, occurring December 10th, is believed to have been secondary. In October of the same year, a case occurred in the Weed house, and about the same time another member of

the family was ill with typhoid fever in Stamford, but whether the infection was received at home is uncertain as the conflict in the testimony concerning dates makes it impossible for me to decide. In the Hatch house, the last of the five, a case occurred in May, 1900.

In the other group of houses referred to, there were three cases occurring in July, 1900, two in the house nearest the spring on Seymour Place, and one in the house on Connecticut Ave., immediately back of the spring. The last mentioned case was a mild one, but a sample of blood taken from the patient on August 9th, and examined by Professor C. J. Bartlett of the Yale Medical School, gave a positive Widal reaction. All of these cases had used the water for drinking.

It appears, therefore, that in the five families occupying houses directly supplied with spring water, there have been ten cases of typhoid fever within the last six years, and that there have been three other cases in the houses in the immediate vicinity of the spring. In cases scattered over such an interval of time it is of course impossible to assert positively the source of the infection, but the undue prevalence of the disease in this group of houses is significant, especially as in no case could the physicians assign any other probable source of the infection than the spring water.

The spring is enclosed in a small building and is not liable to surface contamination. The water is clear, tasteless, and free from odor. A chemical analysis was made from a sample taken in December, 1899, and by the courtesy of Mr. Seymour, the results are given here in comparison with those obtained from a sample taken in August of this year.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE SEYMOUR SPRING,  
SOUTH NORWALK.

	Dec., 1899.	Parts per Million. Aug., 1900.
Residue on evaporation,		
Total .....	127.	110.
Volatile .....	20.	23.5
Chlorine, combined .....	14.5	11.3
Nitrogen of Free Ammonia .....	.014	.020
" " Albuminoid Ammonia...	.020	.056
" " Nitrites .....	.002	.000
" " Nitrates .....	5.5	3.7
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in one-half hour at 100° C.....	.60	1.05
Hardness, as Carbonate of Calcium..	50.	35.5



The results of these analyses show that the composition of the spring water is somewhat variable, and that the August sample contained a rather large amount of organic matter for a ground water. In both there is evidence of a considerable past contamination.

No bacteriological examinations were made of these samples, but the porcelain tube from a Pasteur filter which had been in use on the line for three days since the last cleaning was obtained and examined as follows: The thin, slimy, brown coating was scraped off with a strong sterilized platinum wire and mixed with sterilized water. To 100 cc. of this mixture there were added 50 cc. of nutrient bouillon and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cc. of Paretti's solution, and the mixture incubated at  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ . A growth was thus obtained which gave red colonies in litmus lactose agar; produced gas abundantly in dextrose gelatine; coagulated milk; and gave the indol test. These reactions are those given by the colon bacillus and may be taken as establishing the probable presence of this bacillus in the spring water.

The results of the chemical and bacteriological examinations, therefore, indicate that the water was sewage contaminated. Concerning the source of the contamination, the following facts were discovered. For ten years prior to 1887, a cesspool had been in use in the property on the ridge immediately back of the spring, but since that date the sewage has been discharged into a sewer then constructed on Seymour Place. There is still a privy in use on the lot, which has a cemented vault, believed by the owner to be tight. In 1893 a sewer was constructed through the adjoining part of Connecticut Ave. This sewer receives the drainage from the hospital and from Stuart Ave. and Stevens Street. In constructing it, it was necessary to do considerable blasting, as the rock comes near the surface. About three years ago the road was cut down so as to lower the grade, and at this time it was noted that the water of the spring was turbid when it rained. This observation indicates that there are cracks in the rock and is significant as showing that a path exists by which any leakage from the sewer may readily contaminate the spring. That there is some leakage is probable, considering the nature of the material of which sewers are constructed and the manner of their construction. It is notorious that leaking sewers are common. Although it is

possible that the chlorine and nitrates which are indicative of past contamination come wholly, or in part, from the old cess-pool, or even from the privy vault, it seems probable that there has been some direct contamination from the sewer on Connecticut Ave., and that this is the source of the infection if the water has been the source of the typhoid infection. This conclusion is strengthened by the facts that the first cases in 1894, occurred shortly after the construction of the sewer in 1893, and that it is known that there have been cases of typhoid fever on Stuart Ave. from time to time.

The conclusions made from the investigation in this case are, therefore, that there has been an unusual prevalence of typhoid fever among the users of this spring water; that the chemical and bacteriological examinations indicate that the water is sewage contaminated, and that the contamination has probably come from the pipe sewer on Connecticut Ave.

In my opinion the water should not be used for drinking.

Yours truly,

HERBERT E. SMITH.



## COMPULSORY LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.\*

BY GEORGE E. HILL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Assuming, at the outset, that I am addressing a lay audience, unfamiliar with the technical divisions and classifications of the law, I may be permitted to suggest certain general propositions concerning the body of the law, as a whole, in order that it may more clearly appear where, in all the great mass of the law itself, those laws which relate to public health, properly belong.

It is a very familiar division of the law which separates it into two great classes:

(1) That body of law which has grown up from repeated decisions of the courts, from time immemorial—that body of “Judge-made law,” usually known as the Common Law, and

(2) That smaller body of law which is the product of legislative enactments and commonly called statute law.

In earliest times criminal laws were largely, if not entirely, of the former class. Judges, acting upon general principles as to the rights of men and their obligations to the community, defined crimes without guidance from legislative enactment, and punished them as in their judgment seemed best. Gradually, and from time to time, legislative authority enacted statutes defining particular crimes and laying upon courts limitations as to their punishment, until now almost every crime, every wrong against the State, has been transferred by legislative enactment from the category of common law to that of statute law: so that by reference to the statutes of our states we can find carefully defined and characterized nearly every crime and every penalty known to our law.

The far greater mass of the law relates to the rights of individuals as against other individuals. This class of law is commonly, though perhaps erroneously known as the civil branch: while that department of the law which relates to the duties of the individual to his fellows collectively, that is to the public in general, is known as the criminal branch. This distinction is important to the

\* Read before the New Haven County Public Health Association, December 6, 1900.

health officer, because the line of demarcation between what the health officer may do and what he may not do, is drawn parallel to the line separating crime from private offenses. Do not misunderstand my last proposition: I do not say that the condition which confronts a health officer must constitute a crime before he has jurisdiction over it. That is not my meaning. I mean that before his jurisdiction commences he must find that the condition confronting him is one which affects the community as a whole, and not merely the individual in his private capacity. The law provides that individual wrongs may be remedied (and in some cases punished even) by a private action in behalf of the person wronged; but when the party wronged is not the individual but the community, then the remedy lies in the hands of the State, and through its constituted authorities the State must redress or punish it if punishment or redress is had.

That this is the line of distinction marking the jurisdiction of a health officer may not be clear at first sight because, in so many instances the wrong which the health officer is called upon to remedy, is one which partakes of a dual character, being both a public wrong and a private injury.

Let me illustrate from a familiar wrong outside the scope of health laws: If I meet you upon the street and strike you an unprovoked blow, I have committed two wrongs. I have wronged the public by assaulting one of its component parts: for that wrong you cannot lawfully punish me. That is the State's affair. But I have committed also a private offense against you. I have injured you perhaps in person, property and feelings. For that wrong you may or may not, as you see fit, bring a civil action against me in your own name, claiming compensation in money.

Now many of the matters with which the health officer is called upon to deal (and I am referring now particularly to matters of nuisance) combine these two characteristics precisely as does the case of assault which I have cited; but if the former, namely, the injury existing or threatened to the public, is absent from the situation complained of, then the health officer as a public official of the State, is quite as powerless as any other individual. But when we cross this line and find a condition involving a wrong against the public, whether a private

wrong co-exists or not, then the power of the health officer becomes almost absolute. There is no officer, federal, state or municipal, who, within the scope of his authority, is vested with such broad powers as the town health officer of a town in Connecticut, for the Statute specifically gives to him "all powers necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health." And the courts of the State have said in at least one conspicuous decision that when a health officer acts in good faith and with reasonable caution, he is not liable for an error of judgment in causing the removal as a nuisance, even if by so doing he causes a considerable injury to the property rights of others.\*

All laws relating to public health are adopted and sustained under what is known as the police power,—that power to act for the general welfare which is inherent in the government, not only of the nation but of the states. It is a familiar form of phraseology that governments are constituted for the protection of the rights of the community to life, personal liberty and private property, which three rights are here named in the order of their importance as viewed by the law. Where rights of private property conflict with those of personal liberty the former must yield to the latter and the right of personal liberty must in turn give way for the protection of human life; and when we say human life, we include with it public health, because life and health are so interwoven that what threatens the latter threatens also the former.

I mention the breadth and absoluteness of the power of the health officer in Connecticut, when acting in good faith within the scope of his authority, for the purpose of reminding those whose public duties call for the exercise of this power that they are handling keen-edged tools, explosives of high force and great power and to remind them of the necessity for the use of a high degree of discretion and care that these weapons of great keenness may be used judiciously with a due regard to those rights which are guaranteed to every man; rights of personal liberty and private property which may not be wantonly interfered with. It is in pursuance of this idea that the Legislature of Connecticut, in establishing the present system of administration of laws pertaining to public health, did not deem

\* Raymond vs. Fish, 51 Conn., 96.

it sufficient to provide that the officers into whose hands this power should be put in the several towns should be "persons learned in medical and sanitary science," but went further and provided that the appointees in the several towns should be also "discreet persons."

It is not my purpose to examine and discuss in detail the Statutes of this State, prescribing methods and limitations of such administration, but rather to call attention only to certain general features of the law as it stands to-day. In general terms it may be said that these powers of the health officer to which I have already made allusion, are powers of injunction rather than powers of mandamus. It is rather for the health officer to say "thou shalt not" than to say "thou shalt." This power of restraining the continuation of a nuisance may take any one of several forms, but in all it will be found, as a rule, that when the health officer goes beyond the limits of an injunction restraining the continuation of an existing condition, he oversteps the metes and bounds which have been set to his authority.

The power to establish and maintain a quarantine over a case of infectious disease may at first sight seem somewhat different from the power under which nuisances are abated, but careful consideration will show that no difference in principle exists even here, for an infected room, household or individual may be deemed, for the time being, a nuisance in the same sense that any other disease breeding conditions may be so held, and the same power of injunction to restrain the spread of the nuisance to other localities exists and is justified upon the same general principle. Another line of distinction which an administrator of public health laws must observe, is that it is not every nuisance or condition affecting the public which comes within his jurisdiction. As I have already indicated, unless a nuisance is public in its character, it is not one which calls for remedy by the public officer at State's expense; but, going still further, it is not every public nuisance which demands the attention of the health officer. It is not enough to be able properly to characterize a condition as a public nuisance in order to give the health officer power of abatement. It must partake of such a nature as to be prejudicial to public health before it comes within the scope of the police power



delegated to the health officer. To take an extreme case, an obstruction of the highway over which every citizen has a right to pass is a nuisance public in its character and one which the community as a whole, through its constituted authorities, may abate, but, because there is absent from it any menace to public health, it is a condition entirely outside the scope of the health officer's powers.

The question, therefore, which the health officer should ask himself whenever a condition is brought to his attention for abatement is, "is this a matter prejudicial to public health?" If he can answer that question in the affirmative, it is within his jurisdiction; if not, he is powerless. Many questions arise which lie very close to the boundary line and which demand a careful and discriminating consideration on the part of the health officer.

Let me illustrate by an actual case which was brought to my attention upon an appeal from the refusal of a town health officer to take jurisdiction of a condition complained of. A small stream running through the property of the complainant from land above him undoubtedly polluted by the overflow from a cesspool upon the adjoining property. This stream ran through meadows far from habitation, and was not used for water supply or ice. The complainant was undoubtedly injured by the pollution of the stream; his right to have the water come to him in its natural condition from the adjoining owner was undoubtedly invaded and the money value of his property was perhaps decreased; but the public health was not menaced; the wrong was against his individual rights and not against the rights of the public. His remedy, therefore, was personal, and the health officer had no jurisdiction because of his inability to find that the condition complained of constituted any menace to the public health. Recalling to your mind my illustration of the assault, his remedy corresponded to the private action which you might bring against me for the injury to you by the blow and not to the public remedy at the State's expense.

But it must be borne in mind that in drawing the line between nuisances prejudicial to public health and those without that class, the law is elastic. What would be held to affect the public health in one neighborhood might not be so held in another. The power to restrain the maintenance of a nuisance

in a thickly populated city would be much more liberally construed than in a sparsely settled rural community.

But, on the other hand, the question whether the public is affected by a nuisance cannot be determined by the number of people who suffer from the nuisance complained of. As I have said, there may be cases where the number of people has a determining influence upon the question of how far a health officer may go, but that cannot always be the safe criterion as instances may exist where danger to the single individual may constitute a public nuisance detrimental to public health. This line of distinction between a public and a private nuisance is one which cannot be sharply drawn so that one may see at a glance whether a particular condition is in the one class or the other. When, however, the condition affects one or more individuals in respect to rights which are theirs only in their capacity as members of the community, such condition, if it be a nuisance at all, becomes a public nuisance.

In what I have said, I have been speaking of the law generally. It must be borne in mind that there are powers and duties of health officers which are created by particular statutes. In cities, for example, the health officer is usually merely the executive officer of a board of health, whose powers are defined and circumscribed by the charter or the ordinances of the city. But even in a city, the powers of the Board of Health, although governed by the charter are construed in accordance with the general principles hereinbefore laid down, unless expressly restricted by legislative action.



REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RIVERS  
POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.BY PROF. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., *Chemist of the Board.*

The investigation of rivers pollution and water supplies during 1900 has been under the general supervision of the chemist of the Board, working under the direction of a committee of the Board, consisting of the Secretary, Prof. C. A. Lindsley, and the President, Prof. William H. Brewer. In July, Dr. Parker, who had been associated with the chemist in the analytical work of the Board for six years, resigned his position to engage in another line of employment. He was succeeded by Frederick S. Hollis, Ph.D., in August. Dr. Hollis had been engaged for the past four years in expert work for the Metropolitan Water Board in Boston, Mass., and has occupied other positions which have thoroughly fitted him for sanitary examinations. As for several years past, microscopical work has been conducted by Mr. Harry A. Doty.

The work of the year has been pursued along the same line as in previous years, namely, it has consisted of regular chemical and microscopical examinations of certain public water supplies, and of chemical examinations of certain sewage polluted streams, and of the sewage and effluent of certain sewage purification plants in operation. In addition to these regular analyses, which are reported in the following pages, a considerable number of special examinations, chemical and microscopical, or bacteriological, have been made during the year by request of the officials of public water works, or by order of the County Health Officers. There have been during the year seventy-eight analyses of this class, which have been the subject of special reports made directly to the officers interested. This class of analyses has increased from year to year and constitutes a very valuable part of the laboratory work of the Board, for the samples sent by the health officers are in each case from sources suspected of being the cause of illness. They are chiefly from wells, which it would be difficult to learn of in any other way, and it is highly desirable that contaminated wells should be detected and closed throughout the State as promptly as possible.

Regular monthly analyses have been made from the public supplies of the following places: Branford, Milford, Norwalk,

Rockville, Stonington, Thompsonville, and Waterbury, Fenn Brook and Morris Brook supplies.

Bi-monthly examinations have been made of samples from Danbury, Padanaram reservoir and Kohanza reservoir; Kent; Manchester, distributing reservoir and storage reservoir; North Canaan; South Manchester, Porter reservoir and Taylor reservoir; and Stafford Springs.

The following table shows the averages of the chlorine determinations in the water supplies examined during the year. The averages for the year, and for the first half of the year and of the last half are given in each case in comparison with the probable average normal.

AVERAGES OF CHLORINE DETERMINATION, 1900.

Source.	Yearly Average.	First Six Months.	Last Six Months.	Average Normal.
Branford -----	4.49	4.55	4.45	4.
Danbury.*				
Kohanza -----	2.47	2.20	2.67	2.
Padanaram -----	1.95	2.13	1.78	2.
Kent *-----	1.56	1.53	1.60	1.6
Manchester.*				
Distributing -----	1.82	1.73	1.91	1.8
Storage -----	1.52	1.57	1.48	1.7
Milford -----	6.20	6.00	6.41	6.
North Canaan*-----	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.2
Norwalk -----	2.61	2.40	2.82	2.7
Rockville -----	1.42	1.38	1.44	1.4
South Manchester.*				
Porter -----	1.80	1.60	2.00	1.8
Taylor -----	1.68	1.57	1.79	1.8
Stafford Springs*-----	1.57	1.50	1.65	1.4
Stonington -----	4.70	4.37	5.03	---
Thompsonville -----	1.93	1.98	1.89	1.5
Waterbury.				
Fenn Brook -----	1.84	1.72	1.97	1.6
Morris Brook -----	2.37	2.22	2.54	1.5

During the latter part of the year, determinations of the alkalinity of the water samples have been made by titrating with a fiftieth-normal sulphuric acid solution with methyl-orange for an indicator. The alkalinity is expressed in terms of calcium carbonate. The results in milligrams per liter are shown in the following summary:

\* Averages from bi-monthly samples.

## ALKALINITY OF RESERVOIR AND RIVER WATERS.

Reservoir Waters.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
Branford .....	58.0	55.0	61.0	57.0	58.8	57.8
Danbury, Kohanza .....	----	20.0	----	28.0	----	26.0
“ Padanaram .....	----	18.0	----	21.0	----	19.5
Kent .....	----	56.0	----	67.0	----	61.5
Manchester, Distributing .....	----	12.0	----	12.2	----	12.0
“ Storage .....	----	7.0	----	8.4	----	7.7
Milford .....	24.0	22.0	22.4	19.0	16.0	20.7
North Canaan .....	----	105.0	----	107.0	----	106.0
Norwalk .....	22.4	24.0	18.4	26.0	19.0	21.9
Rockville .....	9.0	6.0	6.6	8.0	9.0	7.7
South Manchester, Porter .....	----	15.0	----	18.0	----	16.5
“ “ Taylor .....	----	11.0	----	14.4	----	12.7
Stafford Springs .....	----	11.0	----	10.0	----	10.5
Stonington .....	14.0	15.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	14.2
Thompsonville .....	46.0	42.0	44.0	44.0	46.0	44.4
Waterbury, Fenn Brook .....	22.0	24.0	26.4	10.0	6.0	17.6
“ Morris Brook .....	24.0	27.0	25.0	16.0	10.0	20.4
River Waters.						
Housatonic River.						
Falls Village .....	101.0	85.0	134.0	100.0	59.0	95.8
Derby .....	92.0	89.0	90.0	70.0	43.0	76.8
Hockanum River.						
Windemere .....	16.0	12.0	10.0	----	----	12.7
Manchester .....	22.0	23.0	26.4	----	----	23.8
Burnside .....	33.0	35.0	34.0	----	----	34.0

The question of a pure water supply is of fundamental sanitary importance, as has been emphasized by the droughts which have occurred in different sections of the State at times during the past few years. The extensive use of bottled waters for table use is an expression of the distrust of our citizens in the public supplies. Without doubt every reasonable effort should be made to induce those having charge of our public water supplies to exercise great diligence in removing causes of contamination on their watersheds, and to improve their storage reservoirs. Doubtless frequent analyses of the supplies furnished and the publication of the results is one of the most potent means of stimulating improvements. It is to be regretted that the number that can be examined each year is so small, for it is highly desirable to have frequent examinations of all of the supplies. If this could be done for a few years, and a comparative table of the different supplies published each year, it would surely effect a great improvement.

In the last report the desirability of the examination of the table waters sold in the State was commented on. Such an investigation was carried out during the past summer under the provision made for the examination of foods, and a statement of the results may be found in the Fifth Report on Foods, 1900, by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Much interest has centered during the past few years on the purity of our ice supplies. The increasing consumption of this material by our people, and the difficulty of finding suitable sources from which to cut it, has resulted in the cutting of ice from ponds and from other sources which are not free from sewage contamination. Just what effect this has had on the quality of the ice sold, is a matter of much importance and is quite worthy of a thorough investigation.

Analyses of water made from rivers not used for drinking supplies, were made on samples taken monthly throughout the year at two stations on the Housatonic river, namely, at Falls Village and Derby; and on samples taken monthly from June to October inclusive, from three stations on the Hockanum river, namely, at Windemere, a short distance below Rockville, and at North Manchester and Burnside. No analyses had previously been published of examinations of the water of the Housatonic river. They are of special interest, therefore, as the river flows through the only considerable limestone district in our State, and because it is subject to considerable sewage contamination in Massachusetts. Analyses have previously been made from the same stations on the Hockanum river. Those of this year are of special interest, as since the last analyses Rockville has constructed a sewerage system removing the sewage, which was formerly discharged directly into the river in its passage through the city, and carrying it to a point further down the stream. At South Manchester the sewage which formerly entered the river through the South Branch is now disposed of upon the new filter beds, but these were not in operation much of the time during which samples were taken.

It was proposed at the beginning of the year to make a series of accurate determinations of the character of the sewage and effluent at the sewage disposal plant which has been recently established at the Springside Home at New Haven. It was hoped that the conditions would be favorable to test the efficiency

of this method of sewage disposal from the chemical standpoint. It was found, however, that the beds were somewhat overtaxed and the analyses were continued for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the beds with the object in view for which they were designed, namely, to prevent the gross pollution of the stream into which the sewage of the farm had previously been discharged. The report of the analyses has been prepared by Dr. Hollis.

The experience of the year leads the writer to repeat the observations concerning purification works which was made in the report of a year ago. All such works require careful attention on the part of those having charge of them to secure satisfactory results, and it is highly desirable that they should all be kept under the observation of the State Board of Health, or of the State Sewerage Commission. One of these boards should be charged with the duty of having the beds inspected from time to time and the efficiency of their operation tested by analyses of the effluent.



## RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1900.

The tables showing the precipitation in various parts of the State have been compiled from the monthly bulletins of the New England Weather Service, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The records show that with the exception of the months of February, March, May and November, the precipitation was generally below the normal, and this was especially so in the hot months, July and August. The total precipitation for the year was, however, not greatly deficient except along the southern border of the State. At New Haven the deficiency was the greatest of any observed locality in New England. The departures from the normal at long established stations were as follows: Canton + 2.11 inches; New London —10.30 inches; Voluntown —2.55 inches; Southington + 0.98 inch; Waterbury —1.01 inches; New Haven —12.28 inches; North Grosvenordale + 9.11 inches.

## MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT CONNECTICUT STATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Canton .....	3.52	9.11	5.66	1.64	6.05	3.81	4.65	2.55	2.56	4.15	6.33	2.60	52.63
Colchester .....	4.26	9.68	6.26	1.94	3.93	1.80	2.43	.86	2.48	3.92	6.78	2.17	46.51
Cream Hill ....	2.82	5.97	3.84	1.95	5.13	4.42	6.09	2.18	1.75	2.73	5.29	3.00	45.17
Hartford .....	4.34	9.70	6.91	1.83	5.41	3.64	4.83	2.65	1.72	2.84	5.12	3.13	52.12
Hawleyville ...	3.68	9.03	5.95	1.90	5.98	4.31	3.02	2.62	3.00	4.25	6.82	2.87	53.43
Middletown ...	4.19	8.91	6.27	2.39	3.62	2.08	2.92	1.89	2.75	3.82	6.88	2.78	48.50
New Haven .....	3.60	6.39	4.21	1.95	3.30	1.79	2.28	.90	2.10	2.03	4.14	2.14	34.83
New London ..	4.25	4.72	4.25	2.07	4.84	1.90	1.46	.89	4.03	1.59	5.15	1.86	37.01
N. Grosvenor													
Dale .....	5.04	7.72	6.53	2.75	5.84	3.66	4.16	1.57	2.09	4.10	6.30	2.46	52.22
Norwalk .....	4.11	5.74	4.08	1.95	3.62	2.03	4.30	2.25	3.44	3.47	4.92	2.54	42.45
Southington ...	3.35	7.70	5.80	1.60	5.15	3.13	2.70	1.90	2.20	2.95	5.70	2.45	44.63
Storrs .....	3.42	7.31	6.73	2.67	4.91	4.32	2.76	2.03	2.27	3.00	6.79	2.22	48.43
Voluntown .....	4.80	8.06	6.78	2.43	4.48	2.23	2.58	2.00	3.10	2.80	6.63	2.71	48.60
Waterbury .....	3.77	8.46	5.51	2.23	4.39	3.02	3.10	2.09	2.15	3.59	5.96	2.56	46.83
Average ...	3.94	7.75	5.63	2.09	4.76	3.01	3.38	1.88	2.55	3.23	5.91	2.53	46.67



## THE BRANFORD WATER SUPPLY.

The population of the town of Branford is 5,706, but the water is supplied only in the village and at Pine Orchard.

The works were constructed by the Branford Lighting and Water Company in 1898-99. The supply is surface water impounded in Beaver reservoir. This reservoir is fed by Farm river, the outlet of Twin Lakes in North Branford, and is situated about one mile northeast of Branford. It has an area of about two acres, is only moderately deep and has about one-fourth of shallow flowage. The bottom is largely gravel and the surface loam was removed when the reservoir was built. The watershed is hilly and mostly woodland and pasture, with some cultivated fields. The water is pumped into the Maple Hill distributing reservoir, which has an area of 29,450 square feet at water line and an average depth of 14 feet.

There are about 11 miles of distributing mains. It is estimated that the water is used by eight hundred persons and that the average daily consumption per capita is 137.5 gallons.

Samples have been furnished monthly through the year by Mr. F. H. Golding, Superintendent of the company.

## BRANFORD. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2486	Jan. 23	Slight	Small	0.5	68.0	48.0	20.0	4.60	0.056	0.328	0.002	0.15	19.	7.65
2503	Feb. 8	Distinct	Very scanty	.5	78.0	58.0	20.0	4.00	.050	.268	.002	.05	17.	5.75
2533	Mar. 7	Clear	"	.3	59.0	45.0	14.0	3.50	.018	.122	.012	.08	20.	5.00
2549	Apr. 5	Slight	"	.3	60.0	47.0	13.0	6.30	.024	.138	.006	.13	20.	3.10
2567	May 2	Distinct	Small	.4	75.0	59.0	16.0	4.40	.042	.164	.000	.10	30.	4.65
2590	June 1	Slight	Very scanty	.4	70.0	55.5	14.5	4.50	.042	.160	.002	.15	25.	4.70
2613	July 2	Clear	"	.2	91.5	75.5	16.0	3.90	.026	.160	.000	.05	40.	4.00
2658	Aug. 8	Slight	"	.3	87.5	72.5	15.0	4.62	.016	.202	.000	.08	37.	5.80
2691	Sept. 5	Distinct	"	.2	93.5	69.5	24.0	4.10	.004	.178	.008	.03	40.	3.75
2729	Oct. 2	Slight	"	.1	98.5	77.0	21.5	4.34	.000	.226	.000	.06	39.	3.50
2750	Nov. 1	"	Moderate	.2	91.5	75.5	16.0	4.70	.004	.184	.004	.06	35.	3.20
2783	Dec. 5	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	.2	88.0	66.5	21.5	4.96	.006	.248	.000	.12	37.	3.30
			Average	.3	80.0	62.4	17.6	4.49	.024	.198	.0030	.09	30.	4.53

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none or slight, mouldy.

## BRANFORD. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra .....	2	16	18	60	976	6	2	6	2	8	4	28
Melosira .....	4	24	34	16	166	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
Tabellaria .....	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asterionella .....	—	8	20	100	196	6	—	42	—	—	—	—
Cyclotella .....	—	4	4	—	6	44	12	34	2	—	—	—
Meridion .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navicula .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Nitzschia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eunotia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Xanthidium .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euastrum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Staurastrum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium .....	—	6	—	6	26	—	—	—	—	2	8	—
Scenedesmus .....	—	—	8	8	44	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Dacetyllococcus .....	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pediastrum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Polyedrium .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green cells unident-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tified .....	—	22	2	—	—	—	170	432	—	—	64	16
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Tetraspora .....	—	—	—	24	—	106	—	—	2816	246	—	—
Microcystis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix .....	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggiatoa .....	—	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leptothrix .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROTOZOA—												
Mallomonas .....	2	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenodinium .....	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Synura .....	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dinobryon .....	—	58	6	54	4	20	6	2	—	—	—	2
Trachelomonas .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Peridinium .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Tintinnus .....	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceratium .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
Amœba .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Infusoria unidenti-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fied .....	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Conochilus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
ENTOMOSTRACA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
SPORES .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
ZOOGLÆA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
OVA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	6	52	82	176	1344	54	20	82	14	8	8	30
Desmidiaceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Protococcoideæ .....	-----	28	10	14	70	40	172	432	-----	2	76	16
Cyanophyceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	24	-----	106	-----	-----	2816	284	-----	-----
Confervaceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Fungi .....	6	18	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Protozoa .....	4	324	10	56	4	20	6	16	10	2	2	2
Rotifera .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Entomostraca .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Spores .....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----
Zoöglæa .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Ova .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## ANALYSES OF DANBURY WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Danbury water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 350.

During the present year samples have been taken every other month from the Kohanza and the Padanaram supplies. They were furnished by Mr. W. B. Blackman, Superintendent of the water works, and were taken from taps connected with the mains just inside the city limits.

## DANBURY—KOHANZA SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
2484	Jan. 21	Slight	Scanty	0.3	57.0	47.0	10.0	3.10	0.042	0.182	0.004	0.02	20.	4.05	
2543	Mar. 27	"	Very scanty	.2	38.5	30.5	8.0	1.70	.022	.152	.004	.04	10.	3.05	
2575	May 10	Clear	"	.2	41.0	33.0	8.0	1.80	.010	.140	.002	.10	12.	4.10	
2617	July 2	"	Scanty	.3	50.5	40.5	10.0	2.30	.010	.098	.000	.05	14.	2.90	
2708	Sept. 13	Distinct	"	.4	44.5	30.0	14.5	2.26	.030	.140	.000	.05	14.	2.35	
2763	Nov. 8	Marked	Much	.6	81.0	60.5	20.5	3.46	.014	.238	.004	.07	20.	4.80	
			Average	.3	52.0	40.2	11.8	2.47	.021	.158	.0023	.05	15.	3.54	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight or distinct, mouldy, in January, July, September and November.

# DANBURY—KOHANZA SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Melosira .....	170	46	2465	18	202	870
Synedra .....	168	68	200	-----	272	55
Nitzschia .....	52	10	15	-----	2	-----
Navicula .....	2	2	20	4	6	20
Asterionella .....	42	28	485	14	-----	-----
Meridion .....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Encyonema .....	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	5
Cyclotella .....	-----	-----	4	58	-----	5
Tabellaria .....	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	5
Gomphonema .....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	5
Epithemia .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Amphora .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Enastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Staurastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	5
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Scenedesmus .....	72	16	110	44	152	20
Raphidium .....	6	94	60	2	-----	-----
Polyedrium .....	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Green cells unidentified .....	4	22	-----	38	232	-----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Tetraspora .....	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----
Anabæna .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	284	-----
Oscillaria .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	5
Cœlosphærium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
PROTOZOA—						
Dinobryon .....	52	4	135	88	-----	-----
Peridinium .....	8	14	-----	-----	2	*
Trachelomonas .....	6	-----	-----	-----	44	60
Chlorogonium .....	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Glenodinium .....	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----
Mallomonas .....	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Tintinnus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
Synura .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
Infusoria unidentified .....	-----	44	-----	-----	2	-----
ROTIFERA—						
Anurea .....	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Unidentified .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
ZOOGLÆA .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	434	156	3205	96	484	970
Desmidiaceæ .....				4	16	5
Protococcoideæ .....	82	132	170	88	384	20
Cyanophyceæ .....					298	5
Protozoa .....	66	66	150	88	48	70
Rotifera .....	2				4	
Zoöglæa .....	2					

## DANBURY—PADANARAM SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million,

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.		Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
2485	Jan. 21	Slight	Small	0.4	51.0	36.0	15.0	2.60	0.040	0.160	0.004	0.10	18.		4.55
2544	Mar. 27	"	Very scanty	.3	37.0	29.0	8.0	1.90	.036	.114	.004	.10	10.		3.10
2576	May 10	Clear	Small	.3	41.5	33.0	8.5	1.90	.018	.122	.001	.10	10.		4.30
2618	July 2	Slight	Scanty	.3	54.5	45.5	9.0	1.90	.038	.190	.001	.05	13.		3.35
2707	Sept. 13	Moderate	Much	.3	45.5	28.5	17.0	1.38	.038	.176	.002	.04	14.		2.80
2762	Nov. 8	Marked	"	.4	57.0	42.0	15.0	2.06	.012	.210	.006	.15	13.		3.60
			Average	.3	47.7	35.6	12.1	1.95	.030	.162	.0030	.09	13.		3.61

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, mouldy or vegetable in July, September and November. A special sample on November 20, had a very marked fish-oil odor, due to a large number of *Uroglena*; on standing the sample became offensive, putrefactive.



## DANBURY—PADANARAM SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Asterionella .....	10	8	32	4	10	10
Navicula .....	8	4	20	10	8	45
Tabellaria .....	48	4	140	6	3	15
Melosira .....	46	10	268	22	336	925
Synedra .....	2	10	84	8	138	45
Meridion .....		26		2		
Nitzschia .....		10	2			
Ceratoneis .....		2				
Eunotia .....		2		*	2	
Gomphonema .....		4				5
Encyonema .....			8			5
Cyclotella .....				8	2	
Fragilaria .....				10	46	
Surirella .....					2	
Amphora .....					6	
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Staurostrum .....	4				40	
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Raphidium .....		30	4	4		
Scenedesmus .....			8	*	16	40
Pediastrum .....			*			5
Green cells unidentified .....			10	36	482	
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Celosphaerium .....	4		2	*	10	
Tetraspora .....		16				
Oscillaria .....			2		2	
Nostoc .....				2		
Anabæna .....					142	
FUNGI—					2	
PROTOZOA—						
Peridinium .....	2	26			2	
Trachelomonas .....	4		*	4	2	25
Dinobryon .....		84	378	236		
Tintinnus .....				2	*	10
Mallomonas .....				12	2	
Coleps .....					2	
Infusoria unidentified .....		4				15
ROTIFERA—						
Anurea .....			2		2	
Unidentified .....				*		
ENTOMOSTRACA—					*	
SPORES—		10				
OVA—				2		

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	114	80	554	70	553	1050
Desmidiaceæ .....	4				40	
Protococcoideæ .....		30	22	40	498	45
Cyanophyceæ .....	4	16	4	2	154	
Fungi .....					2	
Protozoa .....	6	114	378	254	8	50
Rotifera .....			2	*	2	
Entomostraca .....					*	
Spores .....		10				
Ova .....				2		

## ANALYSES OF KENT WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Kent water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 356.

During the present year samples have been furnished every other month by Mr. C. A. Eaton, Secretary of the Kent Water Co., the samples being taken from a faucet in the village.

## KENT. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2491	Jan. 24	Clear	None	0.2	50.0	36.0	14.0	1.90	0.012	0.094	0.001	0.10	27.	2.80
2542	Mar. 22	"	Very scanty	.2	46.5	41.5	5.0	1.20	.006	.070	.000	.10	23.	1.70
2570	May 10	"	None	.0	48.0	43.0	5.0	1.50	.012	.042	.000	.08	34.	1.20
2616	July 2	Slight	Scanty	.0	72.0	64.0	8.0	1.90	.012	.050	.000	.10	30.	2.20
2706	Sept. 13	Clear	None	.2	76.5	60.0	16.5	1.04	.004	.102	.000	.16	32.	1.85
2754	Nov. 7	"	"	.2	94.0	79.0	15.0	1.86	.002	.120	.000	.18	35.	3.20
			Average	.1	64.5	53.9	10.6	1.56	.008	.080	.0001	.12	30.	2.16

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly mouldy in September, and slightly aromatic in November, and as none in the other samples.

## WATER SUPPLY OF MANCHESTER.

The works are owned by the Manchester Water Company, and were begun in 1889. A perpetual charter was granted the company. The estimated population supplied is 2,000. The consumption is unknown.

The supply is surface water impounded in three reservoirs, which are supplied by brooks from Bolton mountain. The lowest reservoir is used as the distributing reservoir, and is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village. It has an area of about 2 acres. Just above this is a storage reservoir, with an area of 6 acres, and an average depth of 6 feet.

The third reservoir has an area of about 22 acres and a depth of 15 feet. It was constructed as a storage reservoir for manufacturing purposes many years ago. The watershed is hilly, and about half woodland; the remainder is mostly pasture land, with but little cultivated land. The total length of mains is 11 miles.

Samples have been furnished every other month from the distributing and smaller storage reservoir, by Mr. J. A. Fitch, Superintendent of the works.

## MANCHESTER—STORAGE RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness at CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
2500	Jan. 29	Slight	Very scanty	0.2	32.5	20.0	12.5	1.80	0.022	0.126	0.001	0.10	5.	2.55	
2536	Mar. 14	"	"	.2	29.0	20.0	9.0	1.30	.008	.100	.000	.08	3.	3.35	
2572	May 10	Clear	Small	.2	31.5	21.5	10.0	1.60	.016	.108	.002	.05	5.	3.60	
2619	July 3	Slight	Very scanty	.2	38.5	29.0	9.5	1.80	.008	.116	.000	.05	3.	3.70	
2704	Sept. 13	Distinct	Much	.4	31.0	17.5	13.5	1.18	.034	.176	.000	.02	3.	2.90	
2755	Nov. 7	Marked	"	.2	43.5	26.0	17.5	1.46	.004	.250	.006	.07	5.	3.90	
			Average	.2	34.3	22.3	12.0	1.52	.015	.146	.0015	.06	4.	3.33	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight vegetable or mouldy in July, September and November, and none in the others.

MANCHESTER—DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,  
1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness at CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2501	Jan. 29	Slight	Very scanty	0.2	32.0	22.0	10.0	1.70	0.024	0.126	0.001	0.15	5.	2.15
2537	Mar. 14	"	"	.2	45.5	33.5	12.0	1.70	.012	.092	.002	.15	3.	2.10
2573	May 10	Clear	Small	.2	37.5	27.5	10.0	1.80	.008	.098	.002	.02	5.	3.00
2620	July 3	"	Scanty	.3	38.5	28.0	10.5	2.10	.014	.118	.002	.15	4.	3.10
2703	Sept. 13	Distinct	Moderate	.5	42.5	31.5	11.0	1.90	.024	.106	.002	.12	6.	1.60
2756	Nov. 7	Mod'ate	"	.4	45.0	33.5	11.5	1.74	.028	.094	.004	.09	9.	2.60
			Average	.3	40.1	29.3	10.8	1.82	.018	.105	.0021	.11	5.	2.42

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight vegetable or mouldy in July, September and November, and as none in the others.

MANCHESTER—STORAGE. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION,  
1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.  
\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Nitzschia .....	4	6	4	-----	5	14
Asterionella .....	44	4	22	-----	50	42
Navicula .....	2	2	4	8	30	2
Synedra .....	6	-----	4	4	10	16
Melosira .....	-----	-----	32	6	405	46
Eunotia .....	-----	-----	4	2	-----	-----
Cyclotella .....	-----	-----	16	4	100	122
Tabellaria .....	-----	-----	10	-----	20	16
Meridion .....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Encyonema .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----
Gomphonema .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Sphærozosma .....	-----	-----	*	-----	-----	-----
Staurostrum .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
Euastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
"775" .....	18	-----	4	-----	-----	104
Scenedesmus .....	8	-----	8	-----	-----	40
Raphidium .....	4	2	28	-----	-----	6
Green cells unidentified .....	-----	8	-----	2	260	-----
CONFERVACEÆ—						
Conferva .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Anabæna .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*
PROTOZOA—						
Dinobryon .....	28	76	18	-----	-----	4
Glenodinium .....	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mallomonas .....	-----	-----	72	6	-----	10
Tintinnus .....	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----
Vorticella .....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Volvox .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----
Euglypha .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Phacus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Infusoria unidentified .....	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
ROTIFERA .....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
ENTOMOSTRACA .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*
OVA .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	56	12	98	24	630	260
Desmidiaceæ .....	-----	-----	*	-----	5	2
Protococcoideæ .....	30	10	40	2	260	150
Confervaceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----
Cyanophyceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*
Protozoa .....	30	80	94	8	*	18
Rotifera .....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Entomostraca .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*
Ova .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----

# MANCHESTER—DISTRIBUTING. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Synedra .....	22	6	56	6	85	12
Meridion .....	10	—	6	2	—	—
Eunotia .....	4	—	2	4	—	—
Gomphonema .....	2	6	8	—	15	8
Navicula .....	10	14	22	36	40	38
Nitzschia .....	2	—	—	—	5	—
Melosira .....	6	—	20	20	60	34
Asterionella .....	8	—	—	2	5	6
Cyclotella .....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cocconeis .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Tabellaria .....	—	2	—	2	*	2
Odontidium .....	—	—	4	8	10	—
Amphora .....	—	—	2	2	—	—
Surirella .....	—	—	2	—	*	—
Cocconema .....	—	—	2	—	—	2
Fragilaria .....	—	—	—	4	—	—
Encyonema .....	—	—	—	10	15	—
Himantidium .....	—	—	—	—	—	20
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Euastrum .....	—	—	—	—	5	—
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Scenedesmus .....	8	—	8	16	20	—
Raphidium .....	—	2	—	—	—	—
Green cells unidentified .....	—	—	56	—	—	—
CONFERVACEÆ—						
Conferva .....	—	—	—	—	5	—
FUNGI—						
Leptothrix .....	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unidentified .....	—	—	4	—	—	—
PROTOZOA—						
Dinobryon .....	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mallomonas .....	—	—	12	—	—	—
Tintinnus .....	—	—	*	—	—	—
Infusoria unidentified .....	—	4	—	—	30	—
SPORES .....	2	—	—	—	—	2

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	66	30	124	98	235	122
Desmidiaceæ .....	—	—	—	—	5	—
Protoccoideæ .....	8	2	64	16	20	—
Confervaceæ .....	—	—	—	—	5	—
Fungi .....	—	—	4	—	—	2
Protozoa .....	—	6	12	—	30	—
Spores .....	2	—	—	—	—	2



## ANALYSES OF MILFORD WATER SUPPLY.

Population of the town of Milford in 1900, 3,783. Water is supplied in the village of Milford, and in the summer resorts, Woodmont and Laurel Beach. It is estimated that about 2,000 persons are supplied, and that the average daily consumption is 100,000 gallons. The works are owned by the Milford Water Company, and were begun in 1898. The supply consists of an artificial reservoir situated about one mile southwest of the village and made by damming Beaver Brook. The reservoir has an area of 11 acres, and a depth of 6 feet with much shallow flowage. The surface soil was partially removed, and there is but little vegetable growth.

Beaver Brook originates in a large spring in a swampy tract, about a mile and a half above the reservoir. Its watershed is hilly and contains considerable cultivated land. Water is pumped by steam power to a stand pipe 100 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. Its capacity is about 230,000 gallons.

Samples for analysis have been furnished monthly during the year by Mr. Moses Joy, President of the company, and were taken from a tap at Barnes' drug store in Milford.

## MILFORD. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2497	Jan. 25	Distinct	Scanty	0.6	65.0	44.0	21.0	8.10	0.040	0.140	0.006	0.30	15.	4.75
2507	Feb. 8	Slight	Very scanty	.6	60.0	48.5	11.5	6.70	.030	.114	.002	.25	14.	5.10
2545	Mar. 30	Clear	"	.4	44.5	34.5	10.0	5.30	.024	.092	.004	.15	10.	3.40
2556	Apr. 27	V'y sl'gt	"	.6	57.0	42.0	15.0	5.30	.020	.122	.002	.25	15.	5.95
2582	May 19	Slight	None	.5	53.0	37.0	16.0	5.30	.034	.110	.002	.20	15.	5.00
2594	June 5	"	Moderate	.6	56.0	39.0	17.0	5.30	.018	.156	.000	.58	13.	5.60
2621	July 3	"	Very scanty	.5	56.5	41.5	15.0	5.90	.022	.118	.001	.20	13.	3.45
2656	Aug. 8	"	Scanty	.4	55.5	43.5	12.0	6.06	.030	.170	.000	.22	20.5	4.75
2699	Sept. 12	Mod'ate	Moderate	.5	60.0	36.5	23.5	6.10	.050	.194	.030	.03	13.	3.70
2733	Oct. 3	"	Much	.4	69.0	47.0	22.0	6.70	.038	.218	.001	.06	11.	4.20
2752	Nov. 2	Distinct	None	.3	56.0	44.0	12.0	6.50	.068	.140	.004	.09	13.	3.60
2777	Dec. 3	"	Scanty	1.0	81.5	54.0	27.5	7.20	.042	.264	.004	.10	16.	9.00
			Average	.5	59.5	42.6	16.9	6.20	.035	.153	.0047	.16	14.0	4.87

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked in December, slight, mouldy, vegetable or none in the other samples.

## MILFORD. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

[illegible]

### SUMMARY.

[illegible]

## THE NIAN TIC CAMP WATER SUPPLY.

Previous to the annual encampment of 1899, the water supply of the State Camp Grounds at Niantic was derived from a number of driven wells at different points within the grounds. In 1900 this supply was discontinued and water was piped into the camp from two new wells situated on the further side of the rifle range. These wells are six inches in diameter and about 100 feet deep. They were sunk through gravel and sand. A layer of gravel twenty-eight or twenty-nine feet deep was first penetrated; then there was a layer of fine sand, which was described as being almost of the nature of quicksand. This reached to a depth of about sixty feet; then there was a layer of coarser sand from which the water is taken. The wells did not penetrate any clay beds or any real hardpan.

The water from these pipe wells is lifted by apparatus furnished by the Bacon Air Lift Co. By this apparatus air compressed by two air pumps is forced to the bottom of the wells and forces the water up from the wells into a cement-lined underground reservoir, which is about eight feet square and eight feet deep. From this the water is pumped into the distributing pipes by the use of two water pumps. In raising the water, from eighty to one hundred cubic feet of air are used per hour, at a pressure of about twenty-five pounds. About 150 to 160 thousand gallons of water were pumped daily during the encampment of 1899. A pressure of about forty pounds is maintained on the distribution mains.

A sample of water was taken on August 15th, 1900, just prior to the beginning of the encampment. It was collected by the Chemist of the Board from the pumps after they had been working for about one day. A bacteriological culture on gelatine at the ordinary temperature showed an average of forty-two colonies per c.c. A culture on lactose litmus agar showed no acid-producing forms.

## WATER SUPPLY. NIANITIC, CAMP GROUNDS.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2672	Aug. 15	63.5	55.5	8.0	8.30	.008	.006	.032	.38	21.	.65

REMARKS.—The sample was distinctly turbid and contained a considerable sediment of sand ; it was nearly colorless.

## ANALYSES OF NORTH CANAAN WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the North Canaan water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 366.

During the present year samples have been furnished every other month from a tap in the village. Those of January and March were collected by Mr. Samuel A. Eddy, and the others by Mr. J. E. Rhoades, Superintendent of the North Canaan Water Co.

## NORTH CANAAN. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2502	Jan. 31	Clear	None	0.0	110.5	103.5	7.0	1.20	0.006	0.014	0.000	0.10	100.	.20
2546	Mar. 31	"	"	.0	118.0	112.0	6.0	1.00	.014	.016	.000	.04	115.	.35
2571	May 10	"	Very small	.0	90.0	84.0	6.0	1.60	.002	.016	.001	.05	105.	.70
2622	July 3	"	Very scanty	.0	110.0	104.5	5.5	1.30	.006	.028	.000	.05	105.	.60
2705	Sept. 13	Slight	Small	.1	120.5	111.0	9.5	1.02	.000	.086	.002	.06	74.	.05
2759	Nov. 7	Clear	None	.0	121.0	113.5	7.5	1.40	.000	.020	.000	.05	61.	.20
Average				.02	111.6	104.7	6.9	1.25	.004	.030	.0005	.05	93.	.35

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, aromatic in the September sample, and as none in the others.

## ANALYSES OF NORWALK WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Norwalk water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 367.

During the present year samples have been furnished monthly by Mr. James Roach, Superintendent of the Norwalk Water Co. The samples were taken from a tap in the city in May, June, July, September and December, and from the distributing reservoir at other times. The reservoir was very low during the last of the year.

## NORWALK—CHEMICAL EXAMINATION. YEARLY AVERAGES, 1894 AND 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

Date.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1894	.5	48.1	35.0	13.1	2.66	.025	.221	.0004	.05	17.	5.33
1900	.5	49.9	34.9	15.0	2.61	.067	.242	.0030	.09	14.	5.61

## NORWALK—CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2492	Jan. 24	Slight	Scanty	0.5	48.0	27.0	21.0	3.00	0.020	0.166	0.003	0.13	13.	6.25
2509	Feb. 8	Distinct	Small	.5	34.0	24.0	10.0	2.20	.012	.130	.003	.10	7.	5.85
2530	Mar. 7	Clear	None	.3	36.0	25.0	11.0	2.70	.030	.090	.003	.08	9.	3.90
2552	Apr. 5	"	Very scanty	.3	28.0	21.0	7.0	2.40	.016	.128	.000	.13	8.	3.30
2564	May 3	"	"	.4	43.0	31.5	11.5	2.20	.032	.122	.002	.04	13.	5.55
2591	June 1	"	None	.6	44.0	33.0	11.0	1.90	.036	.116	.000	.10	15.	5.65
2615	July 2	Marked	Much	.6	72.0	54.0	18.0	2.00	.018	.290	.000	.02	20.	7.00
2655	Aug. 8	"	Moderate	.6	52.5	44.5	8.0	2.50	.080	.280	.003	.12	21.	5.95
2689	Sept. 5	"	Much	.5	61.5	33.5	28.0	2.46	.394	.542	.010	.09	19.	6.95
2740	Oct. 11	"	"	.4	57.0	36.5	20.5	2.74	.150	.314	.010	.10	11.	4.50
2758	Nov. 8	Slight	Scanty	.4	64.0	49.0	15.0	4.20	.014	.196	.002	.07	11.	4.00
2785	Dec. 8	"	"	.7	59.5	40.5	19.0	3.06	.006	.234	.000	.13	19.	8.40
Average				.5	49.9	34.9	15.0	2.61	.067	.242	.0030	.09	14.	5.61

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct or marked vegetable or disagreeable in July, August and September. As none or slight in the other months.



## NORWALK—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>DIATOMACEÆ—</b>												
Navicula .....	2	10	---	8	1	---	35	2	---	15	5	10
Synedra .....	8	---	6	16	4	2	20	8	---	60	120	45
Meridion .....	2	4	*	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Asterionella .....	2	---	---	---	4	2	35	2	---	20	10	5
Nitzschia .....	2	6	---	---	1	---	10	90	---	25	25	---
Melosira .....	*	---	---	46	60	102	320	168	80	1085	1175	165
Tabellaria .....	---	---	---	14	28	---	10	---	---	5	5	5
Cyclotella .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	520	14	15	70	55	35
Fragilaria .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	10	---
Gomphonema .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---
Cocconeis .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---
Amphora .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Encyonema .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Eunotia .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
<b>DESMIDIACEÆ—</b>												
Closterium .....	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Staurostrum .....	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	56	15	100	10	---
Cosmarium .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
<b>PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—</b>												
Raphidium .....	---	2	---	2	---	4	---	16	5	105	110	---
Pediastrum .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	10	30	5	---
Scenedesmus .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	30	120	80	40
Polyedrium .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	15	---	---
Dimorphococcus .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	---
Green cells unident- tified .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	20	---	---
<b>CYANOPHYCEÆ—</b>												
Anabaena .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	282	2835	520	---	---
Tetraspora .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---
<b>FUNGI—</b>												
Leptothrix .....	---	4	---	---	*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crenothrix .....	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>PROTOZOA—</b>												
Dinobryon .....	---	4	---	36	---	4	10	18	210	---	---	---
Mallomonas .....	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	18	---	35	5	---
Trachelomonas .....	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	185	195	5	20
Glenodinium .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	30	5	---	---	---
Tintinnus .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	---	---	5	---	---
Eudorina .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	15	---	---
Phacus .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	5	---	---
Vorticella .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
Euglypha .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Dendromonas .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Infusoria unidenti- fied .....	4	6	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	15	15	---
<b>VERMES—</b>												
Anguillula .....	---	---	---	*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>SPORES—</b>												
Zoogloea .....	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	5
Zoogloea .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	115	---	---



## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ -----	16	20	6	84	99	106	980	284	95	1280	1420	270
Desmidiaceæ -----				4				58	15	100	10	
Protococcoideæ -----		2		2		4	45	16	100	330	195	40
Cyanophyceæ -----								282	2835	520	100	
Fungi -----		6			*							
Protozoa -----	4	12		38	3	6	20	66	420	270	25	35
Vermes -----				*								
Spores -----	2	2								25		5
Zoöglæa -----										115		

## ANALYSES OF ROCKVILLE WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Rockville water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 372.

During the present year samples have been furnished monthly by J. C. Hammond, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Co., the samples being taken from a tap at the office.

ROCKVILLE—SCHENIPSET LAKE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS  
YEARLY AVERAGES 1890-91 AND 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or parts per Million.

Date.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
*1890-1891	.1	31.3	21.4	9.9	1.66	.027	.194	.0008	.05	7.	4.23
1900	.3	31.2	20.2	11.0	1.42	.021	.107	.0002	.07	5.	3.45

\* Eleven months.

## ROCKVILLE—SCHENIPSET LAKE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2487	Jan. 22	Slight	Very scanty	0.2	26.5	17.5	9.0	1.20	0.018	0.106	0.002	0.05	4.	2.65
2504	Feb. 8	"	"	.2	32.0	21.0	11.0	1.70	.022	.106	.001	.02	4.	5.05
2532	Mar. 7	Clear	"	.3	30.0	19.0	11.0	1.30	.032	.104	.010	.10	5.	4.00
2551	Apr. 5	"	"	.3	31.0	23.0	8.0	1.50	.028	.096	.001	.10	4.	3.30
2566	May 2	"	"	.3	29.0	18.0	11.0	1.30	.034	.096	.001	.10	5.	3.45
2597	June 12	"	"	.4	30.0	18.0	12.0	1.30	.024	.110	.000	.08	5.	3.50
2629	July 6	"	"	.3	28.0	18.0	10.0	1.50	.028	.090	.000	.02	8.	4.00
2654	Aug. 8	Distinct	Small	.3	35.5	27.0	8.5	1.40	.018	.126	.001	.08	13.	4.40
2688	Sept. 5	Slight	"	.4	32.0	16.5	15.5	1.50	.008	.110	.000	.05	5.	3.15
2728	Oct. 2	"	Very scanty	.2	35.5	22.5	13.0	1.30	.008	.112	.000	.07	6.	2.95
2749	Nov. 1	"	Small	.2	30.5	20.5	10.0	1.60	.010	.100	.006	.06	3.	2.50
2776	Dec. 3	Distinct	"	.3	35.0	22.0	13.0	1.46	.026	.128	.002	.96	3.	2.50
			Average	.3	31.2	20.2	11.0	1.42	.021	.107	.0002	.07	5.	3.45

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct vegetable or mouldy in August and December, marked vegetable in September, and as slight or none in the other samples.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ -----	96	67	38	184	292	---	166	98	98	202	288	110
Desmidiaceæ -----					1	---		4	2	---		
Protococcoideæ -----	16	3	3	56	2	20	2	22	---		42	32
Cyanophyceæ -----					6	---		4	---	2	2	2
Protozoa -----	2	7	1	2	4	---	138	30	30	52	42	4
Ova -----			2	---			---			---		

## ANALYSES OF SOUTH MANCHESTER WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the South Manchester water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 374.

During the present year samples have been furnished every other month by Mr. C. H. Cheney, from the Porter and Taylor reservoirs; the samples being taken in each case at or near the gate house.

## SOUTH MANCHESTER—PORTER RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
2495	Jan. 24	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	0.2	30.5	21.5	9.0	1.40	0.024	0.160	0.010	0.13	4.	1.85	
2538	Mar. 15	Slight	"	.3	26.0	18.0	8.0	1.50	.042	.132	.001	.10	4.	2.50	
2577	May 10	Clear	"	.3	28.0	21.0	7.0	1.90	.038	.140	.002	.05	5.	4.00	
2626	July 3	"	"	.3	39.0	26.5	12.5	1.80	.034	.132	.001	.05	3.	3.40	
2710	Sept. 13	Slight	Scanty	.1	41.0	29.0	12.0	1.90	.018	.108	.000	.04	4.	2.00	
2761	Nov. 7	Mod'ate	Moderate	.2	43.0	31.0	12.0	2.30	.008	.122	.002	.14	5.	2.50	
			Average	.2	34.5	24.5	10.0	1.80	.027	.132	.0027	.08	4.	2.70	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, fragrant in September, and mouldy in November, and as none in the other samples.

# SOUTH MANCHESTER—PORTER RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Tabellaria .....	*			4		2
Synedra .....		9	6	22	2	8
Gomphonema .....		1		2		
Asterionella .....			*			8
Surirella .....				2		2
Cocconeis .....				2		6
Navicula .....				6	2	8
Eunotia .....				6		
Meridion .....				2		
Cyclotella .....					16	164
Melosira .....				50		2
Himantidium .....						20
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Staurostrum .....					*	
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Pediastrum .....				4		
Raphidium .....						2
Green cells unidentified .....	32				132	
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Cœlosphærium .....					*	
Microcystis .....						2
PROTOZOA—						
Dinobryon .....		24	4	40		
Mallomonas .....			4			8
Carchesium .....			*			
Trachelomonas .....					8	2
Peridinium .....					2	
Infusoria unidentified .....		11			2	4
ROTIFERA—						
Conochilus .....			*			
ENTOMOSTRACA—			*			
ZOÖGLÆA—						2
SPORES—					*	

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	*	10	6	96	20	220
Desmidiaceæ .....					*	
Protococcoideæ .....	32			4	132	2
Cyanophyceæ .....					*	
Protozoa .....		35	8	40	12	14
Rotifera .....			*			
Entomostraca .....			*			
Zoöglæa .....						2
Spores .....					*	

SOUTH MANCHESTER—TAYLOR RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.  
1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2496	Jan. 24	V'y sl'gt	Scanty	0.4	34.5	23.5	11.0	1.70	0.028	0.130	0.001	0.10	3.	4.60
2539	Mar. 15	Clear	None	.1	32.0	20.0	12.0	1.50	.044	.102	.001	.05	5.	1.40
2578	May 10	"	Very scanty	.2	34.0	21.0	13.0	1.50	.038	.110	.002	.05	5.	2.80
2625	July 3	"	"	.1	35.0	27.0	8.0	1.70	.022	.068	.001	.02	3.	1.35
2709	Sept. 13	"	Scanty	.1	36.5	25.0	11.5	1.58	.018	.108	.000	.03	4.	1.45
2760	Nov. 7	"	Small	.1	37.5	29.0	8.5	2.10	.004	.112	.000	.08	3.	1.70
			Average	.2	34.9	24.2	10.7	1.68	.025	.105	.0008	.55	4.	2.21

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, mouldy in September and November, and as none in the others.



# SOUTH MANCHESTER—TAYLOR RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Gomphonema .....		*			2	3
Synedra .....		4	18	2	14	10
Cocconeis .....		1				1
Meridion .....		2	4			
Tabellaria .....		1	*			4
Navicula .....		2			2	8
Melosira .....			14		10	31
Asterionella .....			*	2		
Eunotia .....						3
Surirella .....					2	
Cyclotella .....				2		3
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Staurastrum .....		1	2			
Cosmarium .....					4	1
Sphaerzosma .....					8	
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Scenedesmus .....		4				
Raphidium .....		*	2			
Pediastrum .....					2	
Green cells unidentified .....					22	
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Tetraspora .....					58	
CONFERVACEÆ—						
Conferva .....		*				
CONJUGATÆ—						
Spirogyra .....			2	*		
PROTOZOA—						
Glenodinium .....	2				2	
Synura .....		54			*	
Peridinium .....						
Dinobryon .....			82	106	30	3
Vorticella .....				2		
Volvox .....				*		
Euglypha .....						1
Infusoria unidentified .....		1			4	
ROTIFERA—						
Polyarthra .....				4		
ENTOMOSTRACA .....				*		
ZOOGLÆA .....					8	

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	*	10	36	6	30	63
Desmidiaceæ .....		1	2		12	1
Protococcoideæ .....		4	2		24	
Cyanophyceæ .....		*			58	
Confervaceæ .....						
Conjugatæ .....			2	*		
Protozoa .....	2	55	82	108	36	4
Rotifera .....				4		
Entomostraca .....				*		
Zoöglæa .....					8	

## ANALYSIS OF STAFFORD SPRINGS WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Stafford Springs water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 377. During the present year samples have been furnished every other month by Mr. Anthony Adams, Superintendent, the samples being taken from a tap in the borough.

## STAFFORD SPRINGS. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2404	Jan. 24	V'y slgt	Scanty	0.4	40.0	21.0	19.0	1.60	0.026	0.122	0.002	0.05	4.	4.95
2535	Mar. 14	Clear	None	.3	31.0	22.0	9.0	1.40	.020	.058	.000	.10	5.	2.80
2574	May 10	"	Small	.5	34.5	22.5	12.0	1.50	.008	.120	.003	.10	4.	4.70
2624	July 3	Slight	Scanty	.7	44.5	26.5	18.0	1.50	.020	.190	.000	.10	3.	7.50
2711	Sept. 13	"	Small	.5	42.0	22.0	20.0	.94	.016	.182	.000	.03	5.	6.10
2757	Nov. 7	Clear	"	.6	53.0	35.5	17.5	2.50	.004	.138	.004	.04	8.	2.10
Average				.5	40.8	24.9	15.9	1.57	.015	.135	.0015	.07	5.	4.69

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, sweetish or mouldy in July, September and November.

## STAFFORD SPRINGS. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
DIATOMACEÆ—						
Tabellaria .....	3	1	4	10	-----	-----
Cocconeis .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyclotella .....	1	-----	-----	50	-----	2
Navicula .....	3	-----	8	5	8	2
Cocconema .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gomphonema .....	1	-----	6	5	-----	2
Synedra .....	2	3	8	50	-----	-----
Meridion .....	-----	2	*	-----	-----	-----
Melosira .....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Asterionella .....	-----	-----	4	10	-----	-----
Eunotia .....	-----	-----	4	5	-----	-----
Nitzschia .....	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	-----
DESMIDIACEÆ—						
Closterium .....	-----	-----	2	10	-----	-----
Cosmarium .....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—						
Pediastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Scenedesmus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
Raphidium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Green cells unidentified .....	1	-----	-----	-----	24	-----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—						
Nostoc .....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
FUNGI—						
Crenothrix .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Leptothrix .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Unidentified .....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
PROTOZOA—						
Phacus .....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dinobryon .....	4	1	-----	30	-----	-----
Glenodinium .....	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----
Peridinium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Vorticella .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Dendromonas .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Infusoria unidentified .....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2
ROTIFERA—						
Unidentified .....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
VERMES—						
Anguillula .....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
SPORES .....	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Diatomaceæ .....	14	6	36	150	8	6
Desmidiaceæ .....	-----	-----	2	15	-----	-----
Protococcoideæ .....	1	-----	-----	5	24	18
Cyanophyceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
Fungi .....	2	-----	-----	*	-----	8
Protozoa .....	5	3	-----	40	4	4
Rotifera .....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Vermes .....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spores .....	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----

## ANALYSES OF STONINGTON WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Stonington water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 379.

During the present year samples have been furnished monthly by Mr. Geo. H. Robinson of the Mystic Valley Water Company. The samples were taken from a tap in Stonington.

## STONINGTON. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2493	Jan. 24	Clear	Very scanty	0.7	43.0	29.5	13.5	5.00	0.028	0.142	0.003	0.08	4.	6.75
2508	Feb. 8	"	"	.6	38.0	25.0	13.0	4.50	.018	.118	.001	.05	4.	5.50
2534	Mar. 7	"	None	.4	43.5	33.5	10.0	4.30	.024	.112	.006	.08	5.	5.55
2550	Apr. 5	"	Very scanty	.4	34.0	28.0	6.0	4.30	.012	.104	.002	.15	5.	3.85
2568	May 2	Distinct	Small	.5	41.0	30.0	11.0	4.50	.030	.162	.000	.19	5.	6.80
2592	June 1	Slight	"	.7	39.0	27.0	12.0	3.60	.032	.176	.001	.10	6.	7.15
2623	July 3	Distinct	Cons'd'rble	.5	46.5	30.5	16.0	4.30	.020	.180	.000	.05	8.	4.70
2657	Aug. 8	"	Much	.5	45.0	35.0	10.0	3.10	.028	.200	.001	.20	7.	5.25
2690	Sept. 5	V'y m'k'd	Moderate	.7	60.5	36.5	24.0	4.86	.004	.258	.010	.06	7.	6.70
2732	Oct. 3	Marked	Much	.5	57.5	41.0	15.5	5.00	.000	.178	.006	.07	8.	4.65
2751	Nov. 1	Slight	Small	.5	62.5	44.5	18.0	5.30	.014	.212	.006	.10	11.	1.60
2784	Dec. 5	"	Very scanty	.8	66.0	41.0	25.0	5.60	.010	.262	.000	.13	15.	8.70
			Average	.6	47.9	33.4	14.5	4.70	.018	.175	.0030	.10	7.	5.60

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct or marked, vegetable in September and October, and as slight, mouldy or none in the other samples.

## STONINGTON. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>DIATOMACEÆ—</b>												
Tabellaria .....	5	-----	-----	10	54	42	35	-----	10	-----	-----	-----
Synedra .....	2	2	5	4	192	46	55	2	20	4	10	2
Navicula .....	-----	-----	1	-----	10	8	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Meridion .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyclotella .....	-----	-----	-----	1	12	76	1475	576	95	218	108	10
Melosira .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	44	10	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
Cocconeia .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eunotia .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gomphonema .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Asterionella .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ceratoneis .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fragilaria .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nitzschia .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	170	-----	-----	2
Cocconeis .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>DESMIDIACEÆ—</b>												
Staurastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	160	165	4	2	-----
Arthrodesmus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Closterium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Xanthidium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	2
<b>PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—</b>												
Pediastrum .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	10	4	2	2
Polyedrium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	*	-----	-----
Scenedesmus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
Green cells unident- fied .....	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	46	150	-----	-----	4
<b>CYANOPHYCEÆ—</b>												
Tetraspora .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	-----
Nostoc .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Anabæna .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
<b>FUNGI—</b>												
Leptothrix .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sarcina .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>PROTOZOA—</b>												
Dinobryon .....	-----	-----	-----	4	70	2	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Tintinnus .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mallomonas .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peridinium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	5	6	5	-----	-----	-----
Glenodinium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	6	-----	-----	2	-----
Trachelomonas .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	5	2	-----	-----
Euglena .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Eudorina .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	2	-----
Euglypha .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Dendromonas .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Chlorogonium .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Infusoria unidenti- fied .....	1	-----	2	-----	2	2	5	2	-----	-----	2	8
<b>ROTIFERA—</b>												
Anurea .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Polyarthra .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*
Unidentified .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----
<b>SPORES</b>												
OVA .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	2	-----



## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	7	2	7	15	284	260	1620	578	295	224	122	14
Desmidiaceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	160	165	4	4	2
Protococcoideæ .....	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	2	50	50	160	4	10	6
Cyanophyceæ .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	-----	-----	-----	2	34	-----
Fungi .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Protozoa .....	1	-----	2	4	74	4	40	22	20	2	6	18
Rotifera .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	*	-----	-----	-----	*	*
Spores .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Ova .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	2	-----

## ANALYSES OF THOMPSONVILLE WATER SUPPLY.

The works of the Thompsonville Water Company were built in 1885 and altered in 1899. They now consist of a reservoir 120 feet square and 10 feet deep, situated about one and a half miles north of the village, and supplied from springs by gravity. From the reservoir, the water is pumped to a stand pipe for distribution. There are about 20 miles of distributing mains. The company supplies Thompsonville, Enfield Street, Warehouse Point and a part of Suffield.

During the year samples have been furnished monthly by the Superintendent of the works, Mr. H. R. Cooper. They were taken from a tap at his house in Thompsonville.

## THOMPSONVILLE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia. Not filtered.	Albuminoid ammonia. Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
2490	Jan. 24	Clear	Very scanty	0.0	85.5	80.5	5.0	1.80	0.014	0.018	0.001	0.25	45.	.60	
2510	Feb. 8	"	None	.0	86.5	81.5	5.0	1.90	.008	.016	.001	.10	42.	.40	
2531	Mar. 7	"	"	.0	99.5	96.0	3.5	2.00	.014	.020	.000	.00	46.	.10	
2553	April 5	"	"	.0	97.5	91.5	6.0	2.00	.010	.020	.004	.30	50.	.40	
2565	May 2	"	Very scanty	.0	98.5	94.0	4.5	2.00	.008	.012	.001	.15	50.	.50	
2593	June 1	"	None	.0	100.0	96.5	3.5	2.20	.010	.010	.000	.10	60.	.40	
2614	July 2	"	"	.0	112.0	106.0	6.0	1.90	.004	.018	.000	.20	64.	.20	
2653	Aug. 8	"	Very scanty	.1	103.0	97.0	6.0	1.94	.008	.022	.000	.33	58.	.65	
2692	Sept. 5	"	None	.0	100.5	93.0	7.5	1.84	.000	.012	.006	.30	48.	.10	
2731	Oct. 3	"	"	.1	101.0	95.0	6.0	1.80	.000	.012	.002	.33	49.	.20	
2748	Nov. 1	"	Very scanty	.0	99.0	93.0	6.0	1.90	.000	.018	.008	.11	42.	.35	
2780	Dec 5	V'y sl'gt	"	.1	94.5	86.5	8.0	1.94	.004	.028	.000	.40	46.	.50	
			Average	.02	98.1	92.5	5.6	1.93	.006	.017	.0019	.21	50.	.36	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in all the samples except in November and December, when it was slightly vegetable.



## ANALYSES OF WATERBURY WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Waterbury water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 384.

During the present year samples have been furnished monthly by Mr. R. A. Cairns, City Engineer, from Fenn Brook and Morris Brook, which are tributaries of Wigwam reservoir. The Fenn Brook samples were taken from the stream at a point about 200 feet from the reservoir. Those from Morris Brook were taken at a point near its junction with the West Branch.

WATERBURY—FENN BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.  
YEARLY AVERAGES, 1898-1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

Date.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1898	.6	46.4	32.0	14.4	1.56	.022	.149	.0020	.05	8.	5.68
1899	.4	47.2	33.2	14.0	1.72	.024	.128	.0016	.07	12.	4.77
1900	.4	50.2	37.0	13.2	1.84	.022	.105	.0013	.11	12.	4.54

MORRIS BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION. YEARLY  
AVERAGES, 1899-1900.

1899	.2	46.9	35.9	11.0	2.34	.020	.107	.0022	.09	15.	2.45
1900	.3	46.5	35.4	11.1	2.37	.019	.103	.0015	.10	15.	3.44

## WATERBURY.—FENN BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	
2489	Jan. 22	Clear	Very scanty	0.7	44.0	21.5	22.5	1.90	0.044	0.168	0.002	0.10	8.	7.85
2506	Feb. 8	"	"	.3	44.0	33.0	11.0	1.90	.064	.114	.001	.10	10.	5.00
2529	Mar. 7	"	Scanty	.3	40.0	29.0	11.0	2.30	.060	.114	.004	.08	8.	2.70
2548	Apr. 5	"	Very scanty	.3	36.0	25.0	11.0	1.80	.008	.118	.002	.15	8.	3.70
2563	May 2	"	"	.5	40.0	29.0	11.0	1.30	.024	.118	.002	.10	10.	5.85
2589	June 1	"	"	.5	45.0	34.5	10.5	1.10	.030	.170	.000	.10	10.	5.60
2612	July 2	"	"	.3	53.5	43.5	10.0	1.90	.012	.084	.000	.13	16.	3.30
2668	Aug. 14	"	Scanty	.1	53.0	43.5	9.5	1.80	.006	.058	.001	.18	15.	.25
2701	Sept. 12	"	Small	.2	60.5	50.5	10.0	1.64	.008	.052	.000	.13	18.	1.45
2725	Oct. 1	"	"	.1	63.5	53.5	10.0	2.00	.000	.052	.000	.11	17.	1.60
2767	Nov. 14	"	Moderate	.8	73.5	51.5	22.0	2.90	.010	.196	.002	.10	22.	8.60
2782	Dec. 5	V'y slgt	Scanty	.7	50.0	29.5	20.5	1.60	.006	.022	.002	.08	8.	8.60
Average				.4	50.2	37.0	13.2	1.84	.022	.105	.0013	.11	12.	4.54

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, mouldy or vegetable in April, and from August to December.

## WATERBURY.—MORRIS BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	
2488	Jan. 22	Clear	Very scanty	0.4	40.0	27.0	13.0	2.10	0.034	0.140	0.002	0.04	12.	4.85
2505	Feb. 8	"	"	.3	42.5	32.5	10.0	2.50	.018	.114	.001	.15	10.	5.05
2528	Mar. 7	"	Small	.4	42.0	33.0	9.0	2.60	.064	.164	.006	.15	10.	3.30
2547	Apr. 5	"	Very scanty	.2	38.5	28.5	10.0	2.00	.014	.114	.002	.10	13.	2.50
2562	May 2	"	"	.3	43.0	35.0	8.0	2.20	.028	.114	.002	.05	15.	4.10
2588	June 1	"	"	.3	41.0	32.0	9.0	1.90	.026	.082	.000	.10	15.	3.15
2611	July 2	"	"	.2	53.0	42.5	10.5	2.90	.018	.076	.001	.19	20.	1.60
2667	Aug. 14	"	"	.1	51.5	39.5	12.0	2.26	.006	.128	.000	.20	18.	2.40
2702	Sept. 12	"	Scanty	.3	53.0	46.0	7.0	2.80	.014	.058	.002	.03	19.	1.00
2726	Oct. 1	"	Small	.1	52.0	44.0	8.0	2.70	.002	.044	.000	.06	19.	1.40
2766	Nov. 14	"	Moderate	.4	56.5	41.5	15.0	3.00	.008	.182	.000	.09	21.	5.50
2781	Dec. 5	V'y slgt	Very scanty	.5	45.0	23.0	22.0	1.56	.002	.020	.002	.11	8.	6.40
Average				.3	46.5	35.4	11.1	2.37	.019	.103	.0015	.10	15.	3.44

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, mouldy, from August to December, and as none in the other samples.

## ANALYSES OF THE HOCKANUM RIVER WATER.

A description of the Hockanum river with analyses of its water was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 321. At the time of those analyses much of the sewage of Rockville went directly into the river, but since then an intercepting sewer has been constructed and the main bulk of the sewage is now discharged about one mile below the point of collection of the Windemere samples. The results of the analyses, however, show that a considerable amount of nitrogenous organic matter is still discharged into the river. The amount of the contamination may be seen by comparing the analyses at Windemere with those for the corresponding months of the Rockville water supply, as the river at this point is supplied almost wholly by the overflow from Schenipset lake from which the water supply is drawn.

Filter beds have been constructed for removing the sewage of South Manchester from the South Branch, but these were not in practical operation for any considerable time during the period when samples were taken.

The samples for analysis were taken each month, from May to October inclusive, at the same stations on the river as in previous years. These stations are as follows:

No. 1.—This station was located at the bridge where the river crosses the road a short distance from the Windemere Mills. The distance below Rockville is about a mile and three-quarters. The samples taken here were composite, being a mixture of small samples, equal in amount, taken during the day at the following hours: 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 5 P. M., 7 P. M., 5 A. M. They were collected by Mr. M. A. Regan of Rockville.

No. 2.—This station is located in North Manchester at the pond just above the Oakland Mills, about six miles below No. 1. The samples were collected by Mr. S. J. Andrew of South Manchester.

No. 3.—This station was at Walker's Mill Pond in Burnside, a point about six and one-quarter miles below No. 2. The samples were collected by Mr. George R. Walker of Burnside.

# HOCKANUM RIVER.—AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES, FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1895-1896-1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

## No. 1—WINDEMERE.

Year.	Color, Filtered.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						Chlorine.	NITROGEN.					
		Total at 100 C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Of Free Ammonia, Unfiltered.	Total Organic.		Of Nitrites.	Of Nitrates.	
		Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.			
1895	.05	71.9	138.9	44.9	95.5	27.0	43.4	4.85	.071	.810	1.470	.017	.16	
1896	-	74.2	98.6	42.6	57.8	31.6	40.8	4.49	.070	.521	.913	.008	.18	
1900	.04	55.3	*71.9	37.2	*48.7	18.1	*23.2	3.38	.073	.548	.910	.010	.25	

## No. 2—NORTH MANCHESTER.

1895	.5	69.7	82.1	47.6	55.1	22.1	27.0	3.87	.124	.796	1.096	.008	.11	
1896	.5	71.3	78.3	51.0	51.7	20.3	26.6	4.45	.063	.637	.762	.009	.16	
1900	.3	71.8	*75.4	55.0	*55.4	16.8	*20.0	3.95	.167	.662	.752	.022	.24	

## No. 3—BURNSIDE.

1895	.4	87.3	98.6	71.0	79.1	16.3	19.5	6.03	.172	.607	.802	.025	.10	
1896	.4	79.3	81.4	60.5	60.3	18.8	21.1	5.61	.194	.589	1.156	.023	.14	
1900	.4	73.7	*80.7	56.6	*61.1	17.1	*19.6	4.65	.183	.628	.722	.025	.16	

\* Five months.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, Filtered.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						NITROGEN.				
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Of Free Ammonia Unfiltered.	Total Organic.		Of Nitrates.	
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.		Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
2584	May 23-29	Slight	Small	.4	52.0	70.0	34.5	52.0	17.5	18.0	.032	.700	.800	.35	
2598	June 11-12	Distinct	Moderate	.4	48.0	82.0	31.5	58.0	16.5	24.0	.070	.500	.950	.25	
2630	July 5-6	Slight	Small	.3	63.0	96.5	48.0	68.5	15.0	28.0	.180	1.000	1.250	.45	
2670	Aug. 14-15	Very marked	Much	.7	69.5	---	51.5	---	18.0	---	.116	.380	.430	.30	
2697	Sept. 10-11	Marked	Much	.3	47.0	48.5	28.0	27.0	19.0	21.5	.034	.240	1.500	.03	
2734	Oct. 3-4	Marked	Much	.2	52.0	62.5	29.5	38.0	22.5	24.5	.006	.470	.530	.12	
		Average	Average	.4	55.3	*71.9	37.2	*48.7	18.1	*23.2	.073	.548	.910	.25	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, musty or unpleasant in July and Sept. Slight musty or oily in the other samples.

HOCKANUM RIVER, No. 2—NORTH MANCHESTER.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, Filtered.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						NITROGEN.					
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Of Free Ammonia.	Total Organic.		Of Nitrates.		
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.		Filtered.	Unfiltered.			
2585	May 29	Clear	Small	.4	62.5	68.0	48.5	51.5	14.0	16.5	.330	.076	.800	.900	.012	.30
2599	June 12	Slight	Small	.4	64.0	72.0	49.0	55.0	15.0	17.0	3.00	.420	.580	.700	.012	.25
2631	July 6	Clear	Scanty	.3	71.5	74.0	54.5	56.0	17.0	18.0	4.10	.222	1.050	1.200	.010	.35
2673	August 15	Marked	Much	.4	80.0	---	67.5	---	12.5	---	4.86	.148	.600	.620	.024	.15
2696	Sept. 11	Marked	Moderate	.1	68.5	74.0	53.0	55.5	15.5	18.5	3.26	.018	.320	.350	.006	.18
2736	October 4	Marked	Much	.3	84.5	89.0	57.5	59.0	27.0	30.0	5.20	.120	.620	.740	.066	.19
			Average	.3	71.8	*75.4	55.0	*55.4	16.8	*20.0	3.95	.167	.662	.752	.022	.24

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, musty in October, and as slight musty or mouldy in the other samples.

HOCKANUM RIVER, No. 3—BURNSIDE.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, Filtered.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						NITROGEN.					
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Of Free Ammonia.	Total Organic.		Of Nitrates.		
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.		Filtered.	Unfiltered.			
2586	May 28	Slight	Small	.4	65.5	67.5	52.5	52.5	13.0	15.0	.180	.900	.950	.15		
2600	June 12	Very slight	Scanty	.4	66.0	70.0	51.0	54.0	15.0	16.0	.198	.620	.740	.20		
2632	July 6	Clear	Small	.4	69.0	70.5	53.0	53.5	16.0	17.0	.180	1.100	1.200	.05		
2671	August 15	Distinct	Moderate	.5	61.0	---	45.0	---	16.5	---	.294	.320	.380	.24		
2698	Sept. 11	Very marked	Small	.3	84.5	93.5	63.0	67.5	21.5	26.0	.530	.052	.220	.12		
2735	Oct. 4	Marked	Moderate	.4	95.5	102.0	75.0	78.0	20.5	24.0	.192	.610	.700	.19		
			Average	.4	73.7	*80.7	56.6	*61.1	17.1	*19.6	.183	.628	.722	.16		

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked in September, and slight mouldy or musty in the other samples. \* Five months.



## ANALYSES OF HOUSATONIC RIVER WATER.

Until the present year no analyses have been published of the Housatonic river in Connecticut, but during the year monthly samples have been taken from two points for chemical analysis.

The first station was situated at Falls Village, at a point about forty rods above the Housatonic Falls, and about three miles below the Massachusetts border. The samples were taken by Mr. John A. Owen.

The second station was at the dam of the Ousatonic Water Co. in Derby. This point is about 65 miles below the first station, and is just above the point where the Naugatuck river joins the Housatonic. The samples from this station were furnished under the direction of Mr. D. S. Brinsmade.

The influence of the lime-stone region through which the river flows is shown in the greater hardness and the larger amount of solids in the Falls Village samples than in those at Derby, at which point the water is considerably diluted with water coming from a watershed of totally different character. The influence of the sewage contamination above Falls Village is shown clearly in the very considerable increase in chlorine and nitrates which took place during the dry months of the autumn.

## HOUSATONIC RIVER—FALLS VILLAGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2498	Jan. 26	Slight	Scanty	0.3	79.0	69.0	10.0	1.70	0.044	0.192	0.002	0.15	60.	4.40
2522	Feb. 22	Distinct	Small	.2	86.0	76.0	10.0	1.90	.042	.102	.002	.10	70.	2.40
2540	Mar. 21	V'y sl'gt	"	.3	69.0	54.0	15.0	1.60	.018	.170	.004	.15	35.	5.35
2561	Apr. 30	Clear	V'y small	.2	67.0	53.0	14.0	1.80	.046	.082	.002	.05	75.	2.50
2579	May 17	Slight	Scanty	.3	62.5	49.5	13.0	2.00	.070	.188	.008	.05	60.	3.75
2595	June 11	"	"	.2	111.0	95.0	16.0	2.10	.090	.174	.001	.10	90.	2.60
2627	July 5	Clear	V'y scanty	.2	125.0	107.5	17.5	2.70	.028	.112	.003	.10	70.	2.90
2669	Aug. 14	"	Small	.1	131.0	115.0	16.0	2.86	.024	.118	.002	.18	63.	2.70
2700	Sept. 12	Slight	Scanty	.3	115.0	93.0	22.0	2.10	.026	.270	.004	.13	55.	2.80
2739	Oct. 10	"	Small	.2	145.5	125.5	20.0	4.00	.020	.100	.002	.13	68.	2.40
2764	Nov. 13	"	Moderate	.4	139.5	119.0	20.5	3.26	.012	.148	.002	.22	53.	4.20
2786	Dec. 10	"	Scanty	.4	106.0	84.5	21.5	1.60	.034	.146	.006	.20	59.	3.70
		Average		.3	103.0	86.7	16.3	2.30	.038	.150	.0032	.13	63.	3.31

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked, mouldy in November, and as slight, mouldy or vegetable, or as none in the other samples.



## HOUSATONIC RIVER—DERBY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2499	Jan. 29	Slight	V'y scanty	0.3	79.0	67.0	12.0	2.30	0.052	0.132	0.002	0.10	60.	3.65
2523	Feb. 21	"	Small	.3	60.0	50.0	10.0	2.10	.046	.108	.002	.10	40.	2.75
2541	Mar. 21	Clear	Moderate	.3	51.5	40.5	11.0	1.90	.050	.128	.004	.15	27.	3.50
2557	Apr. 26	"	Small	.3	75.5	60.0	15.5	2.30	.036	.124	.002	.15	45.	3.25
2580	May 17	"	"	.3	80.5	66.5	14.0	1.90	.060	.108	.006	.05	70.	3.30
2596	June 11	Distinct	"	.3	99.0	82.0	17.0	2.30	.078	.110	.002	.15	80.	2.60
2628	July 5	Clear	V'y scanty	.2	108.5	92.5	16.0	2.40	.050	.144	.002	.05	70.	2.55
2666	Aug. 14	Slight	Moderate	.2	115.5	97.0	18.5	2.34	.040	.140	.000	.10	57.	3.60
2695	Sept. 11	"	Scanty	.2	116.5	96.5	20.0	2.84	.026	.144	.060	.05	91.	2.70
2738	Oct. 10	Distinct	Moderate	.1	116.0	99.0	17.0	3.60	.036	.144	.001	.10	58.	2.40
2765	Nov. 14	"	"	.5	113.5	89.0	24.5	3.50	.016	.188	.004	.19	36.	4.90
2787	Dec. 10	Slight	V'y scanty	.4	82.5	63.0	19.5	1.86	.006	.168	.006	.20	43.	4.60
			Average	.3	91.5	75.2	16.3	2.44	.042	.136	.0076	.13	56.	3.32

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, mouldy in June and November, and as slight or none in the other months.

## EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT FROM SPRINGSIDE HOME.

Springside Home is the New Haven Almshouse, and during the year has had an average of 387 inmates.

The plant for the disposal of the sewage from the Springside Home by intermittent filtration was put in operation on September 23, 1899. It consists of three filter beds sixty feet square, separated by partitions of sandy loam and clay twelve feet wide. The bottoms of the beds are given a slope of six inches east and west, and a slope north and south towards the center line of six inches. The bottoms are mainly of hard pan with some rock, over which is laid 3 and 5 inch agricultural tiles, connecting with vitrified pipes leading to the discharge channel.

The underdrain, composed of crushed stone ranging in size from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch or of gravel of corresponding size, has an average depth of 10 inches, above which is placed a layer of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and on this a layer of finer sand  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, all dressed level.

Analyses of the sand of these two layers made by Dr. William H. Parker are given in the following table, showing the weight in grams and the per cent. of sand passing the different sieves and the effective size and uniformity coefficient.

The table of analyses of sand and the diagram of the filter beds are taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the City of New Haven for 1899.

West of the beds is the tank, 18 feet by 20 feet, which receives the sewage through an 8-inch pipe. This tank is closed by a portable cover during the winter months in order to keep the sewage warm.

This tank becomes filled about every three hours with the sewage, which has previously passed through a straining basket with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh, and is discharging automatically by means of a Miller syphon of special design through a manhole.

From the manhole it flows as is desired through any of the three 15-inch outlet pipes running to the filter beds, where it is distributed through holes in wooden troughs which reach to the center of the beds. Settlings are agitated once a day during a discharge and allowed to escape through an overflow pipe near the bottom of the tank.

The beds are operated successively for a day at a time, thus allowing a period of rest of two days for each bed before it is again used.

A study of the operation of the beds, with the view of the collection of samples for chemical examination to show the efficiency of the beds, was first made on February 15, 1900. The bed studied was Bed No. 1 or the South bed, which was in operation that day after the usual rest of two days. The operation of the collecting sewage tank was determined, and a composite sample representing the average composition of the sewage of the day was taken. It was found that there were nine discharges during the day from the collecting tank. The times of each discharge during the day was as follows: 8.30 A. M., 12.26, 2.50, 5.15, 7.50, 10.15 P. M., 12.50 A. M., 3.30, 6.05.

At the first discharge at 8.30 A. M., the sediment was run off and no sample of the sewage was collected. The effluent from the bed showed at 10.22. Sewage had all soaked in at 11 A. M., and after the second sewage application the bed did not become uncovered.

Eight dippers full of sewage were collected at equal intervals during each discharge of the tank, which continued in each case for about eight minutes, and the sediment was stirred up during the last collection. These portions of sewage were mixed in a galvanized iron can and one gallon of the mixture, constituting sample No. 2511, was taken for analysis.

A twelve ounce bottle was filled with effluent from the bed at the period of maximum flow after eight successive discharges from the tank. These constituted samples 2514 to 2521 inclusive, and were examined for free ammonia, nitrates and chlorine.

These examinations resulted as follows:

No.	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521
Chlorine.....	16.0	15.0	19.5	23.0	21.5	19.0	16.0	13.5
N. of Free Ammonia	6.60	6.60	7.80	7.00	7.00	6.66	6.20	6.00
N. of Nitrates .....	5.50	5.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	1.50

A complete chemical analysis was made of composite sample No. 2512, composed of 200 c. c. from each of the separate collections, thus giving the average composition of the effluent for the day. On June 20, 1900, a similar set of samples was taken, practically duplicating those of February.

Samples were obtained from the Middle Bed or Bed 2 and from the North Bed or Bed 3, on June 21 and 22 respectively.

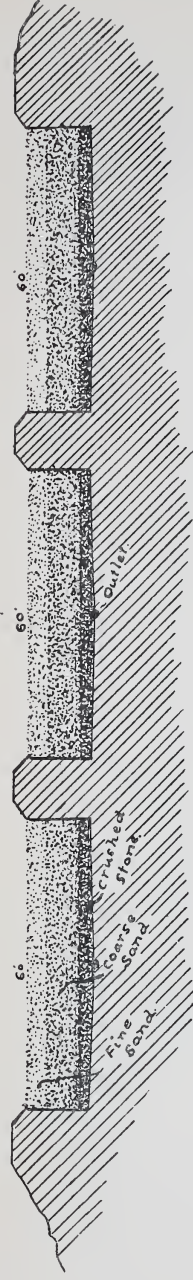
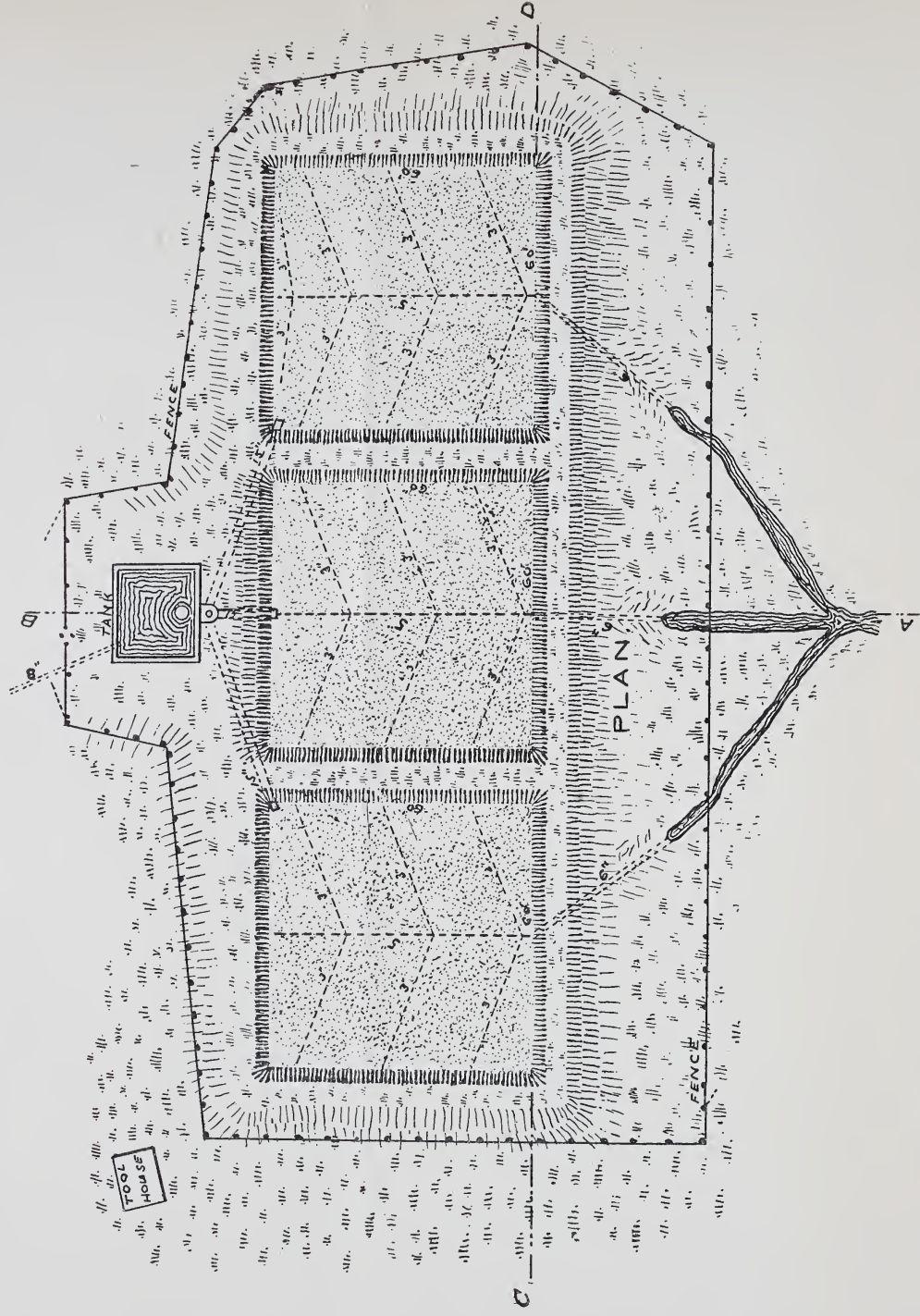
Beginning in August, samples for complete chemical analysis have been taken monthly of the effluents of each of the three beds. The samples were collected as near as possible at the maximum rate of flow of the effluents after flooding the bed, thus securing a sample representing the effluent when the beds are doing a maximum amount of work.

At the time when the December samples were taken, the surface of the filter beds were frozen, making it necessary to bore holes in the crust in order to start filtration quickly. For that reason it is perhaps unfair to compare the effluents at that time with those of previous collections when the beds were working under more favorable conditions. Aside from the



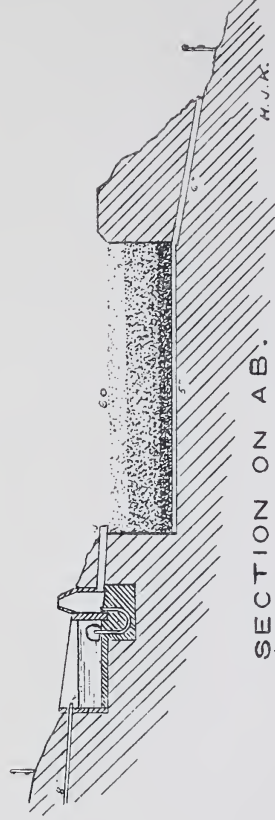


# SPRINGSIDE SEWAGE FILTRATION PLANT.



SECTION ON CD.

NEW HAVEN, CONN  
JANUARY 1, 1900.



SECTION ON AB.

VERTICAL SCALES EXAGGERATED.

poorer results obtained after the freezing of the surface of the filters, a comparison of previous results shows a slight deterioration in the condition of the effluents toward the end of the year and results so high as to indicate that more is demanded of the beds at the present rate of filtration than is consistent with the best results.

The results, however, indicate an effluent which need not be considered as a source of contamination to the brook into which it is discharged. The object for which the filter beds were built is therefore accomplished, as they are now operated.

## ANALYSES OF SAND USED IN SPRINGSIDE FILTRATION BEDS.

Sieves.		Coarse Sand used in Bottom Layer.				Finer Sand used in Top Layer.			
		Sample A.		Sample B.		Sample A.		Sample B.	
Mesher.	Size of Meshes in Millimeters.	Weight in Grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in Grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in Grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in Grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
* 190	0.76	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
100	.200	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.6
60	.253	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.82
40	.414	5.0	10.0	6.6	13.2	10.0	20.0	10.2	20.4
20	.904	20.7	41.7	25.0	50.1	45.7	91.0	45.6	91.2
10	2.050	38.8	77.6	40.9	81.3	49.8	97.7	49.6	97.72
6	3.440	44.2	97.8	45.4	91.2	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
4	5.570	47.7	99.1	48.3	95.5				
2	10.670	50.2	100.0	50.0	100.0				
Effective size.....		.41		.36		.33		.33	
Uniformity coefficient...		3.12		3.12		2.14		2.14	

\* These figures indicate, approximately, the number of meshes to the lineal inch.



## SPRINGSIDE SEWAGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Millimeters per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						Chlorine.	NITROGEN.					
		Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Of Free Ammonia.	Total Organic.		Of Nitrites.	Of Nitrates.	
		Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.			Unfiltered.	Filtered.			
2511	Feb. 15	387.5	111.0	----	----	78.0	33.0	19.5	3.00	15.62	8.00	0.014	0.15	
2603	June 20	1283.0	406.0	610.0	291.0	673.0	115.0	55.5	30.00	25.00	9.00	.000	.10	

SPRINGSIDE SEWAGE FILTERS.—EFFLUENT FROM SOUTH BED, No. 1.  
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	
*2512	Feb. 15	Distinct	None	----	91.5	70.5	21.0	18.0	5.630	.410	.040	3.00	----
2604	June 20	Slight	Small	----	453.0	375.0	78.0	50.0	19.500	.900	.220	16.00	----
2687	Aug. 23	"	Consid'r'ble	.02	351.0	286.0	65.0	50.0	.012	.042	.024	27.60	1.95
2724	Sept. 28	"	Small	.04	286.5	249.0	37.5	47.0	.238	.154	.012	20.00	3.05
2745	Oct. 25	Clear.	Very slight	.03	245.0	198.5	46.5	36.0	.048	.100	.008	23.00	2.35
2771	Nov. 21	"	None	.06	269.0	233.5	35.5	37.0	1.000	.138	.080	33.00	2.30
2789	Dec. 19	Distinct	Scanty	.14	186.5	159.5	27.0	56.0	2.700	.420	1.600	4.00	6.80
			Average		298.5	250.2	48.3	46.0	3.916	.292	.324	20.60	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinctly musty in August, musty in September, and as slight, musty or earthy in the other samples.

\* Not included in averages.

# SPRINGSIDE SEWAGE FILTERS—EFFLUENT FROM MIDDLE BED, No. 2. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
*2609	June 20	Slight	Very small	----	----	----	----	43.5	3.300	.390	.120	10.00	----	
2681	Aug. 21	Nr'ly cl'r	None	.03	262.5	238.0	24.5	43.5	.094	.022	.012	22.00	2.85	
2722	Sept. 26	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	.05	386.5	335.5	51.0	80.0	.020	.180	.012	22.00	2.90	
2746	Oct. 26	Clear	Very slight	.03	221.0	188.5	32.5	38.0	.285	.278	.100	18.00	4.10	
2769	Nov. 19	Slight	Very scanty	.08	266.0	239.0	27.0	38.5	.608	.284	.040	31.00	3.90	
2790	Dec. 20	Distinct	"	.20	231.0	171.0	60.0	47.5	1.000	1.010	.460	8.50	9.70	
			Average	.08	273.4	234.4	39.0	49.5	.401	.355	.125	20.30	4.69	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight earthy in all the samples.

\* Not included in averages.

# SPRINGSIDE SEWAGE FILTERS—EFFLUENT FROM NORTH BED, No. 3. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1900.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
*2610	June 20	Clear	Very scanty	----	----	----	----	47.5	3.000	.380	.080	14.00	----	
2685	Aug. 22	Distinct	Consid'able	.03	546.5	381.5	165.0	43.5	.070	.088	.012	36.00	3.55	
2723	Sept. 27	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	.05	334.5	281.0	53.5	55.5	.176	.228	.008	25.00	3.25	
2744	Oct. 24	"	Very slight	.04	205.0	175.0	30.0	31.0	.136	.108	.010	25.00	2.70	
2770	Nov. 20	"	Very scanty	.09	224.0	192.5	31.5	44.0	3.200	.320	.200	25.00	5.20	
2791	Dec. 21	Slight	"	.06	225.5	167.0	58.5	33.0	.950	.400	.024	20.00	4.60	
			Average	.05	307.1	239.4	67.7	41.4	.906	.229	.051	26.20		

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinctly musty in August, musty in September, and as slight musty or disagreeable in the other samples.

\* Not included in averages.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Term expires.

Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, Ph.D., New Haven, President...	July 1, 1903
RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston .....	July 1, 1903
GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden .....	July 1, 1901
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, C.E., Southington.....	July 1, 1901
HENRY G. NEWTON, Attorney, New Haven.....	July 1, 1905
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D., Hartford .....	July 1, 1905
Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ), New Haven. Appointed by the Board.	

Office of Secretary, 15 Elm Street, New Haven.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS AND HEALTH OFFICIALS  
OF THE CITIES AND BOROUGHES OF CONNECTICUT.

(Arranged in Alphabetical order by counties.)

Names and P. O. address of the County Health Officers and of the Town Health Officers arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the Cities and Boroughs, elected annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
HARTFORD COUNTY .....	Daniel A. Markham.....	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY ....	Carleton E. Hoadley ....	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY ...	Edward W. Higgins ...	Norwich.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY .....	George E. Hill .....	Bridgeport.
WINDHAM COUNTY .....	William A. King .....	Willimantic.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY ....	Frank W. Etheridge ....	Thomaston.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY .....	Wesley U. Pearne .....	Middletown.
TOLLAND COUNTY .....	Edward M. Yeomans ...	Andover.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

AVON .....	John L. North, M.D. ....	Avon.
BERLIN .....	R. E. Ensign, M.D. ....	Berlin.
BLOOMFIELD .....	O. K. Isham, M.D. ....	Bloomfield.
BRISTOL .....	H. D. Brennan, M.D. ...	Bristol.
BURLINGTON .....	John Luby .....	Burlington.
CANTON .....	W. H. Crowley, M.D. ..	Collinsville.
EAST GRANBY .....	Frank H. Dibble .....	East Granby.
EAST HARTFORD .....	F. H. Mayberry, M.D. ..	Burnside.
EAST WINDSOR .....	H. O. Allen, M.D. ....	Broad Brook.
ENFIELD .....	G. T. Finch, M.D. ....	Thompsonville.
FARMINGTON .....	J. B. Newton, M.D. ....	Unionville.
GLASTONBURY .....	C. G. Rankin, M.D. ....	Glastonbury.
GRANBY .....	A. J. Weed, M.D. ....	Granby.
HARTLAND .....	W. S. Miller .....	Hartland.
MANCHESTER .....	M. S. Bradley, M.D. ....	South Manchester.
MARLBOROUGH .....	Willis W. Hall .....	Marlborough.
NEW BRITAIN .....	W. P. Bunnell, M.D. ....	New Britain.
NEWINGTON .....	J. S. Kirkham .....	Newington.
PLAINVILLE .....	J. N. Bull, M.D. ....	Plainville.
ROCKY HILL .....	F. L. Burr, M.D. ....	Rocky Hill.
SIMSBURY .....	W. R. Munson, M.D. ...	Tariffville.
SOUTHINGTON .....	W. G. Steadman, M.D. .	Southington.
SOUTH WINDSOR .....	H. A. Deane, M.D. ....	East Windsor Hill.
SUFFIELD .....	J. K. Mason, M.D. ....	Suffield.
WEST HARTFORD .....	F. H. Stadtmueller ....	Elmwood.
WETHERSFIELD .....	E. G. Fox, M.D. ....	Wethersfield.
WINDSOR .....	N. S. Bell, M.D. ....	Windsor.
WINDSOR LOCKS .....	J. A. Coogan, M.D. ....	Windsor Locks.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

HARTFORD .....	<i>President</i> .....	T. F. Kane, M.D.
	<i>Clerk</i> .....	J. B. Hall, M.D.
NEW BRITAIN .....	<i>Health Officer</i> .....	R. M. Clark, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRISTOL .....	H. D. Brennan, M.D.
SOUTHINGTON .....	W. G. Steadman, M.D.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN .....	F. W. Wright, M.D. ...	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS .....	Nelson R. Allen .....	Beacon Falls.
BETHANY .....	S. G. Davidson .....	Bethany.
BRANFORD .....	C. W. Gaylord, M.D. ..	Branford.
CHESHIRE .....	George E. Myers, M.D. .	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN .....	Chas. W. Holbrook, M.D.	East Haven.
GUILFORD .....	Redfield B. West, M.D. .	Guilford.
HAMDEN .....	H. H. Smith, M.D. ....	Whitneyville.
MADISON .....	A. D. Ayer, M.D. ....	Madison.
MERIDEN .....	E. A. Wilson, M.D. ....	Meriden.
MIDDLEBURY .....	Frank A. Tyler .....	Middlebury.
MILFORD .....	E. B. Heady, M.D. ....	Milford.
NAUGATUCK .....	W. P. Smith .....	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD .....	C. W. Gaylord, M.D. ....	Branford.
NORTH HAVEN .....	R. B. Goodyear, M.D. ...	North Haven.
ORANGE .....	Chas. A. Bevan, M.D....	West Haven.
OXFORD .....	L. Barnes, M.D. ....	Oxford.
PROSPECT .....	J. R. Platt .....	Prospect.
SEYMOUR .....	F. A. Benedict, M.D. ...	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY .....	Wm. H. Wakelee .....	South Britain.
WALLINGFORD .....	W. P. Wilson, M.D. ....	Wallingford.
WATERBURY .....	B. A. O'Hara, M.D. ...	Waterbury.
WOLCOTT .....	J. H. Garrigus .....	Waterbury.
WOODBIDGE .....	J. W. Barker, M.D. ....	Westville.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ANSONIA.....	L. E. Cooper, M.D.
DERBY.....	L. D. LaBonté, M.D.
MERIDEN.....	A. W. Tracy, M.D.
NEW HAVEN.....	F. W. Wright, M.D.
WATERBURY.....	C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRANFORD.....	C. W. Gaylord, M.D.
GUILFORD.....	Redfield B. West, M.D.
WEST HAVEN .....	Chas. A. Bevan, M.D.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Edward W. Higgins, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH .....	N. Johnson, M.D. ....	Bozrah.
COLCHESTER .....	J. T. Mitchell, M.D. ....	Colchester.
EAST LYME .....	F. H. Dart, M.D. ....	Niantic.
FRANKLIN .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D. ...	Lebanon.
GRISWOLD .....	G. H. Jennings, M.D. ...	Jewett City.
GROTON .....	J. Gray, M.D. ....	Mystic.
LEBANON .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D. ..	Lebanon.
LEDYARD .....	N. B. Lewis, M.D. ....	Norwich.
LISBON .....	Frank E. Olds. ....	Jewett City.
LYME .....	J. G. Ely, M.D. ....	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE .....	M. E. Fox, M.D. ....	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON .....	E. H. Knowles, M.D. ...	North Stonington.
NORWICH .....	E. H. Linnell, M.D. ....	Norwich.
OLD LYME .....	J. L. Burnham, M.D. ...	Lyme.
PRESTON .....	O. F. Harris, M.D. ....	Norwich.
SALEM .....	C. F. Congdon, M.D. ...	Salem.
SPRAGUE .....	T. I. Stanton, M.D. ....	Baltic.
STONINGTON .....	O. M. Barber, M.D. ....	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN .....	W. R. Davis, M.D. ....	Voluntown.
WATERFORD .....	G. M. Minor, M.D. ....	Waterford.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW LONDON.....	<i>Chairman Health Com.,</i>	Wm. J. O'Neil, M.D.
NORWICH .....		W. K. Tingley, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

COLCHESTER .....	J. T. Mitchell, M.D.
STONINGTON.....	C. O. Maine, M.D.
JEWETT CITY .....	G. H. Jennings, M.D.



## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

George E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

DANBURY .....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D. ...	Danbury.
BETHEL .....	A. E. Barber, M.D. ....	Bethel.
BROOKFIELD .....	J. F. Smith, M.D. ....	Brookfield.
DARIEN .....	G. H. Noxon, M.D. ....	Darien.
EASTON .....	B. W. White, M.D. ....	Bridgeport.
FAIRFIELD .....	W. H. Donaldson, M.D.	Fairfield.
GREENWICH .....	L. P. Jones, M.D. ....	Greenwich.
HUNTINGTON .....	W. S. Randall, M.D. ...	Shelton.
MONROE .....	F. J. Wales, M.D. ....	Stepney Depot.
NEW CANAAN .....	C. B. Keeler, M.D. ....	New Canaan.
NEW FAIRFIELD .....	W. S. Watson, M.D. ....	Danbury.
NEWTOWN .....	E. M. Smith, M.D. ....	Newtown.
NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D. ....	Norwalk.
REDDING .....	E. H. Smith, M.D. ....	Redding.
RIDGEFIELD .....	W. E. Weed, M.D. ....	Ridgefield.
SHERMAN .....	J. N. Woodruff, M.D. ..	Sherman.
STAMFORD .....	F. J. Rogers, M.D. ....	Stamford.
STRATFORD .....	G. F. Lewis, M.D. ....	Stratford.
TRUMBULL .....	E. S. Fairchild .....	Nichols.
WESTON .....	F. Gorham, M.D. ....	Lyon's Plain.
WESTPORT .....	L. T. Day, M.D. ....	Westport.
WILTON .....	A. B. Gorham, M.D. ....	Wilton.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRIDGEPORT.....	E. A. McLellan, M.D.
DANBURY .....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.
NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
SOUTH NORWALK.....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
STAMFORD .....	J. F. Rowell, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BETHEL .....	A. E. Barber, M.D.
GREENWICH .....	L. P. Jones, M.D.
NEW CANAAN .....	C. B. Keeler, M.D.
SHELTON .....	G. A. Shelton, M.D.

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

William A. King, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

BROOKLYN .....	A. H. Tanner, M.D. ....	Brooklyn.
ASHFORD .....	F. B. Converse, M.D. ..	Westford.
CANTERBURY .....	J. O. Smith, M.D. ....	South Canterbury.
CHAPLIN .....	F. C. Lummis .....	Chaplin.
EASTFORD .....	E. K. Robbins, M.D. ....	Eastford.
HAMPTON .....	L. W. Spencer, M.D. ....	Hampton.
KILLINGLY .....	W. H. Judson, M.D. ....	Danielson.
PLAINFIELD .....	W. W. Adams, M.D. ....	Moosup.
POMFRET .....	Chas. O. Thompson ....	Pomfret.
PUTNAM .....	Omer LaRue, M.D. ....	Putnam.
SCOTLAND .....	A M. Clark .....	Scotland.
STERLING .....	O. W. Bates .....	Oneco.
THOMPSON .....	L. Holbrook, M.D. ....	Thompson.
WINDHAM .....	F. E. Wilcox, M.D. ....	Willimantic.
WOODSTOCK .....	Joseph Spaulding, M.D. .	Woodstock.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

WILLIMANTIC .....

A. J. Crighton, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

DANIELSON .....

W. H. Judson, M.D.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Etheridge, Esq., County Health Officer, Thomaston.

LITCHFIELD .....	C. I. Page, M.D. ....	Litchfield.
BARKHAMSTED .....	H. B. Case .....	Barkhamsted.
BETHLEHEM .....	E. L. Smith, M.D. ....	Hotchkissville.
BRIDGEWATER .....	G. H. Wright, M.D. ....	New Milford.
CANAAN .....	F. S. Skiff, M.D. ....	Falls Village.
COLEBROOK .....	H. L. Culver .....	Winsted, Station A.
CORNWALL .....	Wm. M. Curtiss, M.D. ..	Cornwall Bridge.
GOSHEN .....	J. H. North, M.D. ....	Goshen.
HARWINTON .....	C. L. Blake, M.D. ....	Harwinton.
KENT .....	J. F. Gibbs .....	Kent.
MORRIS .....	H. C. Alvord .....	Morris.
NEW HARTFORD .....	J. Swett, M.D. ....	New Hartford.
NEW MILFORD .....	J. C. Barker, M.D. ....	New Milford.
NORFOLK .....	J. C. Kendall, M.D. ....	Norfolk.
NORTH CANAAN .....	C. W. Camp, M.D. ....	Canaan.
PLYMOUTH .....	T. G. O'Connell, M.D. ..	Thomaston.
ROXBURY .....	L. J. Pons, M.D. ....	Roxbury.
SALISBURY .....	W. B. Bissell, M.D. ....	Lakeville.
SHARON .....	R. P. Knight, M.D. ....	Sharon.
THOMASTON .....	T. St. John, M.D. ....	Thomaston.
TORRINGTON .....	E. Pratt, M.D. ....	Torrington.
WARREN .....	Wm. Forestelle .....	Warren.
WASHINGTON .....	R. Marcy, M.D. ....	New Preston.
WATERTOWN .....	W. S. Munger, M.D. ....	Watertown.
WINCHESTER .....	S. G. Howd, M.D. ....	Winsted.
WOODBURY .....	E. L. Smith, M.D. ....	Hotchkissville.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

LITCHFIELD .....	C. I. Page, M.D.
TORRINGTON .....	E. Pratt, M.D.
WINSTED .....	S. C. Wheeler.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN	J. H. McDougall, M.D. . .	Middletown.
CHATHAM	E. S. Parmelee, M.D. . . .	Cobalt.
CHESTER	S. W. Turner, M.D. . . . .	Chester.
CLINTON	H. S. Reynolds, M.D. . .	Clinton.
CROMWELL	C. E. Bush, M.D. . . . .	Cromwell.
DURHAM	E. A. Markham, M.D. . .	Durham.
EAST HADDAM	M. W. Plumstead, M.D. .	Moodus.
ESSEX	Alonzo Shaffer, M.D. . . .	Essex.
HADDAM	Leroy A. Smith, M.D. . .	Higganum.
KILLINGWORTH	E. P. Nichols, M.D. . . . .	Killingworth.
MIDDLEFIELD	J. E. Bailey, M.D. . . . .	Middletown.
OLD SAYBROOK	J. H. Granniss, M.D. . . .	Saybrook.
PORTLAND	F. E. Potter, M.D. . . . .	Portland.
SAYBROOK	H. T. French, M.D. . . . .	Deep River.
WESTBROOK	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D. . .	Westbrook.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

MIDDLETOWN . . . . . J. H. McDougall, M.D.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

Edward M. Yeomans, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

TOLLAND	E. S. Agard . . . . .	Tolland.
ANDOVER	S. L. French . . . . .	Andover.
BOLTON	C. F. Sumner, M.D. . . . .	Bolton.
COLUMBIA	W. H. Yeomans . . . . .	Columbia.
COVENTRY	C. E. Simonds, M.D. . . . .	South Coventry.
ELLINGTON	E. T. Davis, M.D. . . . .	Ellington.
HEBRON	C. H. Pendleton, M.D. . .	Hebron.
MANSFIELD	E. G. Sumner, M.D. . . . .	Mansfield Center.
SOMERS	A. L. Hurd, M.D. . . . .	Somers.
STAFFORD	F. L. Smith, M.D. . . . .	Stafford Springs.
UNION	E. W. Upham . . . . .	Union.
VERNON	A. R. Goodrich, M.D. . . .	Vernon.
WILLINGTON	G. A. Cosgrove . . . . .	Willington.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

ROCKVILLE . . . . . T. F. O'Loughlin, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

STAFFORD SPRINGS . . . . . F. L. Smith, M.D.

## EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. J. W. WRIGHT .....	Bridgeport .....	Jan. 1901
Dr. H. S. FULLER .....	Hartford .....	" 1902
Dr. C. A. TUTTLE .....	New Haven .....	" 1903
Dr. W. L. BARBER .....	Waterbury .....	" 1901
Dr. J. F. CALEF .....	Middletown .....	" 1905

### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. HARLAN P. COLE .....	Hartford .....	Jan. 1901
Dr. CHAS. E. SANFORD .....	Bridgeport .....	" 1902
Dr. EDW. B. HOOKER .....	Hartford .....	" 1903
Dr. E. C. M. HALL .....	New Haven .....	" 1904
Dr. E. H. LINNELL .....	Norwich .....	" 1905

### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. GEO. A. FABER .....	Waterbury .....	Jan. 1901
Dr. HENRY BICKFORD .....	Hartford .....	" 1902
Dr. THOS. S. HODGE .....	Torrington .....	" 1903
Dr. LEONARD BAILEY .....	Middletown .....	" 1904
Dr. THOS. MULLIGAN .....	New Britain .....	" 1905

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

(Continued from last Report.)

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED  
WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893,  
RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS,  
SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of October, 1899, and October 1st, 1900.

When no post office address is given, it is understood to be the place where registered.

Name.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Avery, Amos .....	Norwich.	
Beach, Oliver J. ....	Granby.	
Black, John T. ....	Norwich.	
Brodzik, Mary .....	New Britain.	
Budau, John H. D. ....	Bridgeport.	
Cohane, Jeremiah J. ....	Norwich.	
Driscoll, Daniel M. ....	Griswold.	
Dundon, Arthur H. ....	Bridgeport.	
English, Richard M. ....	Bridgeport.	
Ferguson, Robert J. ....	New Haven.	
Fitzsimmons, Joseph E. ....	Waterbury.	
Freligh, Clark A. ....	Thompson.....	Nashua, N. H.
Gandy, Raymond R. ....	Colchester.	
Guinan, Joseph C. ....	Hartford.	
Harper, Francis J. ....	Norwich.	
Healy, Wm. P. ....	Bridgeport.	
Heery, Francis P. ....	New Haven.	
Heilig, Frida K. ....	New Haven.	
Henkle, Emanuel A. ....	Montville.	
Henn, Louis D. ....	New Britain.	
Ives, John W. ....	Goshen.	
Keating, Wm. P. S. ....	Willimantic.	
Kiernan, Walter H. ....	Danbury.	
King, Howard F. ....	Windsor.	
Ladin, Michael R. ....	Wallingford.	
Lathrop, Samuel S. ....	Norwich.	
Maguire, Edward O'R. ....	Derby.	
Mann, Thomas H. ....	Montville.	
McLaughlin, Andrew J. ....	Norwich.	



Meagher, Wm. F. ....	Hartford.
Monahan, David H. ....	Southington.
Moore, Harry H. ....	Suffield..... W. Warren, Mass.
North, Carrie ....	Goshen.
Owens, Wm. T. ....	East Canaan.
Roberts, Herbert A. ....	Derby.
Rowell, Edward E., Jr. ....	Stamford.
Sharpe, Harry R. ....	Bristol.
Sloan, Thomas G. ....	New Haven.
Steiner, Walter R. ....	Hartford.
Stevenson, Wm. J. ....	Norwalk.
Tanner, John C. ....	Manchester.
Teele, Julia E. ....	New Haven.
Thibault, Louis J. ....	Waterbury.
Thurber, Herbert T. ....	Killingly ..... Providence, R. I.
Wadhams, Noah S. ....	New Haven.
Wagner, John J. ....	Greenwich.
Wainwright, Jonathan M. ....	Hartford.
Wheale, Sarah ....	Bridgeport.
White, Sarah J. ....	Farmington.
Williams, Dudley A. ....	Middletown.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF  
CONNECTICUT.

RECORDER'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the provisions of Chapter CXXX of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893, I hereby present for your consideration my annual report since March 16, 1900.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,

*Dental Commissioner and Recorder.*

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DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Appointed by his Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, July 1, 1899, to hold office for two years:

William J. Rider of Danbury.

Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., of New London.

Charles P. Graham of Middletown.

George L. Parmele, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.

Charles B. Baker of Bridgeport.

The Commission organized by electing Charles P. Graham President, and George L. Parmele Recorder.

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REPORT.*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Dental Commissioners of the State beg leave to present the following brief report required by statute.

There have been two examinations of candidates for license to practice dentistry, under the rules adopted by this Commission in November, 1899, a copy of which is transmitted herewith: one in May and the other in November, 1900.

At the first, held in the Capitol at Hartford, May 14th and 15th, 1900, the full Commission was present.

The first day was devoted to the "Practical Examination," the second to the written "Theoretical Examination." At the

end of the second day's session the Commission adjourned to meet at New Haven, May 26th, to decide upon the eligibility of the candidates after a thorough examination of their written answers.

May 26th, the full Commission being present, and upon vote being taken as to their standing, the following candidates having attained a standing of 70 per cent. or over were granted licenses.

Herbert D. Ayers, D.D.S., N. Y. Coll., 1900. Norwalk.  
 William E. Boucher, D.D.S., Balt. C. D. S., 1900. Hartford.  
 Frank L. Davis, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1900. Bridgeport.  
 Edward W. Jarvis, D.D.S., Penn. D. C., 1900. Portland.  
 Charles S. Murlless, Holyoke, Mass.  
 Friend A. Phelps, New Haven.  
 Charles W. Roberts, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1900. Hartford.  
 George W. Putnam, D.D.S., N. Y. Coll., 1899. New Haven.  
 George F. Stearns, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1900. New Britain.  
 Mary L. Warren, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1900. Hartford.  
 Thomas H. Charnbury, D.D.S., D. Dpt. Balt. Med., 1900. Seymour.  
 Erle C. Curtis, D.D.S., Penn. D. C., 1900. Hartford.  
 Victor A. Vores, D.D.S., Penn. D. C., 1900. Danbury.

The following having made application prior to January 1, 1900, were admitted under the old ruling:

William S. Barber, D.D.S., N. Y. D. Coll., 1896. Stonington.  
 Thomas F. Baxter, D.D.S., Nat. U., 1899. Naugatuck.  
 John H. Benedict, Danbury.  
 Burton F. Bishop, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Westville.  
 Charles P. Blinn, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Torrington.  
 John C. F. Bridge, D.D.S., Bost. D. C., 1892. Rockville.  
 Frederic H. Camp, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. New Britain.  
 Albert Cowee, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Hartford.  
 Arthur E. Davenport, D.D.S., N. Y. D. Coll., 1890. New Haven.  
 A. E. Gupstill, D.D.S., Balt. D. C., 1897. Hartford.  
 John E. Heyke, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. New Haven.  
 Thomas J. King, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1891. Hartford.  
 John L. Mansir, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1899. Great Barrington, Mass.  
 Oliver T. Rule, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Wallingford.  
 Arthur M. Sweet, D.D.S., U. of Md., 1899. Essex.  
 Herman Tropp, D.D.S., U. of Md., 1899. New York City.  
 Howard S. Williams, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Meriden.  
 Charles I. Winne, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1899. Essex.

Eight were refused a license.

As the two days' session of the May meeting put too severe a strain upon the candidates, the Commission arranged for a three days' session, November 13th, 14th and 15th, 1900; the first two days being devoted to the written "Theoretical Examinations," the final to the practical operations.

The eight candidates presenting themselves were examined by all the Commissioners, and were by far, as a whole, the best class thus far examined, and all attained a general average percentage of over 70. Licenses were granted as follows:

William E. Lindstedt, D.D.S., N. Y. D. Coll., 1880.	Greenwich.
Fred. Wallace,	Hartford.
Blake A. Sears, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1896.	Hartford.
Russell E. Morgan,	East Norwalk.
Harry W. Sharpe,	Putnam.
B. F. Henchey, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1900.	Torrington.
John L. Sullivan, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1900.	Willimantic.
William B. Wheeler, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1900.	Waterbury.

#### LEGAL RIGHT ISSUED TO

Charles E. Prange of Stamford,

He having submitted seven affidavits that he was engaged in the practice of dentistry at the time of the passage of the law concerning dentistry.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,

*Recorder.*

#### DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER,

65 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD.

#### RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Every candidate for license must be twenty-one years of age. He must fill out an application blank, which together with his license fee—twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)—must be returned to the Recorder at least one week before the day upon which the examination is to take place. Blanks can be obtained from the Recorder. Twenty dollars (\$20.00) will be returned if the candidate is rejected.

Every applicant for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, will be required to pass a thorough examination, both practical and theoretical, and all rules conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

## PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

*Operative*—Each applicant must bring a patient for whom an approximal cavity is to be prepared and filled with gold, in the presence of the Commissioners—foil only to be used. Rubber dam, gold, and all other instruments and materials, for this demonstration of his skill, must be provided by the candidate;\* chairs and tables only being furnished by the Commission.

*Prosthetic*—Each applicant must present a full upper set on rubber plate, also a partial plate of three or four teeth; made on silver, soldered with silver solder, plain or gum teeth in either case.

Affidavits (blanks to be had of Recorder) will be required from patient and applicant that all work submitted is the unaided individual work of the candidate.

## THEORETICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy, physiology and histology.
2. Chemistry and metallurgy, materia medica and therapeutics.
3. Dental and oral pathology, medicine and surgery.
4. Operative dentistry and orthodontia.
5. Prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work.

Applicants should bring such pens as they prefer, as answers are to be written in ink.

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,  
Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER,  
65 PRATT ST., HARTFORD,  
JANUARY 1, 1900.

## RULES GOVERNING TEMPORARY PERMITS.

The Recorder has power to grant to dentists holding diplomas from reputable schools, upon payment of the fee, temporary permit to practice until the next meeting of the Commissioners, at which time they must appear in person.

It must be distinctly understood by all applicants who receive a temporary permit after January 1, 1900, that the examination passed to obtain the same does not exempt them from passing the regular examination for license at the next meeting of the Commission.

*Governing Application for Temporary Permit:*

- (a) All applicants for temporary permit will apply to the Recorder for application blanks, for license.

\*Candidates who do not desire to bring their own dental engine may be able to rent one by making early arrangements with William C. Messenger, Dental Depot, 96 Trumbull Street, Hartford.

- (b) Fill these out giving every detail.
- (c) Submit these blanks and his diploma to any Dental Commissioner, who will issue to him a certificate of eligibility.

*He must then pass the following Practical Examination:*

- (d) Operative. Each applicant for a temporary permit must present a patient for whom he has operated, to Commissioner Rider at Danbury, showing at least two gold and two amalgam fillings, all in approximal cavities.
- (e) Prosthetic. Each applicant must present to Commissioner Graham at Middletown, a full upper set on rubber plate, also a partial plate of three or four teeth; made on silver, soldered with silver solder, plain or gum teeth in either case.
- (f) Affidavits will be required that all work submitted is the unaided, individual work of the candidate.

*Forward them to the Recorder:* Both application blanks. Certificate of eligibility. The certificate of examination. License fee, \$25. Pledge to appear.

The Recorder will upon receipt of these documents issue a temporary permit.

GEO. L. PARMELE, *Recorder.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, to OCTOBER 1, 1900.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller on account of the State Board of Health, and of expenditures from September 30, 1899, to October 1, 1900.

## RECEIPTS.

1899.		
Oct.	1.	By cash from Comptroller .....\$ 875.00
1900.		
Feb.	1.	By cash from Comptroller ..... 875.00
May	9.	By cash from Comptroller ..... 875.00
Aug.	2.	By cash from Comptroller ..... 875.00
		Salary of Secretary ..... 1,800.00
		<hr/> \$5,300.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For traveling and other necessary expenses of members		
	of Board when on duty .....	\$ 259.35
	Books and subscriptions to sanitary literature....	93.79
	Printing, binding and stationery .....	1,253.03
	Office expenses .....	31.31
	Clerical assistance in Secretary's office.....	996.00
	Postage .....	92.50
	Insurance .....	4.50
	Fuel .....	12.30
	Express charges and messengers .....	16.48
	Repairing stoves .....	4.03
	Telephone rent and long distance tolls.....	83.45
	Services of Scientific Expert .....	98.73
	Assessment to Nat. Con. State Bd of Health...	10.00
	Gas for year ending October 1, estimated.....	25.00
	Meteorological summary—monthly .....	24.00
	Rent of office .....	480.00
	Salary of Secretary .....	1,800.00
		<hr/> \$5,284.47
	To balance .....	15.53
		<hr/> \$5,300.00

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

## THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller, and of expenditures on account of the investigation of the natural waters of the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1900.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

### RECEIPTS.

1899.

October.	By cash from Comptroller .....	\$625.00	
Feb.	By cash from Comptroller .....	625.00	
April.	By cash from Comptroller .....	625.00	
August.	By cash from Comptroller .....	625.00	
			<u>\$2,500.00</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid charges collecting samples, traveling expenses, etc. ....	\$ 56.31	
Adams Express Co. for transportation .....	125.82	
For apparatus and laboratory supplies .....	118.83	
For gas and water .....	60.00	
Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants as per contract	1,839.98	
Prof. H. E. Smith for extra expert services....	75.00	
		<u>\$2,275.94</u>
Cash on hand—to balance .....	224.06	
		<u>\$2,500.00</u>

Attest:            C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

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- Agriculture, Report of the Secretary of, 1900.  
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- Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States, The Past and Present Condition of, by Dr. Samuel W. Abbott.
- Public Schools, Daily Medical Inspection of, by Dr. P. J. Eaton.
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